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WEATHER — PARIS: Friday, cloudy, possible storms. 27 (57-81). Saturday, fair. LONDON: Friday, cloudy. 23 (57-73). Saturday, partly cloudy. CHANNEL: Slightly. ROME: Friday, partly cloudy. Temp. 11-27 (52-81). UK: Friday, fair. Temp. 17-24 (63-75).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER — COMICS PAGE

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|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Abu Dhabi | 4.50 Dirh | Greece | 25 Dr. | Netherlands | 1.75 Fior |
| Algeria | 3.00 Din. | India | Rs. 9 | Nigeria | .75 K. |
| Austria | 12.5 | Iran | 70 Rials | Norway | 3.25 N Kr. |
| Bahrain | 0.400 Din | Israel | I.£22.00 | Oman | 0.425 Rial |
| Belgium | 23 B.Fr. | Italy | 500 Lire | Portugal | 25 Esc. |
| Cyprus | 300 Mils | Jordan | 300 Fils | Qatar | 4.00 Rials |
| Denmark | 3.75 D.Kr. | Kenya | Shs. 8.00 | Saudi Arabia | 3.50 Rials |
| Dubai | 4.50 Dirh. | Kuwait | 300 Fils | Spain | 50 Ptas. |
| Egypt | 50 P. | Lebanon | £L2.75 | Sweden | 3.00 S.Kr. |
| Eire | .22 P. | Libya | L.Din. 0.25 | Switzerland | 1.70 S.Fr. |
| Finland | 3.00 F.M. | Luxembourg | 23 L.Fr. | Tunisia | .3.25 Din. |
| France | .3 F. | Madeira | 27.5 Esc. | Turkey | T.£ 37.50 |
| Germany | 1.50 D.M. | Malta | 22 Cents | U.S. Mil. (Eur.) | $0.35 |
| Great Britain | 20 P. | Morocco | 3.00 Dr. | Yugoslavia | 22 D. |

United Press International

Cuban President Fidel Castro shows strain as he chairs the nonaligned summit, with the sessions well behind schedule.

## ba Is Reported to Ease Stand at Nonaligned Parley

*From Agency Dispatches*

ANA, Sept. 6 — Faced with opposition to its effort to he nonaligned movement the Soviet Union, Cuba has to compromise on the lan- f the resolution to be adopt- e 95 countries attending the conference, sources said ay.

igs are going very well for d a diplomat from Yugosla- ose president, Marshal Tito, ole surviving founder of the ned movement.

"The Cubans have started to fall back and some compromises have been achieved" in the drafting of the declaration to be adopted at the end of the talks, the diplomat added.

Yesterday, Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere drew one of the longest rounds of applause when he warned that turning toward Moscow would destroy the nonaligned movement and its influence on world affairs.

Cuba, as the host, drafted the original declaration. Sources close to the committee editing the draft said the panel was eliminating some of its heavy anti-American rhetoric and dropping amendments attacking Soviet "hegemonism."

"It's going to be a symphony of silence," a panel member said. "It won't be so anti-U.S., but it won't be anti-Soviet. It won't attack Egypt too harshly and it won't attack Vietnam for invading Cambodia."

On the Egyptian issue, the political committee has informally agreed to reject a demand by radical Arabs that Cairo's membership in the movement be suspended, panel sources said.

Thirteen nations in the group spoke out against the proposal, 11 Arab nations were for it and Jordan abstained, the sources said.

King Hussein's speech yesterday was one of the most moderate made by an Arab leader so far at the conference, failing to even mention the sanctions that other Arab nations have imposed on Cairo in retaliation for its peace treaty with Israel.

**Sticking Point**

One of the few sticking points left to resolve was which of two rival Cambodian delegations to seat — the one from Cambodia's present Vietnam-backed rulers or another from the Pol Pot regime ousted in January.

A conference of foreign ministers considering the issue broke up late yesterday amid angry charges hurled at its chairman, Cuban Foreign Minister Isidoro Malmierca, committee sources said.

Mr. Malmierca cut off the Cambodian debate with 22 nations still to speak and ruled that, since there was no agreement on which delegation to seat, the chairs would remain empty until the heads of state decided the issue.

The Yugoslav representative angrily charged that most of the nations that already had spoken on the Cambodian dispute opposed leaving the seats vacant, the source said.

Meanwhile, North Korea said the United States has deployed 650 nuclear weapons in South Korea and has converted that country into its largest nuclear base.

North Korean Premier Yi Djonok also launched a personal attack on President Carter, accusing him of promising in 1976 to withdraw U.S. troops from South Korea to win votes, only to renege on his pledge after taking office.

Since then, Mr. Yi said, the United States has been shipping "all kinds of weapons of mass destruction" to South Korea as part of a "war preparations" campaign.

Mr. Carter announced earlier this year that he was halting his planned pullout of U.S. troops because intelligence reports disclosed that North Korea's military capability had exceeded previous estimates.

"It is well known to the world that we have not reinforced our armed forces," Mr. Yi said. "Instead, we have cut every year the expenditures in the state budget and are engrossed in peaceful construction."

### *Reaches $340.85 Before Decline*

# Gold Hits Record $334.75; Surge Is Sharpest in Memory

*From Agency Dispatches*

LONDON, Sept. 6 — The price of gold surged today in what dealers said was the sharpest rise in memory before falling back on profit-taking amid frantic dealing on world bullion markets. The metal traded in London as high as $340.85 an ounce and was quoted late today at a record closing price of $334.75.

For gold, it was a day of records broken. The closing price of $334.75 an ounce was up $7.125 from its late level yesterday. Its rise during the morning from late yesterday showed a record gain at one time of $13.875, or 4.24 percent. It opened at $337.625, up $9.75 from yesterday's close.

The markets were extremely nervous. Operators watched for signs that the price had gone too far, then brought their predictions true by selling. The result was that, after being fixed on the London market this morning at a record $340.85 an ounce, gold was fixed this afternoon at $335.00. Dealers said that the price had dropped "as low" as $331.00 an ounce at one point.

In Zurich, gold rose more than $11 to a record $341.50 an ounce amid signs of heavy buying from the Middle East. The overnight leap was one of the biggest single jumps in gold's climb this year. Later, profit-taking lowered the price, and the metal closed at $335.00-$336.00 an ounce, bid and asked. The closing figure in Zurich yesterday was $329.875.

The sharp rises of the last 24 hours were explained partly by the overnight news that the International Monetary Fund in Washington had sold 444,000 ounces of gold at an average of $333.24 an ounce to raise money for a fund to help developing countries. This price was well above the $329 an ounce at which gold was trading in Europe yesterday afternoon.

The IMF sale had been keenly awaited for some days, with potential buyers wanting to see if such a large amount of gold could be sold at the recent high prices. The auction price was higher than expected, triggering more gold buying.

In Washington, U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller said that the surge in gold prices reflected the general concern about inflation and that it was due largely to the shock of higher oil prices. The increase is a symbol of a "sudden and dramatic change in the cost of an essential resource," he said. He added that gold would become less attractive as an investment as inflation eased.

Silver also was reaching record prices. It went to $12.29 an ounce in Europe at one point today, an overnight rise of 89 U.S. cents, before being traded this afternoon at around $12.

The background to the current high gold price is the unease in the markets about the worldwide economy, with the metal seen as a hedge against inflation. Gold has risen in value by nearly $120 this year alone — an increase of nearly 34 percent.

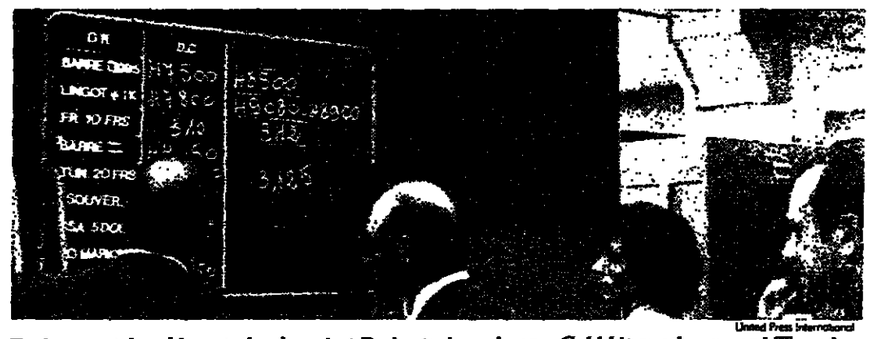
Some dealers reported that major interests apparently had invaded the bullion market to convert hefty cash holdings into gold. Some market sources cautioned that gold prices were rising so rapidly and the bullion market becoming so volatile that profit-taking was inevitable in the next few days, thus slowing the rise.

A dealer suggested, however, that in the long range any price setbacks might be seen simply as fluctuations in a continuing uptrend that could take gold as high as $400.

Silver and gold prices have been rising all year; a month ago gold was trading at around $285. But after gold passed the $300 mark in July, gold and silver prices began to swing wildly on futures markets and many brokerage firms began advising small speculators to get out of the market or to keep closely guarded trading positions.

As often happens when prices move without any apparent reason, rumors of manipulation have filtered among traders and to the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, the U.S. agency that regulates the futures industry. "We're monitoring the situation very closely," said John Manley, the director of the CFTC's trading and markets division.

- **The dollar closed sharply lower on foreign exchange markets. Page 11.**



United Press International

Brokers watch gold quotation board at Paris stock exchange. Gold hit another record Thursday.

### *Pullout of Russia's Cuban Troops Tied to Passage*

## etired U.S. Officers Urge SALT Veto

By Fred Farris

JINGTON, Sept. 6 (IHT) U.S.-Soviet strategic arms n treaty faced new opposi- Congress today while the tration continued its dis- with the Russians in an ef- resolve a dispute over the disclosed Soviet combat n Cuba.

ter from 1,678 retired gener- admirals urged the Senate Relations Committee to re- SALT-2 treaty because it e Soviet Union a strong ad- and because the United would not be able to detect Soviet cheating.

ed Adm. Thomas Moorer, chairman of the Joint of Staff, read the letter be- committee, which today re- its consideration of SALT-2. ter charged that the treaty ot change the growing Sovi- ary power or "the aggres- s of Soviet behavior out the world."

Moorer said this Soviet ag- ness was part of a "grand which was demonstrated in and elsewhere "and now e introduction of fighting in our own backyard —

**No Likelihood**

mittee Chairman Frank D-Idaho, who yesterday ere was no likelihood that ate would approve the trea- ng as Soviet combat troops d in Cuba, suggested today committee might drag its SALT until the troop issue olved. "Resolved" in the Senate mood means with- of the 2,000 to 3,000 combat

tary of State Cyrus Vance h Sen. Church today to dis- matter, the State Depart- ment said. Mr. Vance said he would keep in close touch with Congress on the issue.

Hodding Carter 3d, the department's spokesman, said today that "both public rhetoric and private diplomacy is continuing on this matter." Mr. Vance expects to meet with Soviet ambassador Anatoli Dobrynin in a few days when the envoy returns from Russia.

Yesterday, Deputy Soviet Ambassador Vladillen Vasiev met with Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher presumably with a preliminary reply from Moscow to last week's U.S. protest about the troops' presence in Cuba.

Mr. Carter said the United States was in "continuing close discussions" with the Russians on the matter.

The administration's disclosure of the Soviet combat brigade-sized force provoked criticism from senators of U.S. intelligence for failing to discover the presence of the troops earlier. Mr. Vance said yesterday the units apparently had been in Cuba since the mid-1970s or earlier.

This raised the question of whether the United States could detect Soviet cheating on SALT-2. Mr. Vance yesterday said it was harder to monitor the presence of troops than "monitoring such things as establishment of missile sites, receiving analysis of telemetry and the kinds of things that are important for SALT monitoring."

Sen. Howard Baker, R-Tenn., said that the Russians must be made to withdraw the troops. He said that, "unless we show substantial resolve and tell the Russians it's inimical to our interests" to allow the troops to remain in Cuba, "we will in effect be letting the Soviet Union thumb their noses at us."

## istan's Chief Atom Energy ends Program

ORE, Pakistan, Sept. 6 s) — The chief of Pakistan's Energy Commission said isition of nuclear technolo- essential to the country's in the next two decades.

r Ahmed Khan told a semi- energy problems here that would not bow to foreign to abandon its nuclear

Khan criticized the United or refusing to supply fuel re parts for a nuclear power Karachi. He said a repro- plant, which France was re- to supply, was essential to kistan meet its rising energy nents.

said that Pakistan had uranium to meet its energy nents, which he said were by world standards.

tan insists that its nuclear program is for peaceful s, but Western intelligence ations are convinced it is toward exploding a nuclear using enriched uranium.

## *Foreign Investors Assured On Profits by Chinese Aide*

*From Agency Dispatches*

TOKYO, Sept. 6 — Chinese Deputy Premier Gu Mu said today Peking would "fully guarantee" profits of foreign investors in China.

He said the profits would be protected by law and the returns "should not be lower than" investments made in other countries.

At a news conference held in Tokyo, the visiting Chinese official told foreign investors not to worry, that Peking "will fully guarantee that foreign investors will obtain their legal profits from their investments in China."

Mr. Gu, also head of the Capital Construction Commission, has been visiting Tokyo since last Saturday to solicit a Japanese loan of $5.54 billion to finance revamped development plans, which include eight railroad, port and power projects considered fundamental to the major industrialization planned by Peking.

**Favorable Reaction**

Premier Masayoshi Ohira, indicating a generally favorable reaction from the Japanese side, told Mr. Gu that he hoped to have an answer to the request before his departure for Peking on an official visit later this year.

China has already received two major loans from Japanese sources this year, one for $1.9 billion from the Export-Import Bank of Japan in May and another last month for $8 billion by a group of 22 Japanese banks. They were for development of natural resources.

The new request is part of a "readjustment" phase in China's approach to development since it became plain to the leadership that earlier programming for rapid, large-scale industrialization had been overly ambitious, outstripping the country's capacity to support the expansion.

The program laid before the Japanese by Mr. Gu is designed to establish infrastructural facilities as a basis for further development with the major emphasis on agriculture, light industry, energy and transportation.

The eight projects that would be financed partially by the proposed loan include the construction of two ports and three power plants, and expansion of three railroads.

The Chinese have asked that the loan, to be repaid over 20 to 30 years at interest rates ranging from 1.25 to 4.25 percent annually, be advanced by the Tokyo government through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund, Japan's foreign aid agency.

## *Sadat Offers Israel Nile Water And Assails Arab Rejectionists*

*From Agency Dispatches*

HAIFA, Israel, Sept. 6 — Egyptian President Anwar Sadat offered today to pipe fresh water from the Nile River across the Sinai Peninsula to the Negev Desert, underscoring Egypt and Israel's growing interdependence in the face of Arab rejectionists.

At the same time, Mr. Sadat attacked bitterly the rejectionist nations, calling Egypt an "island of peace" surrounded by instability. He told a group of Israeli newspaper editors:

"Let me see what the Arabs can do without Egypt, and what Egypt can do without the Arabs."

His three-day visit to this Mediterranean port city, which ended today, advanced significantly bilateral relations between Egypt and Israel, but it achieved little discernible progress toward Palestinian self-governance in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

- **Libyan leader Col. Qadhafi is moving to rally Arab unity against Israel. Page 2.**

Before flying home from Ben-Gurion Airport near Tel Aviv, Mr. Sadat said he and Prime Minister Menachem Begin had agreed on "the vital necessity to make progress on the Palestinian question soon." He added:

"We are determined to pursue this goal in the months ahead with all vigor and in full awareness of our mission."

Meanwhile, Israeli troops drove off a Palestinian guerrilla squad that tried to infiltrate across the Jordan River on an apparent sabotage mission, the military command said. Authorities said there was a brief firefight east of the Israeli settlement of Beit Yosef in the Beisan Valley late last night.

A search of the infiltration site turned up hand grenades and "other sabotage materials," the command said.

It was the first incident of its kind on the Jordanian front since April 15, when an Israeli patrol killed four infiltrators in a clash at the Tirat Zvi settlement in the Jordan Valley.

Before leaving Haifa, Mr. Sadat told the Israeli editors:

"We have cemented our agreements in Camp David and the treaty between Egypt and Israel, and we are ready together, Menachem Begin and me, to face whatever comes."

**Suez Canal Tunnel**

As if seeking to underline the growing reliance of the two former enemies on one another, Mr. Sadat presented what approached being a formal offer to pipe Egyptian water to Israel as soon as a Suez Canal tunnel is completed next year.

He said:

"After the tunnel is completed, I am planning to bring the sweet Nile water — this is the sweetest of the four big rivers of the whole world — to Sinai. Well, why not send you some of this sweet water to the Negev Desert as good neighbors . . . Sinai is on the border with the Negev. Why not? Lots of possibilities, lots of hope."

But Mr. Sadat's mood became almost combative when asked about Egypt's ability to withstand the pressures of the rest of the Arab world.

"What is this other camp?" he asked rhetorically. And then he detailed troubles in other Arab nations.

Referring to executions of alleged plotters by Iraqi leader Saddam Hussein, he said: "There is a plot there in Iraq, and he has to remove his president [Ahmed Hassan al-Bakr] and kill his very intimate friends . . ."

In Syria "the situation is deteriorating . . . Everything is deteriorating, especially after the Lebanese fiasco," he said, with apparent sympathy for Israel's border troubles with Syria.

"What is happening between Morocco, Algeria, Libya, what is happening there on the Gulf, what is taking place there in Saudi Arabia even, [where] the king left for Switzerland and they talk about some changes there . . ." Mr. Sadat went on.

"In the middle of this, you find Egypt, the island of peace, the island of love, the island of democracy . . . Let me see what the Arabs can do without Egypt, and what Egypt can do without the Arabs," he said.

### *Guerrillas, Regular Troops Killed*

## Rhodesian Troops Strike Mozambique

*From Agency Dispatches*

SALISBURY, Sept. 6 — Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops using helicopters struck 50 miles inside Mozambique for the second day today, and a military spokesman said they had killed "a significant number" of guerrillas and Mozambican soldiers.

The jets hit targets as far as 200 miles inside Mozambique.

Official confirmation of the fighting, the deepest penetration ever inside Mozambique, was given as Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa prepared to depart for peace talks in London.

The spokesman called the raids a pre-emptive strike aimed at stopping a campaign of violence by Patriotic Front guerrillas and Mozambique meant to overshadow the talks.

The fighting was centered around a railroad junction at Aldeia da Barragem, 100 miles northwest of the Mozambican capital of Maputo.

Zimbabwe Rhodesian forces lost one killed and three wounded, the spokesman said. The single fatality was an airman killed when a Huey helicopter was shot down.

Radio Mozambique said the raiders hit several "economic complexes," killing a number of civilians, but that Mozambican troops had launched a counterattack and were gaining ground.

The Salisbury spokesman said the marauding troops blew up five major road and railroad bridges and attacked camps occupied by guerrillas as well as others used by the Mozambican Army.

"The security forces have had no option but to launch operations against FPLM [Mozambican Army] and ZANLA [guerrilla] targets in the Gaza Province, in order to defend the vital assets of Zimbabwe Rhodesia," he said.

Bishop Muzorewa leaves tomorrow for talks with the Patriotic Front leaders aimed at ending the war and the lifting of international sanctions against Rhodesia. Since taking office in April, he has frequently warned Mozambique against harboring the guerrillas fighting his regime.

These complaints became stronger last week amid indications that Mozambican regular troops were fighting alongside the guerrillas.

Today, the Salisbury statement accused President Samora Machel of throwing his military weight behind the insurgents in a bid "to shorten the war." Previously, Zimbabwe Rhodesian military officials have said their forces were careful to avoid hitting Mozambican installations in raids on nationalist bases across the border.

The Mozambican Defense Ministry said: "This enemy action is a consequence of the military, political and diplomatic victories attained by the Zimbabwe people under the leadership of the Patriotic Front, to divert the international community's attention from the importance of the London conference on Sept. 10."

The communique said Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops started their raid with attacks on the Mazinchopes region and other points along the Limpopo River. "The racist troops were supported by Mirage jet fighters and directed their attacks mainly against economically important and inhabited areas."

The reference to Mirage fighters apparently was intended to suggest South African air support for the raid, as Zimbabwe Rhodesia has no Mirages. South Africa has consistently denied any involvement in Zimbabwe Rhodesian raids into Mozambique or Zambia.

## Observers See Economy Starting to Recover in Iran

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — Iran's economy is recovering slowly, though its long-term outlook remains uncertain, according to Western diplomats and business executives in Tehran.

Although fighting has continued and sabotage has been reported in the oil fields, the western observers, who acknowledge the seriousness of the problems, point to other developments.

The central bank, for example, is functioning normally, with the country continuing to meet interest payments on loans from foreign banks, the observers say. And, despite an entire change in top management, the National Iranian Oil Co. also is operating effectively.

Unemployment is estimated at 15 percent, or about three million persons. But the figure is far below what it was during and immediately after the revolution which ousted Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi, when millions more stayed away from their jobs.

**Industries Working**

In addition, the observers say that many industries are working, including auto making and steel, despite management changes caused by the departure of executives loyal to the Shah. Steel operations near the city of Isfahan are about to be expanded as the result of a contract the government signed with the Soviet Union.

Probably the most important reason for the Iranian economy's fairly healthy appearance, the Western observers say, is the country's continuing income from oil and natural gas. Sabotage hasn't seriously disrupted the flow of oil, and as a result, the country's already substantial foreign reserves continue to grow, they add.

The government has used some oil income to increase imports of lamb and other foodstuffs, which has helped to make up for the disruption in agriculture caused by the revolution.

The oil-field sabotage, however, still poses a serious problem, and is the most important question mark over Iran's long-term economic outlook, the observers agree. Also, since the exodus of skilled foreign workers from the fields, there has not been any long-range planning or exploration for oil.

They agree that chaos in the ports is also a problem, threatening the flow of goods. A number of ships carrying perishable goods have had to wait several days to be unloaded. Then, too, a shortage of local currency makes normal economic activity difficult.

Even so, a number of Western observers believe the economy will continue to improve slowly for the next several months, or until a new constitution is finally agreed upon and elections are held for a new president.

After that, "I think they'll start thinking about the long-range planning of the economy," says one Western banker. "Let's face it, this country went through a violent upheaval just a few months ago. You can't expect things to return to normal right away. But life goes on, and there is a significant amount of economic activity."

This banker says a number of U.S. companies have begun sending in teams of "firemen" to see about resuscitating contracts signed with the Shah's government. "There seems to be a feeling among Americans that there's still a lot of business that can be done here," says the banker.

The observers see a new street-paving program and business-as-usual at Tehran's bazaar, which was a center of revolutionary activity, as lesser signs of renewed economic activity.

"I'm an optimist," says a Western diplomat. "They're just beginning to replace all those people who fled with the Shah, and that takes time. But the new leaders, especially in the banking and oil sectors, are doing a good job. With time, Iran could make a strong recovery."

**Japanese Investment**

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — The Japanese government appeared ready yesterday to make an official investment of up to 50 billion yen ($225 million) to complete construction of a $3-billion petrochemical complex in Bandar Shapur, southern Iran.

A Japanese government delegation was reported to have left for Tehran yesterday to discuss the rejuvenation of the petrochemical complex with Iranian government officials. A Japanese decision is expected later this month.

The Japanese-Iranian joint venture, whose products will include liquefied petroleum gas and ethylene, was 85 percent completed in

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

*Intensive Coverage Detected Soviet Unit*

# U.S. Used Satellite to 'See' Troops in Cuba

By George C. Wilson

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (WP) — U.S. intelligence officials programmed spy satellites for more intensive coverage of Cuba to gather photographic evidence of the increased Soviet military presence on the island, sources said yesterday.

A satellite can be adjusted to take a varying number of photographs of several countries as it orbits the earth. But it would overload the system to photograph everything that the satellite "sees" below.

In the case of Cuba, sources said, intelligence executives settled for routine satellite coverage of the island until a radio intercept of Soviet forces indicated unusual military activity. In response to the intercept, the CIA, which runs the spy satellite program, intensified the photographing of Cuba at the expense of some other targets for the cameras.

Unlike the spy satellites of an earlier era, the new ones do not have to drop packets of film to be snatched in midair by specially rigged aircraft. Instead, they radio their pictures — something like newspaper radiophotos — to a special ground station in the United States.

It was these photographs that surprised U.S. intelligence officials last month. Until analysts interpreted them, the assumption was that Cuba had only about 2,000 Soviet military advisers on the island but no sizable contingent of combat troops. But photographs of pup tents, armored units and other evidence of Soviet troops on maneuvers persuaded most intelligence executives that the Russians had as many as 3,000 combat troops in Cuba in addition to the 2,000 military advisers and 6,000 to 8,000 civilian advisers.

Although analysts are continuing to study the photographic and electronic intelligence on Cuba, the State Department said last Friday that "we have been able to confirm" that there are "2,000 to 3,000" Soviet troops in a combat outfit that "includes armored, artillery and infantry elements."

Members of Congress are expected to demand explanations from administration leaders this week of how 3,000 Soviet combat troops could go undetected on Cuba for so long. Elements of the Soviet combat outfit started going into Cuba in 1976, the State Department said.

Another key question is why the Soviet Union sent the combat outfit to Cuba. Some intelligence officials believe that it is part of the Soviet Union's payment to Cuba for sending Cuban troops to fight in Africa.

Not only do Soviet troops help steady President Fidel Castro's military establishment by providing replacements on Cuba's home ground, some U.S. officials theorize, but the maneuvers detected by the spy satellites provide Cuban troops training in Soviet armored, artillery and infantry units.

# *4 Puerto Rican Nationalists Will Get Clemency in U.S.*

*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — President Carter today granted clemency to three Puerto Rican nationalists who wounded five congressmen in an assault on the House of Representatives 25 years ago and a fourth who was involved in an assassination attempt against President Harry Truman.

"President Carter today commuted the sentences of four Puerto Rican nationalists to time served," the White House said in a statement.

It said that Mr. Carter based his decision on "a favorable recommendation" by Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti. Mr. Civiletti felt the nationalists, who have been in prison since the mid-1950s, have "served an unusually long time in prison" and "no legimimitate deterrent or correctional purpose is served by continuing their incarceration," it added.

Rep. Robert Garcia, D-N.Y., a leader of the movement to gain freedom for the four, said: "I'm just happy that in fact this chapter in Puerto Rican history is over. Those of us who have worked for this are delighted."

He said that he was informed of the decision by the White House several hours before the administration planned to make it public.

**4 Americans in Cuba**

The clemency means a commutation of the sentences being served by the four Puerto Ricans. There was no indication of when the four would be released.

There has been speculation that their release would be tied to the release of four Americans who have been imprisoned for more than a decade in Cuba.

However, a Justice Department source said there was no prisoner exchange of any sort involved in the president's decision.

Critics of the continued imprisonment of the Puerto Ricans have claimed it was a violation of Mr. Carter's human rights policy.

One of the nationalists, Oscar Collazo, 64, is serving a life term for his part in a shooting in 1950 at Blair House, the presidential guest quarters across the street from the White House. At the time of the attack, Truman was living there temporarily while the White House was being renovated.

A White House guard and a Puerto Rican attacker were killed in the attack, but the Puerto Ricans did not reach Truman.

The other three who were granted clemency have been in prison since 1954. They had fired guns from a gallery overlooking the chamber of the House of Representatives, wounding five congressmen.

The other three Puerto Ricans affected are Lolita Lebron, 52, Irving Flores Rodriguez, 52, and Rafael Cancel Miranda, 49.

Mrs. Lebron, who is serving a 56-year term, began the attack in the House by unfurling a red and white flag in the gallery and shouting in Spanish, "Free Puerto Rico."

The other two are serving 25- to 75-year terms. They became eligible for parole in July.

**Cordero's Death**

Mr. Carter granted clemency in October, 1977, to Andres Figueroa Cordero, who also participated in the House shooting. Mr. Cordero, who had cancer and whose sentence was commuted because of his health, died in March.

Rep. Benjamin Gilman, R-N.Y., said he is hopeful that the release of the Puerto Ricans would prompt Fidel Castro "to fulfill his pledge" and release four Americans who have been imprisoned in Cuba for at least 10 years.

Rep. Gilman, who headed a congressional delegation to Cuba in January, said that Mr. Castro told him then that if the Puerto Ricans were freed, "he assured us he would reciprocate with a humanitarian gesture" and release the Americans.

The Americans in prison in Cuba are Lawrence Lunt, 53, a rancher from Saratoga, Wyo., who was sentenced to 30 years for spying and harboring counterrevolutionaries in 1965; Juan Tur, 62, a native of Tampa, Fla., sentenced to 15 years for spying in 1964; Everett Jackson of Los Angeles, who was sentenced to 30 years in 1968, and Claudio Moralas of Puerto Rico, who was sentenced to 20 years in 1966.

## Moscow Suspects Kissinger's Aim In Arms Warning

MOSCOW, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Soviet Union has accused former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger of exaggerating Russian military capabilities to further his political ambitions and to get European nations to spend more on arms.

The Communist Party newspaper Pravda said yesterday that Mr. Kissinger had his eye on a seat in the U.S. Senate while Tass said he was trying to pursuade the U.S. allies to help shoulder the burden of modernizing their military forces.

The newspaper and the agency were commenting on Mr. Kissinger's speech to a recent conference in Brussels on the future of the NATO in which he said the Soviet Union's military potential would soon exceed that of the United States three or even fourfold.

Pravda said that in order to get a seat in the Senate Mr. Kissinger needed the backing of both the Pentagon and the monopolies capable of financing election campaigns so he was intimidating the American and West European publics about the dangers of a Soviet threat.

# *U.S.-Soviet Hot Line: Work Is Routine*

By Jim Morris

FREDERICK, Md., Sept. 6 (UPI) — Jim Phillips sits in front of a computer console eight hours a day performing a routine job on what could be the world's most crucial communications device: the "hot line" between Washington and Moscow.

Every six hours, Mr. Phillips or one of four other technicians at Fort Detrick will "talk" via teleprinter to technicians in Moscow on matters considerably less urgent than the future of world peace.

"Hello, esteemed colleagues," a recent message from the Soviet Union began. "We receive you excellently. All is in order. How do you receive us?"

Mr. Phillips replied, "Greetings, friends. We receive you well. All is in order. We wish you all the best."

There is no mystery surrounding the hot line, no specter of the president calling Moscow to forestall a nuclear holocaust, no similarity to the tense image of Henry Fonda picking up the red telephone in the movie "Fail Safe." In fact, there is not even a red telephone.

Visitors to the Fort Detrick hot line office usually look for a red telephone — or any telephone, for that matter — but the hot line has been a teleprinter since it was installed in 1963. Then, the system used transatlantic cables and terminated in the bowels of the Pentagon. The equipment quickly became outdated and the original hot line printer now sits in the Smithsonian Institution.

The hot line was moved in 1974 to Fort Detrick, about 45 miles northwest of Washington, to accommodate the modern equipment and antennae. Two 60-foot-wide dish antennae bounce signals off a Soviet-made Molnia satellite to antennae in Moscow. The antennae switch to different satellites every six hours, necessitating brief communications between the two countries.

The Fort Detrick hot line sends and receives messages in Russian. A backup system in Edam, W.V., uses the U.S. Intelsat satellite and does its "talking" in English. When the leaders of the two countries "speak" through the teleprinters, their messages are in their own language, primarily to insure accuracy.

**Link to Pentagon**

If the U.S. president wanted to converse with the Soviet premier, a link would be established between Fort Detrick and the Pentagon, where communications experts could patch in the president no matter where he was.

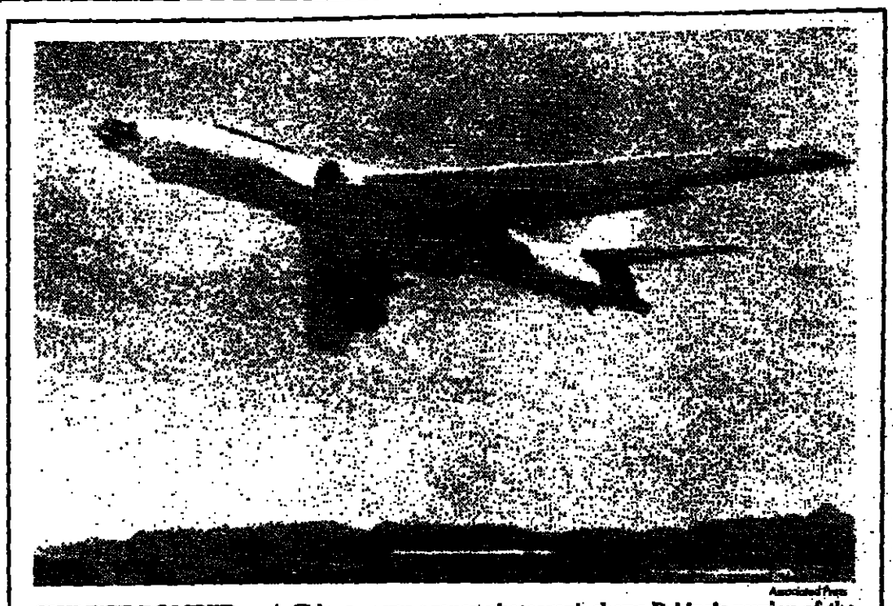
The system at Fort Detrick is operated and maintained by the Harris Corp., a communications company.

The only uniforms in the gray, one-story building on the base are the white coveralls worn by the Harris interpreters. Harris hires all the technicians and interpreters, including Mr. Phillips who came here from graduate school.

Although the interpreters are not military personnel, security is tight. Armed military guards are posted across the street and the only entrance to the building is operated electronically.

Jim Offner, Harris' chief engineer, said that the Russian linguists in Moscow may have the same routine, but no U.S. citizen has been close enough to find out. A Soviet team got a look at the Fort Detrick facility several years ago during its development, but U.S. military personnel have not been invited to Moscow.

"The Russians are very secretive about what they're doing," he said. "We have tours through here, for example school kids and tourists, but there is no way you could get that close to the one in Moscow. It's not only that. They tend to tell us only the things we need to know, and sometimes not even that. Occasionally, they will switch satellites without telling us, and then our antennae will have to just guess where it is in the sky."



Associated Press

CHINESE BOMBER — A Chinese news agency photograph shows Peking's version of the Tu-16, a medium-range subsonic bomber that was designed by the Soviet Union. China is reported to have put more than 70 of the domestically produced jets into service since 1968.

*Fishermen Allowed to Stay by Sea*

# *China Yields to Struggle by Refugees*

By Jay Mathews

BEIHAI, China (WP) — Two thousand years ago this area was part of Vietnam, but it was also near rich fishing grounds, and Chinese boatmen were casting nets into the waters that would soon by claimed by the Chinese emperor in what was Changan, now Xian, far to the north.

Fan Chuanbao, Vietnamese but also Chinese, a man without a country, sat in his temporary straw hut, his small, thin three-year-old daughter on his knee. He talked of the fishing grounds to the south, in Vietnam, that he has had to abandon as the gradual southward migration of the Chinese nation has suddenly been rebuffed by an angry and resurgent Vietnam.

More than 11,000 ethnic Chinese refugees live here, many with stories of heartbreaking destruction of treasured homes by Vietnamese police, of family separations and death. But others left because it seemed expedient, and this spot on the other side of a modern, untrustworthy border seems not much different — in some cases better, in some worse — than what they had in Vietnam.

"I'm not sure why I left," said one old woman from Haiphong, "I guess it's because everybody else was gone."

These fishermen are difficult to push around, and seem able to handle any disruption as long as they can remain near the sea. When they began to arrive at this fishing port 75 miles northeast of Vietnam in such great numbers early in 1978, the beleaguered local Chinese officials tried to get them to move to state farms with other ethnic Chinese fleeing Vietnam.

They refused to leave the sea. The Chinese relented, and are now promising a small docking area for the refugees' own use about 11 miles from here.

The Vietnamese, spurred on by old fears and new Soviet advisers and getting closer to the war with China, saw their ethnic Chinese citizens as internal enemies. They were also a source of revenue: Their goods could be confiscated and their savings extorted in exchange for a few boats from the local collective that could allow them to head north.

Chinese are often accomplished travelers. The stolid, sometimes joking refugees here do not appear to see any significant difference between this side of the line and Vietnam's — other than the police don't bother them here.

"This place is also my hometown," Mr. Fan said casually. "My grandfather went to Vietnam before liberation." Many of the others tell similar stories, and some still have relatives here.

Liang Jianduo is supervising his crew as they repair the gearbox on the engine of the 70-foot junk the Chinese have just turned over to the new refugee collective. "The fishing area is better in Vietnam, but here the government provides us with better food, clothing and medical care," he said.

One man, a former North Vietnamese Communist Party member, said the production of the cooperative was picking up. He holds a responsible position in the cooperative, and shows signs of a little better life than his fellow refugees. His hut has a radio, an electric fan, and two thermos bottles.

The waste land along the docks here was used to build the temporary shelters. Unlike the many more thousands of refugees who have had to be stuffed into the available housing on state farms, these had their boats to live on. About 7,000 of the 11,000 here use this ready-made floating housing.

**Family of 10**

Zheng Yingbo, 54, welcomed some U.S. visitors onto the two 20-foot sampans that are home for him and his family of 10. They do not interfere much with the Chinese fishermen, he said, for the Chinese motorized boats can go much farther than the refugees, who confine their activities nearer to shore.

His young son avoided the draft by coming to China. He himself, though hoping for a better port, has one other explanation for leaving: "The Vietnamese put taxes on everything, [even] a tax on our work burning growths off the boat. The Chinese don't make us pay taxes."

# Former Pol Pot Regime Asks Sihanouk's Return

PEKING, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The toppled Pol Pot government, rejecting the harsh rural Communism it had imposed on Cambodia, said today it had asked former chief of state Norodom Sihanouk to head a united front to fight the Vietnamese invasion of the country.

But Peking diplomatic sources said that Prince Sihanouk already had turned the offer down.

Pich Cheang, Cambodian ambassador to China, announced the establishment of the Patriotic and Democratic Front of the Great National Union of Cambodia at a Peking news conference. But he refused to say whether Prince Sihanouk had accepted or rejected the plan.

He read a draft of the front's political aims for a Cambodia free of Vietnamese control, with guarantees of political liberty, security of private property and the right of free enterprise.

The document amounted to a complete negation of the brand of Communism pursued by the same government from 1975 until early this year. Under Premier Pol Pot, Cambodians were herded into primitive collective farms while wholesale executions were carried out on supposed foes of the regime.

Some observers believe that up to a quarter of the population died under the rule of Pol Pot, which ended in January when Vietnamese troops entered the country and seized the capital city of Phnom Phen, installing Heng Samrin, a pro-Vietnamese Communist, as ruler.

Pol Pot is now reported to be leading guerrilla forces against the Vietnamese.

The call for national unity was issued in the name of Khieu Samphan, the titular Cambodian chief of state, and did not mention Pol Pot. It promised elections by secret ballot, supervised by the United Nations, once the Vietnamese were driven out.

Mr. Samphan made a smiliar appeal in Havana on Sunday.

Prince Sihanouk, now living in exile in Peking, ruled Cambodia until deposed in a coup d'etat in 1970.

## *West German Said to Have Died In '73 While Being Held by IRA*

BOSTON, Sept. 6 (AP) — An honorary West German consul to Northern Ireland who was kidnapped from his Belfast home in December, 1973, died of a heart attack while being held captive by the Irish Republican Army, the Boston Globe reported today as part of a series.

The newspaper said that a former IRA activist, Peter McMullen, revealed the fate of Thomas Niedermayer. "The IRA never said anything about him, never claimed responsibility because they were too embarrassed. He's buried in a swampy bog area just outside Anderscnstown in Belfast," Mr. McMullen said.

Mr. McMullen said that Mr. Niedermayer was abducted by an IRA strike force "made up of people who come together only for special jobs." He added, "Usually they're young, tough guys. They wanted Niedermayer for ransom and the release of the Price sisters [Dolours and Marian, who were arrested for bombing a London court].

"They took him to a house in Turf Lodge [a Catholic section of Belfast]. He was blindfolded, but apparently he put up quite a struggle. What they didn't know was that he had a history of heart trouble. He died in the flat of a heart attack."

**McMullen Seeks Asylum**

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — Mr. McMullen has applied for asylum in the United States, his lawyer said yesterday. Lynn Sonfield said that her client feared that he would be persecuted if he was returned to the Irish Republic, either by the Irish police or by the Provisional wing of the IRA.

*Moderate Tack Seen*

# Qadhafi Moving to Rally Arab Unity Against Israe

By Christopher S. Wren

TRIPOLI, Libya, Sept. 6 (NYT) — Libyan leader Moamer Qadhafi, moving to fill a leadership void in the Arab world after Egypt's settlement with Israel, has started a fresh effort to get the other Arab countries to rally around Libya and adopt a more aggressive stance against Israel.

Last weekend, he attracted presidents and royalty from eight Arab countries, including the conservative Gulf states, to the celebration here of the 10th anniversary of the military coup that overthrew King Idris. Their presence underscored the breadth of Arab dissatisfaction with Egypt.

Some Arabs at the celebration were struck that Col. Qadhafi, who was once considered a subversive influence in the Arab world, took a moderate new tack and stressed tolerance of Arab political diversity. He pointedly hinted that this would not apply to any country that defected from Arab ranks and followed Egypt's example in negotiating with Israel.

His hostility toward Israel remains the strongest of any Arab leader. In a recent letter to President Carter, Col. Qadhafi restated his demand that the European Jews in Israel be returned to the lands of their forebears and that Israel be turned into a purely Palestinian state. Unlike other hardliners such as Syria and Algeria, Libya never accepted the United Nations resolutions that acknowledge Israel's right to exist.

**Military Display**

Col. Qadhafi maintained Saturday that the Arabs could defeat Israel without Egypt's help. A four-hour parade through Benghazi, which included Soviet-made MiG-25 jet fighters, heavy missiles and advanced T-72 tanks, was aimed at showing his guests that Libya could supply substantial military firepower as well as money for any new war against Israel.

"He wanted them to see for themselves that he had all these weapons," remarked an Arab journalist who watched the parade. "He could have shown only symbolic units, but he brought out all the tanks he had."

A decade of political and economic transformations in Libya underwritten by multibillion-dollar oil revenues has buttressed Col. Qadhafi's confidence that Libya will be taken seriously.

Acceptance of the Libyan invitations by President Benjedid Chadli of Algeria, President Abdel Fattah Ismail of Southern Yemen and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria was not unexpected, since the three countries had formed a "steadfastness front" with Libya to protest Egyptian President Anwar Sadat's trip to Israel in November, 1977.

But King Hussein of Jordan, who has been regarded as a pro-Western moderate, also atte An even bigger surprise w presence of royalty like the fi the United Arab Emirates, S Zayed ben Sultan al-Na crown prince and premi Kuwait, Saad al-Abdulla Sabah; the defense minist Bahrain, Sheikh Hamad ibn Khalifa; and Prince Abdull Saudi Arabia's ruling family.

Other countries that have suspicious of Libya's intenti the past, such as the Suda Yemen, sent Cabinet minister most conspicuous absence w of Iraq, which tried to exert l ship among the Arabs by p host to two anti-Sadat gather Baghdad since the Egyptian er's 1977 trip to Israel.

Col. Qadhafi went out of h to compliment every leader p including those like King H with whom he has clashed past.

Col. Qadhafi said that economic differences that among the regimes are only t and do not stand in the way unity that we are with today." He noted that the U Arab Emirates had achieved without revolutionary means the Ba'athist regimes of Ira Syria were still unable to together.

He added that disagreemen any level would be solved closed room in a spirit of members of one family."

Then the Libyan leader his tacit warning that he w pledging to "remain by your you betray Arab unity, an Arab cause by capitulating enemy and selling out the rig the Arab nation."

Col. Qadhafi's readiness t time the struggle against Isra certainly stiffen resistance the Palestine Liberation Org tion to a negotiated solution may not be enough to co Arab countries which are de ing strategies according to own interests and may feel th Libyan leader is still too radi them.

The official guest list at t celebration fell short of a m of the Arab League's 21 m states and the PLO. But the may find it advantageous to the world that they are at le tening.

Even if he only succeeds in ing prospects for an Israel compromise, Col. Qadhafi's sage that the solution to the c with Israel lies in a return dream of Arab unity has be hanced by two regional re First, most Arab countries st betrayed by Egypt's separate with Israel. Second, no other leader has publicly proposed ternative to the route chos Egypt.

# *Observers Say Economy Slowly Improving in Iran*

(Continued from Page 1)

March when construction was suspended following the Iranian revolution.

**Kurdish City Captured**

TEHRAN, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Iranian troops backed by helicopter gunships and armored columns captured the city of Sar Dasht near the Iraqi border today, driving Kurdish rebels from their last stronghold in the three-week war in western Iran, reports reaching the capital said.

The official Pars news agency reported that army troops moved into Sar Dasht after helicopter gunships pounded rebel positions around the surrounded city with heavy rocket and machine gun fire.

The capture of Sar Dasht, the Kurds' last stronghold, came only four days after the army took Mahabad, the headquarters from which the rebels launched their bid for Kurdish autonomy.

Meanwhile in Tehran, a high government official disclosed Premier Mehdi Bazargan had asked Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini to take up permanent residence in Tehran to better coordinate government policies and actions. Ayatollah Khomeini's response was not known.

Few details of the fighting at Sar Dasht were available. Pars said the army encountered initial rebel resistance but succeeded in sending the rebels into retreat across the Iraqi border.

Two helicopter gunships rocketed and strafed suspected rebel positions near Sar Dasht twice today, according to reports reaching Tehran. There was no immediate word of casualties.

Firing squads also executed another five men today, bringing the number of executions since the February revolution to 538.

Four men were executed in Saqqez, which Kurdish rebels lost to the army after fierce fighti week. Islamic Judge Sheikh Khalkhali passed the death tence on the four men arrest ter a shootout in the city.

Another firing squad exec man on charges of "armed rection" in the southern Arab city of Khorramshahr reported.

Sar Dasht, until last week jor transit point for the K rebels active on both sides Iraqi border, was the last sig rebel stronghold following a week government campaig drive the Kurds from the six they controlled.

Thousands of armed Kurd taken shelter in Sar Dasht government troops capture main Kurdish stronghold of I had Monday.

The whereabouts of Ku leaders Sheikh Ezzeddin Hu and Abdor Rahman Qass were still not known. Press r said both had fled to Iraq.

## French Keeping Ndjamena Units

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP) — France has decided to maintain a military presence in Ndjamena, capital of Chad, while continuing to evacuate its troops from the rest of the sub-Saharan state, French sources said yesterday.

Under the terms of a treaty signed last month to end the civil war in Chad, France was to have withdrawn its garrison as soon as a stable government took office in Ndjamena and formally requested the French to withdraw.

However, the sources said, no such government had taken shape yet and French troops were needed to protect French civilians in the capital. About 300 to 400 men, part of a 2,500-strong contingent stationed in Chad since it became independent in 1960, have already been flown home from the interior.

## 87 Tugboat Workers Held in Rotterdam

ROTTERDAM, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Police here today arrested 87 striking tugboat crew members who had occupied the offices of Smith International tugboat operators to press their claim for a $25-a-week pay increase.

Their action was part of a series of wildcat walkouts that have disrupted this port. In Amsterdam today, an estimated 3,000 longshoremen walked off the job, joining dockers already on strike in Rotterdam.

## U.S. House Vo Aid for Refuge From Indochi

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — The House of Represent voted $207.3 million yesterd help boat people and other chinese refugees settle in the ed States. The proposal met opposition.

The action amounted to i increase in a $7.9 billion fore appropriations bill, which ge underwent cuts in funding fo grams and U.S. contributio multilateral lending institution

The $207.3-million in would be used for the added of raising the U.S. quota for chinese refugees from 7,00 month to 14,000 per month, cting the boat people at sea for providing funds for the share of international refuge cessing costs and caring for gees in camps.

At the same time, the H voted to prohibit indirect a Vietnam, along with Angola Central African Empire, Cam and Laos.

## $1-Million Spanish T

MALAGA, Spain, Sept. (Reuters) — Burglars yest stole jewels worth an estimat million from a luxury holida in the resort of Marbella, said today.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| Germany | YES | Night only |
| Ireland | YES | YES |
| Portugal | YES | YES |
| Spain | YES | YES |
| Switzerland | NO | NO |

*Check locally for the exact hours

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*Seen as a 'Happy Way Out'*

# ...ing b... Again... ...ondale Bid for Presidency Said Possible Next Year

By Hedrick Smith

...HINGTON, Sept. 6 (NYT) ...hough publicly committed to ...t President Carter's re-elec... campaign, Vice President ...le is beginning to come un... ...me pressure to run for the ...ncy himself and has private... ...ed some dissatisfaction and ...ragement with the White ... handling of important polit... ...wes in recent weeks.

*Morris Udall*, an influential ... Democrat and often a ...her of liberal sentiment in ...ss, suggested yesterday that ...ondale could be "the happy ...r" for Democrats next year ... Carter falters or gets caught ...ter political feud with Sen. ...d Kennedy, D-Mass.

...ink if the Carter ship goes ...Mondale may survive," Rep. ...bserved. "This is the happy ...ut. He's a figure around ... people could rally. You ...ave it both ways — not turn ...ck on the Carter-Mondale ...stration. But here's a guy in ...ith labor, blacks, educators ...t that you haven't seen col... criticizing him lately indi... ...at he's kept his lines open."

**Affirms Support**

...sponse to questions, Rep. ... said that he thought that Sen. ...ly would support Mr. Mon... the head of a Democratic ... and that the vice president ...quickly give the Democrats a ...mmer in the event that Mr. ...withdrew.

...ugh a spokesman, the vice ...nt issued a statement repeat... ...hat I've said many, many ... that I hope President Carter ...k re-election and I believe ... and, if he does, I have a ...onviction that he will be re-nominated and re-elected, and I will be honored to be his running mate."

But political friends, saying that Mr. Mondale is determined to be a "good soldier" for Mr. Carter, reported that, before his recent trip to China, the vice president had been privately disconsolate about the administration's sagging political fortunes and disturbed at the way the White House had handled the Cabinet firings in late July, the resignation of UN Ambassador Andrew Young, and the subsequent internal dispute over Middle East policy.

United Press International

Vice President Mondale

A political associate who saw Mr. Mondale recently described him as "fairly disgusted with the politics in the White House — the amateurism of it, the mistakes, the whole confluence of events beginning with the president's return from Japan in early July." Another said after a similar meeting last month that the vice president was "very low" about the political outlook.

A third described him as "down in the dumps lately — the problem is that he's not in the inner circle."

**Advice Overridden**

The vice president and his aides vigorously dispute any contention that he is not close to the president. But privately, the Mondale group has acknowledged that Mr. Mondale's advice was overridden on some key points during the strategy sessions leading up to the Cabinet shakeup in July and the president's "crisis of confidence" speech July 15.

According to White House officials, Mr. Mondale was a leading in-house critic of some proposals put forward by Patrick Caddell, the president's pollster, who advocated dramatic changes in the president's leadership style to provide more theater and mystery as well as authority.

In addition, the vice president reportedly was taken by surprise when Mr. Carter arranged the mass resignation of his Cabinet, and he told Mr. Carter by phone from the West Coast that the public reaction had not been good. Privately, Mr. Mondale remarked that he wished that the president had acknowledged publicly that his handling of the Cabinet matter had been a mistake.

But some friends of Mr. Mondale contend that he has been helped politically by the fact that he was out of town — pressing the case for the strategic arms limitation treaty — during the controversial Cabinet firings, because it helped to insulate him from the political repercussions of that episode.

"There's some distance between him and the whole process," said one confidant of Mr. Mondale, who continued: "It's to his interest that there's distance. But he didn't create it. He was away. His advice wasn't followed."

But the vice president has refused to discuss any differences he may have had with Mr. Carter or other senior administration officials and has made a point of loyally carrying out such assignments as his recent trip to China.

Some friends compare his political predicament to that of Hubert H. Humphrey, who served loyally as vice president under President Lyndon B. Johnson through the difficult years of 1967 and 1968. "Hubert's the model," an experienced politician said. "Mondale can do nothing except as a good soldier."

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**Reagan to Announce Bid**

HOOKSETT, N.H., Sept. 6 (AP) — Ronald Reagan will formally announce around Nov. 1 that he will seek the Republican presidential nomination, the former California governor's political director said yesterday.

Charles Black said that a fund-raising gala — featuring Frank Sinatra and Dean Martin — was scheduled to be held in Boston on Nov. 2. He added that Mr. Reagan was planning a "nonpolitical" trip this month to New Hampshire — the site of the first presidential primary next February.

Associated Press

Wind and rain from Hurricane David knocked down trees on this street in Norfolk, Va., — damaging automobiles and high-power lines. The hurricane caused widespread damage to region.

'Frederic' Drenches Dominican Republic

# *Storm Spawns Tornadoes in U.S.; 4 Die*

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — The tropical storm designated David spawned tornadoes and killed at least four persons today as it pushed through the mid-Atlantic and northeastern United States.

In the Dominican Republic, hit by David with hurricane force winds last weekend, the death toll rose to 1,400, and authorities said it could reach 3,000. They said hundreds of bodies had been swept by floodwaters into the Caribbean. The situation was aggravated by another tropical storm, designated Frederic, which although weakened brought torrential rains today to Hispaniola and Puerto Rico.

The U.S. National Weather Service said David caused tornadoes as it headed through New York State into New England. Sporadic power blackouts were reported throughout the area.

A woman was found dead in Baltimore and a man was killed when a tornado hurled him from his house near Philadelphia. Another man died on a bridge leading out of Washington in an accident caused by heavy rain, and a fourth was killed when a tornado ripped through his home in Virginia.

**Rains From Frederic**

Frederic was reported drifting across and drenching the Dominican Republic, which occupies the eastern two-thirds of Hispaniola, and Haiti on the western part. The island was soaked by David last week, with the Dominican Republic taking the brunt of the storm.

Floodwaters from David created two giant lakes each about 40 miles long in the northern part of the Dominican Republic. It was not known how many were killed by the flooding but officials predicted that the final toll could be as high as 3,000.

"The primary problem [with Frederic] is that the rainfall is affecting those areas that don't need any more rainfall," said Neil Frank, director of the National Hurricane Center.

Mr. Frank said Frederic, which was downgraded from hurricane status Monday, had already dropped 15 inches of rain on the Dominican Republic and 10 inches in some sections of Puerto Rico. Sea swells of 12 to 15 feet or more affected the coasts of Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

At noon today, Frederic was centered about 700 miles southeast of Miami. Its highest winds were 45 mph, with gale-force winds extending 150 miles north and 100 miles south of the center. Gale warnings were in effect for the southeast Bahamas, the Turks and Caicos islands and Hispaniola.

**U.S. Relief Effort**

A tropical depression is designated a tropical storm when sustained winds reach 39 mph. A tropical storm becomes a hurricane when sustained winds reach 74 mph.

The United States today planned to fly relief supplies into the Dominican Republic but it was feared that heavy rains from Frederic would further delay the effort.

Airlifts of supplies to Santo Domingo from Puerto Rico's Roosevelt Roads U.S. Navy base were suspended yesterday after airports on both islands were shut down.

Santo Domingo's civil defense emergency radio network yesterday warned the 5.5 million Dominican residents that Frederic was dumping heavy rainfall all over the country and that serious flooding would inevitably occur in the next two days.

Pilots who have flown over the country report "bodies floating around all over." One source said, "There must be thousands and thousands of people dead out there."

Meanwhile, a new storm, called Gloria, was 750 miles northwest of the Cape Verde Islands, off the western cape of Africa. It had sustained winds of 45 mph and was moving west northwest at 15 to 20 mph.

# China Incursions In Bhutan Seen

NEW DELHI, Sept. 6 (AP) — Chinese border troops have crossed into the Himalayan kingdom of Bhutan several times in the last month and the Chinese government has ignored protests by both Bhutan and India, the Times of India reported today.

"Most of the intrusions, in each case several kilometers deep," took place from the Chumbi Valley, a tongue of Chinese-ruled Tibet that juts between western Bhutan and Indian Sikkim, the newsaper said. The Chumbi Valley is about 30 miles from Thimbu, the capital of Bhutan.

According to the paper, most of the incursions occurred when local peasants drove animals across the border into Bhutan. When challenged by Bhutanese officials, the peasants called for support from Chinese frontier guards and militiamen. There were several confrontations but no shooting, the paper said.

# ...S.-Mexican Ties Seen Stalled After Gas Talks Failure

By Marlise Simons

...ICO CITY, Sept. 6 (WP) — ...eakdown of U.S.-Mexican ...natural gas sales last week ...to assure that no major ac... will be reached when Mexi... ...esident Jose Lopez Portillo ...o Washington later this ... for talks with President ...

...ope here that an important ...ent could be initiated by the ...esidents ended when high... ...egotiators for the two sides ...ailed to settle on a price for ...n natural gas sales to the ... States.

...no new gas negotiations ...ed before the Sept. 28-29 ...e two presidents will have ...se to discuss except the ...thorny issues of commerce ...gal alien workers, on which ...no nearer agreement.

...ly six months have passed ...resident Carter visited Mexi... ...empting both to clear the air ...e U.S. government's block... ...a gas deal and to make a ...vel commitment to seek to ... several other important dif...

...lack of significant progress ... issues stems not only from ...mplexities and from lack of ...nt political will. It also re... ...he difficulty of harmonizing ...terests of two countries ...d by change: The United ...is trying to adjust to its new ...ability in energy and Mexico ...ng out its new energy wealth ...as opened new areas of fric...

...deadlock of the gas talks, ...ng the most intense negoti... ...ound so far, has again pro... ...ress comments on the "bad... ...ned relations" and "a new ...ween the neighbors."

...omats of both countries dismiss these assessments and say that the main problem with the elusive gas deal is that the decision to hold *government-to-government* talks was heralded as the most significant result of Mr. Carter's February visit here.

"Unfortunately, gas has now become the gauge of U.S-Mexican relations," said a U.S. official, adding that last week's U.S. mission, headed by Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, had come here with instructions to do the utmost to close the deal before the presidents meet. When they failed, Mexican officials briefly considered calling off Mr. Lopez Portillo's visit to Washington.

Diplomats on both sides now dismiss the deadlock as just one of the many commercial arrangements that fall through every day.

Yet the gas saga is symptomatic of U.S.-Mexican relations because of the misunderstanding and posturing on both sides that has accompanied it for the last two years.

Part of the posturing is that both sides claim they do not need the deal at all. Americans say there is a natural gas glut in the United States and the "high" Mexican asking price is unrealistic and unappealing.

**Doing a Favor**

A key Mexican official recently said here that "the president believes he's doing Carter a favor by offering to sell gas to the U.S." Moreover, since the fall of 1977 when Energy Secretary James Schlesinger vetoed the first gas contract, Mexico decided to keep most of the surplus gas at home.

There is also a simmering distrust that stems from vastly differing national interests, negotiating styles and value systems. This accounts for the frequent misunderstandings.

A few weeks ago, for example, when U.S. Ambassador Patrick Lucey, in a call on the Mexican president, talked about gas prices, Mr. Lopez Portillo reportedly said his problem was not with prices but with principles.

The result of the talk reportedly was that Mr. Lucey believed Mexico had agreed to the U.S. price offer. American negotiators were hastily summoned. As they arrived in Mexico, however, they found no such agreement. Angered U.S. officials then reportedly told U.S. reporters that Mexico had reneged on the deal. This in turn infuriated the Mexicans.

Last week, the talks stalled as the two sides appeared closer than ever to a settlement. Mexico had asked $3.75 per thousand cubic feet of gas, and the United States had offered $3.50. Mexico proposed to split the difference and settle on $3.625. Both sides reportedly agreed. Then, according to a Mexican official, the United States tried to change the already agreed delivery date from November to next April. When he learned of this, the Mexican president reportedly told an aide, "That's enough."

The U.S. mission returned to Washington. The next day Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda said no new gas talks were expected.

# Congress Expected to Bar Transfer of Land to States

By Bill Stall

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — The leaders of the so-called "Sagebrush Rebellion" of the U.S. West have little or no chance of winning a victory in Congress, Rep. Morris Udall, D-Ariz., said yesterday.

Rep. Udall, the chairman of the House Interior Committee, which would have to approve any legislation turning federal lands in the West over to the states, said, "The idea of a wholesale giveaway of land would raise great objections here."

Rep. Udall told reporters he did not think Congress would pass such a bill. And if by some quirk it did, the president surely would veto it, he said.

Still, a group of Western senators is rallying behind Sen. Orrin Hatch, R-Utah, and his bill to allow the states to take title to some of the federal lands in the west.

"The chances are looking a lot better," Ed Darrell, an aide to Sen. Hatch, said. "We have 11 co-sponsors including both senators from Wyoming."

This latest states' rights movement began in Nevada, where state officials are considering a legal test of the federal government's right to the land. Nevada has picked up official state support and sympathy from Alaska, Oregon and other states.

The federal government controls more than 86 percent of Nevada's 71 million acres. In Alaska, it is 96 percent, Utah 66 percent, California 45 percent, Arizona 42 percent — as well as percentages in other states.

A collection of state officials, legislators and others interested in the land transfer concept are to meet in Reno, Nev., today and tomorrow under the sponsorship of the Western Conference of the Council of State Governments.

**Lands Described**

Rep. Udall told reporters the bulk of federal lands in Arizona are in national parks, wilderness areas, military bases and similar installations. Rep. Udall said he believes most people would support continued federal control over such areas.

That would leave a relatively small amount of land administered by the Bureau of Land Management around cities and towns.

Federal officials long have maintained that the states are not equipped to manage vast areas of land in the public domain.

© *Los Angeles Times*

# *U.S. Chauffeur Flees E. Berlin*

BERLIN, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The chauffeur of the U.S. ambassador in East Berlin has defected with his family to West Berlin in the embassy car, a press report said today.

The report in the West Berlin newspaper Der Abend said Ambassador David Bolen's driver "recently" hid his wife and and child in the trunk of the embassy car and took them into West Berlin.

A U.S. embassy spokesman in East Berlin refused comment on the report. The newspaper said that the driver, whose name it did not give, had a pass allowing him through the Berlin wall into West Berlin, where he often went unaccompanied on embassy errands.

# Young Arrives in Liberia On Last Mission as Envoy

MONROVIA, Liberia, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Andrew Young arrived here last night on the first leg of his final diplomatic assignment as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, a 17-day trade mission to seven African nations.

Mr. Young and a group of 24 U.S. businessmen were welcomed by y Liberia's acting foreign minister, Siafa Sherman.

Mr. Young said that he hoped that the trip would achieve a better understanding by U.S. businessmen of the needs and opportunites of African nations. He said that the trade mission would "begin to break down some of those misconceptions and misunderstandings" in the U.S. approach to trade with Africa.

Mr. Young was scheded to meet today with President William Tolbert Jr. of Liberia, the chairman of the Organization of African Unity. The U.S. group will hold three days of discussions with Liberian officials and businessmen before leaving Saturday for Abidjan, the capital of the Ivory Coast.

The group will also travel to Nigeria, Cameroon, Kenya, Tanzania and Senegal. Mr. Young is expected to confer with the heads of state in each country, and the disputes in Namibia (South-West Africa) and Zimbabwe Rhodesia are likely to be discussed.

The mission was organized by the White House before Mr. Young's resignation Aug. 15 after his unauthorized meeting with a representative of the Palestine Liberation Organization. Officials said that the trip was intended to acquaint U.S. businessman with investment and trade possibilities in certain African nations.

Mr. Young will remain ambassador to the United Nations until the U.S. Senate has confirmed a successor. President Carter has nominated Mr. Young's deputy, Donald McHenry, to fill the position.

In Most U.S. Divorces

# ...ouse's Degree Not Viewed as Property

Lawrence Van Gelder

...YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — Nancy Erickson was teach... ...ourse in family law this sum... Ohio State University, one students told her a classic ...

...student had a friend in New ...who had put her husband ...n law school. "On gradua... ...y," Prof. Erickson said, "the ...d introduced her to a wom... ...said he wanted a divorce ...was going to marry this new ...

...luation day was once a time ... woman who had worked to ...t her husband while he ob... degrees, toward a lucrative ...n a profession such as medi... law was laughingly awarded ...l proclaiming her a "Ph.T." ...tials stood for Putting Hub... ...ough.

...the subject is no longer a ...g matter. Increasingly, ... being divorced after help... ...ir husbands acquire college ...mate degrees are seeking to ... a property right in the ... However, courts are offer... ...nt comfort while proferring ...tive compensations.

...e Thomas, a lawyer who ...hed the subject for an article ...ily Advocate, a publication ... family-law section of the ...an Bar Association, said ... could find no cases on the ...efore 1975.

**Feminist Issue**

Erickson, an associate pro... ...u New York Law School, re... ...uch cases as a feminist issue. ...never found a case in which ...intiff is a man," she said. ...alifornia court recently re... ...a wife's effort to assert a ...y right in her husband's medical profession, citing as a precedent a 1975 New Jersey case in which that state's Supreme Court said: "A person's earning capacity, even where its development has been aided and enhanced by the other spouse, as is here the case, should not be recognized as a separate item of property."

Why do most courts not recognize a property right in a degree? "I think courts have difficulty because of the speculative nature of the value," Mr. Thomas said. "For example, there is no assurance that the holder of this degree would continue his employment. He may die or become disabled, so the value of the degree significantly decreases.

"Another problem with which the courts have difficulty is that a degree cannot be transferred or exchanged," he added. "The items that one commonly thinks of as property, such as a house, can be readily transferred, and the property can be converted into cash or another form of property in the marketplace."

**Injustice Cited**

One of the rare cases to the contrary cited by Mr. Thomas was a Kentucky Court of Appeals case this year. In that case, a dentist's license to practice was held to be divisible property; the couple was on the edge of bankruptcy and had little in the way of other assets. Typically, however, the court had strong reservations about treating such a license as marital property.

"I think courts recognize the injustice created when a wife supports a husband during college or professional school, and then a divorce occurs shortly after graduation," Mr. Thomas said. He noted an instance in which a young lawyer's first case was his own divorce. The Iowa Supreme Court ordered him to pay $18,000 in compensation to his wife, whose earnings and family contributions had helped him to acquire what was almost their only asset, his law degree.

# *HUD Will Find New Apartment For Vietnamese*

CHICAGO, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development said yesterday that it will find a suitable apartment for a Vietnamese refugee family that has been threatened with eviction because of a federal regulation.

Nghi Hoang, his wife and their eight children live in a building whose mortgage is guaranteed under an HUD program that keeps rents low to aid low-income families. The management company said that a HUD regulation required that each child have a bedroom. The Hoangs moved into a three-bedroom apartment while waiting to be awarded a larger one. The firm said that it could not find a nine-bedroom apartment and that it was forced to evict the Hoangs.

A HUD spokesman said that the rule had been misread and that it actually required that there be no more than two persons per bedroom. He said that HUD will find an apartment for the Hoangs.


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Mr. Mrs. Miss

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 4 Friday, September 7, 1979

# Picking at the Cuban Sore

Cuba, and Soviet military activity in Cuba, have a special resonance in U.S. politics. That is why the administration's discovery there of a Soviet combat force of 2,000 or 3,000 men is a disturbance in Soviet-U.S. relations far exceeding the military threat of one brigade. If the flashpoints of the cold war are not now out of bounds to new efforts to upset the military balance, no policy of general reconciliation with Moscow can long survive in the U.S. political arena.

* * *

That is why the administration is right to ask that the combat force be dismantled. The Soviet-U.S. competition has either been channeled into less vital regions or it hasn't. This is a good time to find out.

If the Soviet government did not believe President Carter's cool words of caution on this point at the recent Vienna summit, it needs now to ponder the hot rhetoric on Capitol Hill. The Senate has delayed the SALT hearings. Some key senators are invoking the Monroe Doctrine against European bases in the hemisphere. Some are even evoking the 1962 missile crisis, when a naval blockade forced withdrawal of Soviet nuclear weapons from the island.

The contested Soviet troops are said to have been sent to Cuba over a period of years, starting in the 1976, to augment a technical team of about 2,000 military men and 4,000 to 6,000 civilians. What is new is the discovery that they are now organized as a combat brigade. This small force, without sea or airlift capacity or fighter cover, poses no direct threat to the United States or even to unstable nations like Nicaragua.

* * *

One guess in Washington is that the troops were sent as a token of appreciation — and security — when President Castro dispatched Cuban troops to Angola. Cuba now keeps about 40,000 of its 190,000 military personnel in various African countries.

But military tokens have political significance and Soviet tokens in Cuba are rarely friendly. Indeed, Soviet gestures to Cuba have grown into military challenges to the United States. The Russians agreed in 1962 never again to establish nuclear bases there, but they have been straining to build other kinds.

The United States has recently complained about semiannual naval maneuvers around Cuba and the construction of docking facilities for non-nuclear submarines. It has also protested and apparently arrested the arrival of Soviet pilot "advisers" and advanced MiG-23 fighter-bombers. For the Russians, it has become a dirty little game of catch me if you can, and maybe I'll stop if you do.

Clearly, the Soviet leaders want to enlarge their military presence to the extent that U.S. diplomacy will tolerate. They therefore need to be made to understand that it will not be tolerated, as Secretary Vance said on Wednesday. Whatever the formal agreements in these matters, Moscow and Washington have tacitly agreed in a succession of dangerous crises that certain areas are out of bounds for new military exertions. Cuba was foremost among them. Accommodation will develop on the basis of present spheres of influence and competition, or it will be disrupted by further confrontation.

Having chosen a modest confrontation, Americans need to keep their wits and see this episode in perspective. It is not another missile crisis requiring plans for attack or blockade. Even a long and heated quarrel over the brigade should not become a pretext for scuttling the SALT treaty; it has obvious military value to the United States that is in no way diminished by some new tension.

* * *

The Russians want U.S. trade and loans and they need both U.S. wheat and oil technology. Those are levers enough to force a brigade to disband, if Secretary Vance is given time and room.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

# Too Many Refugees?

Sen. Walter Huddleston, D-Ky., raises a fair question — and certainly the one most on people's minds — about the administration's new refugee bill, which is about to come to the Senate floor. Given the relentless capacity of the rest of the world to generate refugees, he asks, how can the United States be sure it won't be swamped? His own answer is to allow refugee admissions, over the 50,000 "normal" flow specified in the bill, only up to the overall legal immigration ceiling. Additional refugee admissions would come out of regular immigration quotas. By contrast, the administration bill would let the president consult with Congress to set the ceiling each year. This year, even without a new law, the refugee figure is about 200,000.

* * *

Mr. Huddleston is right in observing that, in these pinched times, various elements of U.S. society have reservations about accepting too many refugees. These reservations are deplorable or prudent, depending on your point of view, but they are understandable and they do exist. The senator is wrong, however, in giving currency to the notion that the new bill would open the gates. Even if you can imagine a president's ignoring the constraints of public opinion, the bill's provisions for consultation on the refugee ceiling, not to speak of the requirement for congressional funding of refugee resettlement, ensure a continuing congressional rein.

In fact, the administration's bill, which is supported by those legislators most experienced in refugee matters, is not an extravagant affair. It would establish a permanent structure, in place of the existing mishmash, for processing refugee admissions. It would bring the ceilings for "normal" flows, and the procedures for coping with "emergency" flows, into closer line with the requirements of U.S. foreign policy and U.S. tradition as successive presidents have determined them. But the bill would not preempt the more comprehensive conclusions expected from the two-year study that a Select Committee on Immigration and Refugee Policy was commissioned to make last year. And most assuredly, it would not allow in "too many" refugees.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

# To the Stars

Somewhere out in space — the scientists know exactly where, but that is no longer important — Pioneer 11 is racing toward an unknown and unknowable fate. It has accomplished the tasks for which it was built. It is now headed toward nothing in particular. But it carries, on its side, a message designed to communicate that the earth and humankind exist if it should happen to encounter intelligent life forms elsewhere in the universe. It is a fitting end for a spacecraft that told us more about a part of our solar system during the past weekend than all the scientists in the world had been able to learn in all the years that went before.

* * *

Pioneer 11, like most of the spacecraft in the exploration program, was remarkably productive. It completed its original mission of more than four years ago when it flew past Jupiter. With a few nudges from its earth-bound controllers, it then set out after Saturn. The photographs and data it sent back across almost a billion miles of space as it plunged through the planet's rings and after it looped around the far side will keep scientists working for years. Some of that information, no doubt, will confirm existing theories about Saturn and the nature of the solar system; some will produce new theories.

But, Saturn will never be viewed the same way. A few of the mysteries of the "mysterious silver beacon" with "cup handles," as Galileo described it in the 17th century, have been pierced. More will be when the two Voyagers now on their way to Saturn reach their destination. Saturn is no longer just a dot in the sky or a fuzzy image seen dimly through a telescope.

* * *

The inevitable question, when government finances such exploration, is whether the bits of knowledge that have been acquired are worth what they cost. The answer is that, standing alone, they are not. Little, if anything, has been learned from Pioneer 11 that will improve the quality or lengthen duration of life on earth. But no one knows what will emerge when this spacecraft's information is added to what has been and will continue to be accumulated. It is this search for knowledge about the earth, the solar system and, grandly, the universe that the Pioneer 11 flight is all about.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 7, 1904

NEW YORK — Military critics in the United States are speculating today upon the process of moral disintegration set up in the Russian forces by their unbroken record of defeats, and find no reason to dissent from the view that Gen. Kouropatkin's only course is to retreat to Harbin with the loss of much valuable war material. Some critics incline to the view that no "decisive" blow, in the military sense, can be delivered in this war, which will only end when one or both combatants becomes financially exhausted. Until then, the advantage is likely to remain with the Japanese. Official sources report that the Russians have made no preparations for a winter campaign.

### Fifty Years Ago

September 7, 1929

BERLIN — An attempt to blow up the government office building in Leuenberg — the 11th bomb outrage aimed at government structures in the last nine months — has aroused the German public to a high state of indignation. The bomb exploded with terrific force at 1 a.m. this morning. No one was injured, but Dr. Herbst, governor of Hannover, whose sleeping quarters are over the main doorway, was knocked out of bed and had a narrow escape. Nationalist terrorists are blamed for the series of explosions. Most of the bombs have been set off in or near the province of Schleswig-Holstein, where Nationalist agitation among peasants is exceedingly active.

'High-Wire Act.'

# Brezhnev's Big Ear

By William Safire

WASHINGTON — The primary purpose of the 3,000-man Soviet armored brigade in Cuba is to protect an enormous new "communications intercept facility," which will give the Russians the ability to listen in on most U.S. telephone conversations as well as to monitor transmission of data between computers and from U.S. satellites and missiles.

The Soviet combat troops have secondary purposes — to provide a "praetorian guard" for President Castro to block any coup attempt while his main force is acting for the Soviet Union in Africa, and to establish a "trip wire" to keep U.S. forces from responding to Cuban provocation. But the essential role is to guard the most sophisticated new Soviet electronic intelligence equipment from everyone, including Cubans.

The Soviet "Big Ear" pressed against the coast of the United States has been under construction secretly for several years and is soon to become operational. That explains the troop buildup: with the most sensitive equipment goes a Soviet military presence. That happened in Cuba in 1962, in Egypt until 1976, and in Cuba again today; the Russians never completely trust their overseas allies.

The Carter administration encouraged this large-scale intrusion into the U.S. atmosphere by not reacting strongly to the beginnings of the electronic surveillance from atop Soviet diplomatic missions in the United States. When Sen. Patrick J. Moynihan, D-N.Y., protested such timidity last year, the administration explained it had buried top-secret communication wires for government business; officials did not seem to care about protecting the conversations of private citizens, or scientific interchange by computers.

News of the new Soviet intelligence base in Cuba began filtering into the Senate this spring from defense intelligence experts angered at cutbacks in U.S. surveillance of Cuba.

Some of this intelligence evidently reached Carter in June. According to a letter written on July 27 from Secretary of State Vance to Florida Democrat Sen. Richard Stone: "The President raised the question of the Soviet presence in Cuba with President Brezhnev in Vienna (on June 15-18) and made clear to him that a Soviet buildup would adversely affect our relationship."

At that point, the Soviet leader either lied to Carter or ignored him; the two leaders then embraced for the cameras and signed the agreement on SALT-2.

By midsummer, Stone — a respected, hard-line voice on the Foreign Relations Committee — evidently had reason to suspect Carter had been bamboozled, or that administration higher-ups were ignoring intelligence warnings. He pressed Secretary Vance for a written response, and received the remarkable July 27 letter which contained this guarantee:

"There is no evidence of any substantial increase of the Soviet military presence in Cuba over the past several years or of the presence of a Soviet military base."

As we now know, that was untrue. Rarely has a secretary of state so flatly misinformed the Senate. Finally, under pressure from Foreign Relations Chairman Sen Frank Church, D-Idaho, the State Department last week was forced to assert it had just learned of the 3,000-man force (though nothing has been said publicly about the purpose of the force to protect the electronic spying base).

### Panic

In a panic, administration apologists now claim that "elements" of the Soviet force have been in Cuba since the 1970s, unnoticed by our CIA. Carter intelligence chief Stansfield Turner, who downplayed warnings on Cuba from his underlings and foolishly went along with the sharp curtailment of U.S. surveillance on Cuba until Stone's midsummer request, has been elected White House fall guy. He may not sit still for that; I am told that CIA was not the source of Vance's false "no evidence" guarantee.

All this puts the Russians in a perfect position. If the United States reacts with only a feeble protest, the Russians will have gained a Cuban base from Carter that they had been denied by Kennedy and Nixon.

But if — as is more likely — the Senate threatens to hold up SALT, and Carter goes on television with a stand-up-to-the-Russians stemwinder, then Brezhnev can play the bargaining chip he has been allowed to create.

Having brought about the crisis, the Russians will resolve it — at a price. When Carter sternly demands that the Russians withdraw, Brezhnev will pull out most of his combat troops — but not all, and not his intelligence base. In addition, he will agree once more not to use the Cienfuegos naval base to supply Soviet vessels.

In return for their responding to our "demands" with such sweet reason, the Senate will be expected to pass the SALT treaty without requiring a buildup of U.S. defense forces.

At the same time, the Russians will have breathed new life into the Carter candidacy. A fake-tough president who can be manipulated this easily is in the Soviet interest; a modified Soviet pullback will help shore him up.

In this latest test of U.S. will, the Russians cannot lose: They will either get a new intelligence base and change the balance of power in the Caribbean, or they will take half a loaf — the spy base with 2,000 "advisers" but without the 3,000 combat troops — and in the process help along the best U.S. president the Soviet Union ever had.

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# The Man to Beat Is Still Carter

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON — You can't beat somebody with nobody. Especially when the somebody is the president of the United States.

So for all his difficulty in running the country, Jimmy Carter remains the man to beat in 1980. Indeed, as the political season begins anew, he is the favorite for both renomination and re-election.

To be sure, there appears to be next to no enthusiasm for the president anywhere in the country. Scandal dogs some of his closest aides. He has lost the capacity to influence decisively the two forces most important in shaping the political atmosphere — inflation and recession.

### A Step

Still Mr. Carter has finally taken a step absolutely crucial to success in the post-imperial presidency. He has lowered his sights. He can proclaim himself a winner if he gains approval of the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty and passage of a windfall profits tax on the oil companies.

That modest program leaves Carter no sword on which to throw himself — nothing so big to warrant abandoning the White House as Truman and Lyndon Johnson did. Even the loss of a primary or two would not necessarily force Carter to self-destruct.

In the absence of a withdrawal by Carter, Sen. Edward Kennedy will probably not enter the race. Family reasons have always been one barrier to a declaration by the senator from Massachusetts. He has just come off a month with the family. Nothing indicates that the obstacle posed by the fate of his brothers and the vulnerability of his wife and children has been lowered.

Nor have the political reasons barring a direct challenge lessened. The senator would still make enemies he does not need to make, and risk splitting his own party and thus compromising his chances for 1984.

### Brown's Role

Maybe Gov. Edmund (Jerry) Brown of California could force Kennedy into the race. But in a contest between Carter and Brown, the president is not the underdog. So Carter emerges from the analysis as the man most likely to win the Democratic nomination.

The condition of the Republicans makes the Democratic nomination eminently worth having. Ronald Reagan is probably the most solid front-runner in an out party since Dewey in 1948. He not only has name recognition and organization.

More important, he has working for him perhaps the best political strategist in the country — John Sears. Mr. Sears has established himself the No. 1 adviser in the Reagan camp. Hence the recent departure of his chief rival, Nofziger.

Thanks to Sears, Reagan identified his weaknesses and is working to overcome them. He put out lines toward the blue-collar section of the national electorate and into the Rockefeller wing of the Republican party. He avoided mistakes, and it is hard to see the Republican who can beat him for the nomination.

### A Possibility

John Connally, the former Democratic governor of Texas, who jumped to the GOP after serving in Richard Nixon's Cabinet as secretary of the Treasury, is one possibility. He has a commanding presence which contrasts advantageously with Carter's sad-sack appearance. He has strong following in the business community, and there is plenty of money.

However, he has not moved from the board room into the heart of Republican Party workers. His failure tends to undo his strategy. The original idea was that he would let Reagan forge out front in the early caucus and primary states, and then overtake him in the Southern states.

The first of the Southern states is Florida. There will be a straw vote of the state convention next month. Already some 400 of the 1,300 delegates have been chosen. According to one reliable count, Reagan has 42 percent. Connally has only 1 percent.

### Glued to Senate

Howard Baker, the Senate majority leader, has the competence and experience which Carter lacks. The country thinks highly of him. He ran evenly with Carter in the recent poll by Time Inc.

Still only half of the voters that poll knew Baker. He is glued to the Senate, which is not the best launching pad these days. Moreover, he has taken a hard-line position on the arms limitation treaty. He will need extraordinary dexterity to come off that stance without offending Republican conservatives.

Accordingly, what is shaping up at this early stage is a Carter-Reagan struggle. As of now, the polls show Reagan ahead, and the reason for thinking he'll win the nomination.

But Reagan is known to the country more as a former actor than a former governor of California. His amateur status in politics unsays the major issue against Carter — competence. So Carter has probably a better chance beating Reagan than any other Republican likely to win the nomination. Which is why, if you had to bet now, the favorite would be Jimmy Carter.

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# German Science: A Comeback

By Daniel S. Greenberg

WASHINGTON — The glimpsing of the whimsically titled and elusive "gluon" by a West German atom-smasher laboratory is being properly hailed as a scientific event of immense importance. What might be noted, too, is that the outcome of the long and intense gluon race is clear evidence that, after a long time on the comeback trail, West Germany is again in the big leagues of science and technology.

The gluon, which may well cap the physicists' quest for comprehending what matter is made of and how it holds together, cannot be credited to scientists of any one nationality, since it took 300 of them from all over the world to carry out the research. But the research was performed on a West German "machine" — actually it is on the order of an immense factory — the Deutsche Elektronen-Synchrotron, abbreviated as DESY.

And DESY, which was in a mad-cap race after the gluon with a similar machine at Stanford University, clearly symbolizes West Germany's successfully carried out determination to return to the scientific peaks that it occupied before World War II.

### Expensive

Atom smashers are enormously expensive assemblages of magnets, cables, computers and high-priced staff, all working together in and around vast circular concrete tunnels — some of them miles long — through which nuclear particles are accelerated at billions of electron volts toward collisions with other particles; the ensuing sub-atomic debris is then examined in super-sensitive detection devices, such as helium-filled bubble chambers and spark chambers.

With new technologies rendering these machines obsolete within a decade, and their lifespan costs running to hundreds of millions of dollars, particle physics is so great a drain on national science budgets that only the richest and biggest countries can play. And, at times, even they find it burdensome. Thus, to share the costs, all of Europe, including West Germany, chipped in for a very big machine that is located near Geneva.

Its closest U.S. counterpart, located at the Fermilab near Chicago, gets the bulk of the $220-million-a-year U.S. particle-physics budget, but even so the Fermilab director quit two years ago in a protest against what he considered Washington's stinginess.

### Big Way

The Russians run a couple of big accelerators. But apart from the United States and the Russians and the all-Europe Geneva laboratory, no one else is in the game in a big way — except for the West Germans and their DESY.

Financed by the Bonn government, with a 10-percent contribution from Hamburg, DESY can be considered a scientific necessity only in the context of a country that is seeking across-the-board participation and excellence in all of modern science and technology.

Because there can be no doubt that if the gluon hadn't been sighted at DESY, it would soon thereafter be found by the machine that's being completed at Stanford. The issue for West Germany, then, wasn't the gluon — which scarcely anyone outside of physics understands, anyway; rather, the issue is being in there with the best, regardless of the expense.

In pursuit of this position, the West German government steadily increased research expenditures so that West Germany quite close to the 2.2 percent gross national product that United States currently spends on research and development.

However, while the U.S. trend downward — from over 3 percent in the 1960s — the West Germans are steadily increasing their spending in this area. Furthermore, nearly 30 percent of U.S. R&D spending is for defense, while West German figure is around 3 percent.

The gluon, of course, may symbolizes what's been happening for a long time, namely, that Germany has returned to the ranks of science. All that wealth of scientific and technical capability does create the impression that country that's all dressed up with no place to go — which, perhaps, is why various French military and political figures have lately been floating the notion of a French-German nuclear alliance.

Link French ambition to German strength and the result would be a formidable combination.

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*The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed or signed with initials but preference will be given to those fully signed letters bearing the writer's complete address. The Herald Tribune cannot acknowledge letters sent to the editor.*

# Letters

## View on Abortion

George F. Will's column (IHT, Aug. 21) "Triviality of Abortion Challenged" is somewhat misleading. There have always been at least 1 million abortions a year in the United States and serious studies of the situation in other countries — even Catholic countries, show that a high rate of abortions — and a high rate of deaths from illegal abortions have gone side by side.

He is, therefore, in error when he claims that "abortion" is being trivialized. I am sure that many women who could now openly seek an abortion still do so clandestinely rather than reveal to their husbands or families that they are pregnant. Has Mr. Will read deeply into the horrifying history of women's lack of rights in this domaine of her experience? Then let him do so before he casts any stones about trivialization.

There will be those who will use the liberalization of the abortion law as a quick birth control method. Nor should taxpayers have to pay for such abortions — nor for any abortion the woman or her family can afford to pay themselves. I am a feminist, but I also feel that no doctor or nurse whose deep religious feelings do cause damaging conflicts to their own personalities as a result of being forced by law to assist at an abortion should be required to do so . . .

The entire column was written from an angle of unforgivable ignorance. Let women tell this story — and may some of them be more honest about it than they have been.

MARIAN CONVERSE.
Brussels, Belgium.

INTERNATIONAL
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هكذا من الاصل



*...te Political Support*

# ...in America Slow to Aid ...aragua on Fiscal Plight

By Karen DeYoung

...GUA (WP) — While Lat...ica's diverse and often ...g family of nations has ...a high level of political ...or the new Nicaraguan ...nt, the financial help that ...tion needs more desper... ...been slow in coming.

...king power July 20, offi... ...e government appointed ...andinista guerrillas have ...rge part of their time re... ...legations from nearly ...n American country and ...m throughout the world. ...the visitors have offered ...in varying degrees of the ...Nicaragua is moving and ...cated concern over the ...emergency. Few, howev... ...taken out their check...

...d from Latin America," a ...iplomat said, "has been ...ingly small."

...h some countries have ...import and development ...credits, the diplomat ...all been on semihard-to-...s" with early repayment ...high interest. "Nobody is ...n any favors."

**...S. Leading Donor**

...nt plans work out, by far ...aid donor to Nicaragua ...United States. Thus far, ...on has distributed ap... ...ly $7 million in emergen... ...d medical supplies.

...lopment and reconstruc... ...ance, the U.S. Agency for ...nal Development hopes ...disburse as much as $30 ...aid that was originally ...for Nicaragua but was ...from the government of ...esident Anastasio Somo...

...ncy has proposed a $10... ...ant — "as much as we ...ape together from every ...cranny" toward the end ...al year, an official said — ...th immediate government ...Soft-term loans through ...y grains distributed un... ...S. Food for Peace pro... ...lso proposed.

Nicaragua's government ...expropriated Somoza-re... ...erty amounting to more ...companies and farms, na... ...the banking system and ...d control over import and ...nsactions. All of those ...e relatively common in ...erica.

...ny Nicaraguans in gov... ...and the private sector ..., if a great deal of outside ...not arrive soon, unem... ...hunger and national ...orce the state to take an active role.

...ng to the Planning Min...

## ...tions Plan ...Comomic Talks

...N, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — ...a leading industrial de... which took part in the ...mmit last June will send ...o a meeting in Paris on ...a British Cabinet office ...said today.

...eting is a followup to the ...which the leaders decid... ...their imports of oil to ...rising oil prices and to ...other forms of energy.

...en nations are the United ...apan, West Germany, ...ritain, Canada and Italy. ...ve been reports that ...inisters of the so-called ... — the United States, ...st Germany, France and ... would also meet in Paris ...ng day to discuss the an... ...ng in Belgrade later this ...the International Mone... ...istry. Nicaragua's reserves when Gen. Somoza left in July amounted to $3.5 million — about enough to pay for two days worth of imports in normal times. Capital flight during last year and the first half of this year exceeded $550 million.

The government has announced that it will pay all debts contracted by the Somoza government with the exception of two weapons contracts with Israel and Argentina. Debt service is expected to total $800 million by next year. The balance-of-payments deficit for the end of this year could run as high as $1 billion. The gross national product has sunk 25 percent, with per capita income down to 1962 levels.

This means that Nicaragua has little cash with which to meet immediate expenses and no way to repay outside banks — from which it now needs credit more than ever.

For a country that imports most of its consumer goods, the debt and future credit situation is critical. Almost no goods have been imported in the past three months. Nicaragua is living on inventories that local economists estimate will be exhausted in a month.

**Renegotiation Seen**

Western aid experts believe that the existing commercial debt can be easily renegotiated following recent International Monetary Fund approval of a $21-million loan. "The best way to establish credit worthiness," an aid expert said, "is to be on good terms with the IMF."

At the same time, the Inter-American Development Bank has made assistance to Nicaragua a high priority. An estimated $186 million from the development bank for specific projects is expected to be made available.

But, while development projects help over the long term, local economists say that the biggest need is for cash.

The business community, anxious to assert itself and concerned that loans to the government will take too long to filter down, has launched its own appeal for foreign aid. Nicaraguan business leaders are to travel to banks in the United States and elsewhere to reaffirm lines of private credit and "convince them that Nicaragua is not a high-risk area," as one of them put it.

**Throat-Clearing**

At a recent meeting here of members of the Latin American Economic System, the government painted a pessimistic picture. According to a number of informed observers, however, representatives of other countries met Nicaragua's aid appeal with "lots of throat-clearing and stares at the table."

While Costa Rica, El Salvador and Guatemala each offered $25-million lines of credit, the terms were nonconcessional. Brazil, Uruguay, Haiti and Argentina said that they would study the situation and let the government know.

Panama, one of the revolution's most fervent supporters, said that it would provide police uniforms, 10 vehicles and motorcycles, and some technical cooperation.

Venezuela, which is still considering a Nicaraguan proposal for two years worth of cheap oil, has advanced money on what one diplomat described as "semihard" terms, offered to buy some Nicaraguan beef and donated 52 scholarships and 1 million notebooks and pencils, along with other school equipment.

The offers, a Latin American banking official said, "were a small opening of the door. But then, what can you expect from a lot of nearly bankrupt countries, and some dictatorships that were ready to support Somoza two months ago?"

Associated Press

**ENGULFED — Fire consumes a tugboat on Lake Verret, La., after the tug's propellers tore into a submerged natural-gas pipeline on Tuesday. Two of the four men aboard were killed.**

**Taxes on Americans Abroad**

# *IRS May Ease Rules on Overseas Camps*

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (IHT) — A significant easing of the requirements for Americans abroad claiming the income exclusion for camp living is expected, possibly by the end of this month, informed sources said this week.

However, changes, if any, in the rules for the special deductions under the Foreign Earned Income Act of 1978, will probably not come until the end of the year, according to a Treasury official.

These were the main results of a daylong hearing, held last week by the Internal Revenue Service, on its temporary regulations relating to the deductions available to Americans abroad for excess costs for housing, education and cost-of-living under section 913 of the tax code and the section 911 exclusion for those living in camps.

During the hearing, numerous witnesses from the construction industry attacked the IRS regulations, issued at the beginning of May, which specify that a camp, in order to qualify for special tax treatment "does not provide safe and adequate shelter — that is, in its present condition, it endangers the health safety or well being of its occupants." This includes lack of heat, electricity and adequate plumbing.

They claimed that very few facilities could qualify under this type of rule. Robert Gants, head of the Tax Fairness Committee, a lobbying arm of the construction and engineering industry, showed slides of a construction camp in Indonesia which showed employees living in extremely primitive conditions. Despite this, Mr. Gants said the camp would not qualify for special tax treatment.

Other witnesses from the accounting firms, from citizen groups and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and Chambers of Commerce abroad spoke to various points concerning the special deductions but, according to a Treasury official, none individually were as significant as the exclusion issue raise by the construction industry.

Kevin Dolan, of the Treasury Office of the International Tax Counsel, said that the review of the exclusion rules would be done on an "expedited basis" with interim regulations issued possibly in "a matter of weeks."

On the section 913 deductions, Mr. Dolan said that witnesses suggested a wide variety of changes in almost all areas.

One of the witnesses, Steven Kraft, a tax expert based in Zurich, who testified on behalf of the American Chambers of Commerce in Europe and the Mediterranean, suggested more frequent revison of the cost-of-living tables; allowance of certain housing costs such as garages, domestic service and telephone in certain circumstances; clearing up some ambiguities in figuring reasonable eduction costs and allowing taxpayers who get total or partial relief from foreign income tax by declarations of temporary residency in the country in which they live to still claim that they are "bona fide residents" of that country for U.S. tax purposes so they can claim the 913 deductions.

Mr. Dolan indicated that the the various proposals by Mr. Kraft and other witnesses would be considered but there was no word on whether any would be accepted. He did say that it was unlikely that the final regulations would be issued before the end of the year.

## Kyushu Eruption Kills 3

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP) — A volcano erupted suddenly today on Kyushu and rained large rocks onto a crowd of sightseers near its crater. Three persons were killed and 12 were injured, police said.

# Spain Temporarily Halts Building of Atomic Plant

MADRID, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Industry Minister Carlos Bustelo announced late yesterday the temporary suspension of a construction license recently awarded to a U.S.-supplied nuclear plant in the province of Extremadura in western Spain.

The surprise decision was made less than 24 hours before more than 100 Extremaduran mayors were due to end a 10-day protest against the twin 975-megawatt plant, supplied by the General Electric Corp. and due to come onstream in 1986.

The mayors began a sit-in at city hall in Villanueva de la Serena, site of the proposed nuclear plant, on Aug. 27 to protest the decision to build the plant in a predominantly agricultural area and to demand a referendum on the issue.

Mr. Bustelo announced the decision to suspend the Valdecaballeros license after a meeting in Madrid with Extremaduran politicians. The meeting was boycotted by Socialists and Communists, who complained that they had not been consulted about going to the capital.

Only two days before the meeting, Mr. Bustelo had said it would be technically impossible to suspend the nuclear license.

The minister asked the Extremaduran politicians to present to him by Oct. 15 a report on the controversial nuclear plant. At the same time, he said the government would launch an intensive information campaign in a bid to defuse fears about the possible environmental effects of the plant.

The mayors participating in the Villanueva sit-in dismissed the ministers initiative as insufficient and demanded a popular referendum in Extremadura.

"This is just another of the government's attempts to paper over the affair," said Villanueva Mayor Manuel Vargas.

## *Freed Businessman Returns to London*

OLBIA, Sardinia, Sept. 6 (UPI) — British businessman Rolf Schild, released by kidnappers yesterday, flew to London today in an apparent attempt to raise ransom money to free his wife and daughter still being held hostage.

Mr. Schild, 55, was freed 15 days after he, his wife, Daphne, and 14-year-old handicapped daughter, Annabel, were seized. Mr. Schild's attorney said he was going to London on "business," but sources said the trip was apparently aimed at raising the 20 billion lire (nearly $25 million) in ransom demanded by the kidnappers.

*1 Woman in 13 to Develop Disease*

# Grim Statistic on Breast Cancer in U.S.

By Nadine Brozan

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — One of every 13 women now alive in the United States will develop breast cancer at some time in the future.

That grim statistic was repeated over and over to the 2,000 women attending a "national breast cancer teach-in" yesterday at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel. A panel of physicians and other authorities spoke and answered questions during the program, which was sponsored by the American Cancer Society.

The teach-in, an innovation for the society, preceded the 2½-day conference on breast cancer that opened today for 3,000 family physicians and medical students. Dr. Ernst Wynder, president of the American Health Foundation, stressed the importance of decreasing the consumption of fats as a protection against the disease.

**Self-Examination**

Dr. Arthur Holleb, senior vice president for medical affairs of the American Cancer Society, asked the women how many regularly practiced self-examination, and about half of the audience indicated they did.

"More than 90 percent of the cases are detected by the patients themselves," he said. But he cautioned that some women — in particular those with extreme fear, obesity or chronic cystic problems — should not be taught the procedure because they had greater difficulty assessing the symptoms.

Dr. Benjamin Byrd, clinical professor of surgery at the Vanderbilt University School of Medicine and a former president of the American Cancer Society, discussed new developments in breast surgery. Referring to increased early detection, he said that the fact that "physicians are now seeing women at a far earlier date offers them a wider choice of procedures." But he took a firm stand in favor of radical mastectomy as the most effective way to guard against recurrence.

Dr. James Holland of the department of neoplastic diseases at Mount Sinai Medical Center described a trend in chemotherapy that uses drugs in combination rather than singly "to cause multiple injuries to the cancerous cells while decreasing the toxicity of single drugs."

**Plastic Surgery**

Dr. Reuven Snyderman, head of plastic and reconstructive surgery at the College of Medicine and Dentistry of New Jersey that he could never restore original appearance. "What we can do is make a woman look presentable in a bikini or a bra," using slides to illustrate his point. Not everyone watching was impressed by the appearance of the reconstructed breasts.

Margery Wiesenthal, a member of the board of directors of the American Cancer Society, discovered she had breast cancer 13 years ago. She pointed out that "doctors and nurses don't really understand the enormity of the situation. Then when a Reach to Recovery volunteer comes to visit, you see a smashing looking woman in a form-fitting sweater and you realize that you can look okay too."

Several women sharply disputed the contention of Dr. Philip Strax, medical director of the Guttman Institute, that "the real danger is in not having mammography."

Four women, who said they had all had mammography X-rays that failed to detect malignancies, said that "mammograms are useless. Why didn't they answer our questions about that?"

## *Sefton Delmer, British Reporter In Berlin During 1930s, Is Dead*

LONDON, Sept. 6 (AP) — Sefton Delmer, 75, one of the best-known British foreign correspondents between the wars, has died, the Press Association reported today.

Mr. Delmer, son of an Australian university lecturer, was born in Berlin while his father was teaching there, and lived in Germany until he was 13.

He got one of his greatest scoops as Berlin correspondent of the London Daily Express at the time of the Reichstag fire in February, 1933. He had been cultivating Hitler and other Nazi leaders and, as the Reichstag was blazing, police held all reporters back but when Hitler arrived he recognized Mr. Delmer and led him into the burning building.

Mr. Delmer reported that Hitler told him "This is a God-given signal. If, as I believe, the Communists have done it, you are witnessing the beginning of a great new epoch in German history."

Mr. Delmer was the Paris correspondent for the Express from 1932 until 1936 when he was sent to Berlin and appointed the paper's chief European reporter.

During the war he was attached to Foreign Office intelligence and became a leading broadcaster in German for the BBC.

He left the Express in 1959, spent a year in 1963 as editorial adviser to Der Spiegel in Hamburg and also wrote books.

## Cardinal Alberto di Jorio

VATICAN CITY, Sept. 6 (AP) — Italian Cardinal Alberto di Jorio, 95, oldest member in the College of Cardinals, has died in Rome.

## *Police in Prague Arrest Visiting Norway Scholar*

PRAGUE, Sept. 6 (Reuters) — Czechoslovak police have arrested a visiting Norwegian professor after breaking up an unofficial study group that he had been invited to address, the group's organizer said today.

Julius Tomin said that Thorolf Rafto, an economics professor at the University of Commerce and Business Administration in Bergen, was detained last night.

The two had just left a Prague cafe with Mr. Tomin's son and another student in the study group when they were stopped by two uniformed policemen and a plainclothesman, Mr. Tomin said. After demanding their identity papers, the police drove Prof. Rafto away in an unmarked car, he said.

Earlier yesterday, Mr. Tomin had taken Mr. Rafto to an apartment where he was to deliver a lecture to about 15 students of the dissident-organized "Jan Patocka University." Jan Patocka, a spokesman for the Charter 77 human rights movement, died in 1977. When Mr. Tomin and Prof. Rafto arrived, they found that police had broken up the class and detained two female students. They were released about two hours later.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman in Oslo confirmed that Prof. Rafto had been arrested.

## *S. Africa Curbs Barnard's Trips*

BLOEMFONTEIN, South Africa, Sept. 6 (AP) — The government has clamped down on the globe-trotting of heart transplant pioneer Dr. Christiaan Barnard following his defense of information scandal figure Eschel Rhoodie.

Dr. Barnard, an avowed foe of apartheid, nonetheless has spoken at many medical and political forums around the world in defense of South Africa. But he got into hot water recently when he defended Mr. Rhoodie, former secretary of the Information Ministry, saying that Mr. Rhoodie's unorthodox efforts to improve South Africa's image were necessary. Mr. Rhoodie is charged with the misuse of money allocated to a secret propaganda war he directed to win friends abroad for South Africa.

Interior Minister Alwyn Schlebusch confirmed yesterday that he had ordered authorities to make Dr. Barnard go through regular channels in seeking leave from his government hospital job to travel abroad. Dr. Barnard had been going directly to Mr. Schlebusch for travel leave.

## 2 Die in S. Africa Quake

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 6 (UPI) — A heavy tremor rocked the Johannesburg area early today, causing a cave-in at a gold mine near the city in which two black miners died and two were injured.

## 3 Die in Plane Crash With Reynolds Heir

PINNACLE, N.C., Sept. 6 (AP) — Four men, including tobacco heir Zachary Reynolds, 40, were killed when his single-engine airplane crashed yesterday in Stokes County, authorities said.

The cause of the crash was not known, but officials said it was not thought to have been caused by the weather. They said visibility at the airport in Winston-Salem was 15 miles, although skies were overcast.


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— A—A—A —
39½ 29¼ ACF 2.24 6.0 7 260 37⅞ 37¾ 37⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 15⅝ AMF 1.24 7.3 7 178 17½ 16¾ 16⅞
32⅛ 13 AM Intl .28 1.6 7 147 17⅝ 17⅛ 17½+ ⅜
14⅛ 8⅞ APL 1 8.5 88 12⅛ 11¾ 11¾
47⅞ 33¾ ARA 1.84 4.8 7 174 38⅛ 38 38 — ⅛
31⅝ 21⅝ ASA 1.40 5.1 662 28 26⅞ 27¼— ⅛
14⅛ 8½ ATO .48 4.4 4 79 11¼ 10⅞ 11
44¼ 17 AVX .50 1.2 13 37 42 40¾ 42 +1⅛
22 21 AVX wi 2 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
38⅝ 29½ AbbtLb 1 2.7 13 1006 36¾ 35⅝ 36⅛+ ¾
23¾ 16¼ AcmeC 1.200 5.4 5 133 22½ 22 22¼+ ¼
6 3⅜ AdmDg .04 .9 6 22 4⅜ 4¼ 4⅜+ ⅛
13 10¼ AdoEx 1.28e 10. 10 12⅞ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ⅛
8½ 3⅞ AdmMl .20e 3.9 6 4 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
36⅞ 28⅝ AetnLf s1.80 5.4 5 783 33⅛ 32⅝ 33⅛+ ⅛
28¼ 17⅝ Ahmans 1.20 4.9 5 27 24⅛ 24⅜ 24⅜— ⅛
4 2 Aileen 36 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
35⅞ 23½ AirPrd .60 1.9 10 296 31¾ 31⅜ 31¾+ ⅜
26⅞ 15¼ AirbFrt 1.20 5.2 10 43 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
15 11¼ Akzona .80 5.9 7 66 13½ 12¾ 13½+ ⅝
9⅛ 7⅜ AlaP dpf.87 11. 3 7⅞ 7⅞ 7⅞—1
95 77 AlaP pf 9 12. z10 77½ 77½ 77½—1
102 83 AlaP pf 9.44 11. z500 87⅝ 87⅝ 87⅝+1⅛
16⅝ 13⅝ Alagsco 1.40 9.1 9 9 15⅜ 15⅜ 15⅜
27¼ 13½ Alaskin .64 2.5 23 186 26⅛ 25⅛ 26 + ⅜
45⅝ 23½ Albany 1 2.4 10 15 41¾ 41⅛ 41¾+1
9¼ 6¼ Alberto .36 4.6 9 18 8 7⅝ 7⅞— ⅛
46⅞ 31 Albrtsn 1.20 2.8 8 182 42¾ 42⅛ 42½— ¼
40⅛ 30¼ AlconA 2 5.2 5 352 39 38½ 38⅝
32 22⅝ AlcoStd 1.40 4.7 6 99 30⅛ 29 29¾—1
9⅝ 5¼ Alexdr .40 5.0 6 59 8⅛ 8 8
34⅛ 18½ AllgCp 1 3.0 8 139 33⅛ 33 33 — ⅛
28⅞ 25¾ AlgCp pf2.86 10. 15 27⅛ 27½ 27½— ⅛
15 6½ AlgAir 5 248 9½ 9⅜ 9⅜— ⅛
29¼ 18 AlgAir pf1.87 8.2 7 22¾ 22½ 22½+ ⅛
26⅞ 13⅞ AlgLud 1.28 5.1 5 114 25⅛ 25 25⅛
42 30 AlgLd pf 3 7.3 28 41⅛ 41 41 — ⅛
23⅞ 21 AlgLd pf2.19 9.8 3 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
19 15¼ AllgPw 1.76 10. 7 196 17⅛ 17⅛ 17½— ⅛
17¼ 14¼ AllenGp s 1 6.6 6 31 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
35 20⅞ Allergan .60 2.0 11 25 30 29⅝ 29⅞+ ⅛
39⅞ 27⅝ AlldCh 2 5.4 8 278 37⅝ 36⅞ 37⅛+ ⅜
13⅝ 9⅝ AlldMnt .86 6.9 7 16 12⅜ 12¼ 12⅜+ ⅛
22¼ 10⅝ AlldPd .60 3.1 12 31 20⅛ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
27¾ 20⅞ AlldStr 1.60 6.0 6 112 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ¼
38⅝ 27¾ AllisCh 1.80 5.0 6 26 35⅞ 35⅝ 35⅞
18⅞ 11½ AllrAu .64b 4.0 9 10 16 15 16
21⅞ 14½ AlphPr .720 3.6 8 2 20 19¾ 20 + ¼
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19¼ 10⅝ AmAir .40 3.2 2 892 12⅞ 12⅝ 12½— ⅛
9¼ 4 AmAir wt 305 5 4⅞ 4⅞
22⅞ 18¾ AAir pf 2.18 11. 21 19⅝ 19½ 19½
20½ 12¼ ABakr 1.20b 7.7 7 12 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½— ⅛
67⅛ 45½ ABrnds 5 7.7 7 143 66 65⅛ 65¼— ⅛
32⅛ 22½ ABrd pf1.70 5.5 1 31 31 31 — ⅛
33½ 30⅝ ABrd pf2.75 8.7 34 31¾ 31¾ 31¾+ ⅛
35⅝ 28⅞ ABrd pf2.67 8.0 17 33⅝ 33⅛ 33½
47⅝ 32⅝ ABdcst 1.20 2.7 8 959 44⅞ 44⅛ 44⅝+ ⅛
19½ 13¼ ABldM .70 4.6 7 15 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
41⅞ 34½ AmCan 2.80 7.1 6 70 39½ 39¼ 39⅜+ ⅛
22¼ 19⅝ ACan pf1.75 8.8 11 20 20 20 + ⅛
6⅞ 2½ ACentry 39 6 5⅞ 6
31¼ 23¾ ACyan 1.60 5.4 9 1888 30⅛ 29⅞ 29½— ⅜
14½ 8⅝ AmDisll 103 14 13½ 13⅞+ ⅛
35⅝ 19⅝ ADT 1.16 5.3 8 30 22 21¾ 21⅞+ ⅛
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20⅛ 15½ AGnCv 1.44 7.2 46 20¼ 19¾ 20 + ⅛
38⅝ 22⅝ AGnIns 1 2.8 5 921 35⅛ 35⅛ 35½+ ¼
37¾ 23 AGn pt .90 2.6 4 35⅛ 35⅛ 35⅛—1⅛
16½ 9⅝ AHeritLf .48 3.6 8 4 13½ 13⅛ 13½+ ½
20½ 12 AmHoist 1 5.3 6 295 19⅞ 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅜
32¼ 24⅞ AHome 1.50 5.2 12 772 29⅝ 28¾ 29⅛+ ⅛
142 110½ AHome pf 2 1.6 2 129 129 129 +1
33¾ 23⅝ AmHosp .80 2.4 13 751 32⅞ 32⅝ 32⅞+ ⅜
13⅝ 7½ AmInvt .40 3.6 7 203 11 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
36⅞ 18 AMI .80 2.4 11 253 34⅛ 32⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
9¼ 4⅞ AmMotrs 3 988 7⅞ 7⅝ 7¾
47 36 ANatR 3.20 7.6 8 51 42⅛ 42⅛ 42⅛— ½
31½ 24½ ASLFI n.60a 2.0 6 6 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅝— ⅜
19⅝ 10⅛ AShip .80a 4.6 56 85 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
58¼ 39 AStand 3 5.4 7 269 55⅛ 54½ 55½+ ¼
10⅛ 6 ASterll .32 3.3 10 734 10 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅛
32⅛ 23½ AmStr .80 2.6 4 90 30⅞ 30½ 30⅞+ ⅛
59⅞ 57⅜ AmStr pf 42 57⅜ 57⅜ 57⅜
64⅛ 56 ATT 5 8.9 7 3220 56⅝ 56 56¼— ⅛
67⅝ 59⅜ ATT pf 4 6.6 12 60⅞ 60⅛ 60¼
49⅝ 43⅝ ATT pf 3.64 8.0 72 45⅛ 45⅝ 45⅝
50¼ 44⅞ ATT pf 3.74 7.9 101 47¼ 46¾ 47¼+ ¼
14⅞ 10¼ AWatWk .92 6.3 5 9 14¾ 14⅝ 14⅝
19 14⅝ AWal pf1.43 7.9 z180 18 18 18
13¼ 11¼ AWat pf1.25 10. z160 12½ 12½ 12½+ ¼
21 15½ Ameron 1 5.1 6 11 19⅝ 19½ 19⅝+ ⅛
15⅝ 9½ AmesD .40b 3.0 5 22 13¼ 13 13¼+ ⅛
42⅞ 27¼ Ametek 1.80 4.4 10 58 41⅝ 41 41¼+ ⅛
23 15⅝ Amfac 1.20 5.4 5 83 22¼ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅛
40⅛ 29½ AMPInc .76 2.1 12 395 37⅛ 36½ 37 + ½
23⅝ 13⅞ Ampco .60 2.6 8 2 22¾ 22¾ 22¾+ ⅛
19⅞ 10⅞ Ampex .05e .3 10 375 17½ 17 17 — ¼
7⅛ 2⅝ AmrepCp 8 30 6⅛ 6 6⅛+ ⅛
23½ 14⅛ Amstar 1.35 6.7 8 306 20⅞ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
7¾ 6⅝ Amst pf .68 9.7 1 7 7 7 + ⅛
44½ 29¼ Amsted 2 4.9 7 37 41 40½ 40½— ½
19¼ 14¾ Analog s 14 161 19 17¾ 18⅝+ ¾
18¾ 16 Anchor s1.20 6.7 5 103 18¼ 18 18 — ¼
26 18⅛ AnClay 1.12 5.2 6 14 21¾ 21½ 21⅝
8¼ 5⅛ Angelica .34 4.9 7 30 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅞
18⅝ 8⅛ Anixter .40 2.4 8 110 17 16¼ 16⅞+ ⅜
28¾ 18⅛ Apache s.40 1.5 11 125 26 25⅝ 26
22½ 7½ ApldDig 9 138 9½ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
11½ 5⅛ ApplMg 8 131 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
27⅞ 17½ Arcata 1.12 4.5 6 15 25⅛ 25 25⅛— ⅛
31¼ 25 Arcat pf2.16 7.1 3 30½ 30½ 30½
25⅝ 12¾ ArchrD .20b .8 14 1983 25 23½ 24⅞+1⅛
11¼ 6 ArctEn .10e 1.2 14 95 8½ 8¼ 8⅜— ⅛
21⅛ 18⅛ ArizPS 2 10. 7 190 19½ 19¼ 19⅜
112½ 104½ ArlPpf 10.70 10. z220 105 104½ 104½
18 8⅝ ArkBst .60b 5.6 23 7 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
45⅝ 28⅝ ArkLGs 2.20 4.8 10 27 45⅛ 45½ 45⅝+ ⅛
5¼ 1⅝ ArlenRty 117 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
10⅛ 5¼ Armada 9 228 u10¼ 9⅞ 10⅛+ ½
23⅞ 17 Armco 1.50 6.5 4 509 23⅜ 23 23
30½ 25¾ Arm pf 2.10 7.1 34 29⅞ 29⅞ 29½+ ⅛
21 14⅞ ArmCk 1.10 6.2 8 216 18 17¾ 17¾
46 41⅛ ArmC pf3.75 8.8 z100 42¾ 42¾ 42¾— ¾
32 18⅝ ArmRu 1.20 5.8 4 30 21 20⅝ 20⅝
22¾ 15¾ AroCorp 1b 4.9 7 6 20⅛ 20½ 20½
24⅞ 7⅞ ArrowE .20r .9 6 141 23 21¾ 22⅛+ ⅜
18¾ 12 Arvin 1 7.6 4 451 13½ 12⅞ 13⅛— ⅛
29⅞ 22¼ Arvin pf 2 8.6 28 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ Asarco 1 4.1 5 610 24⅞ 24 24⅜+ ¾
45½ 31 AshlOil s 2 5.3 5 300 38 37¾ 37⅞— ⅛
21½ 15⅝ AsdDG 1.50 7.3 7 124 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
22½ 15½ Athlone 1.20 6.1 5 2 19¾ 19¾ 19¾+ ⅛
23½ 17½ AtCyEl 1.84 9.3 8 91 20 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
80 61 AtlCE pf5.87 8.9 1 66 66 66 +1½
70⅞ 49⅝ AtlRich 2.80 4.1 9 1061 69⅞ 67⅞ 68⅞+ ¾
237 167¼ AtlRc pf 3 1.3 1 229 229 229 —8
49⅞ 41 AtlRc pf3.75 9.0 z130 42½ 41½ 41½— ½
84½ 58¾ AtlRc pf2.80 3.4 21 82½ 80½ 81¾+1¼

20⅛ 9½ AtlasCp 29 16⅛ 15¾ 16 + ⅛
37⅛ 27⅛ AutoDta .64 1.8 16 91 36 35⅝ 35⅝+ ½
35 18½ AvcoCp 1.20 4.9 3 323 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
70 42 Avco pf 3.20 6.4 6 51¼ 50 50 —1¼
19⅞ 12¼ Avery .60 3.3 8 53 18 17⅝ 18 + ¼
23¾ 13¾ Avnet .80 3.6 6 334 22⅞ 21⅞ 22½+ ⅝
61⅞ 45⅝ Avon 2.80 5.6 12 419 50⅝ 50 50¼+ ⅛
— B—B—B —
3 1⅛ BT Mtg 58 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ Bache .50a 4.7 6 125 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
49 27 BakrInt .60 1.3 15 276 47⅝ 46⅝ 47 + ⅜
40½ 17½ BaldwU 1.20 3.2 9 75 38 36⅝ 37¼+1⅜
60 28⅝ BldU pf 2.06 3.7 6 56 55 56 +1
28⅞ 20⅛ BallCp 1.40 5.3 6 18 26⅝ 26 26⅜+ ¼
48⅞ 31½ BallyMf s.10 .3 28 1511 39½ 38⅛ 38¾— ½
27⅞ 21½ BaltGE 2.44 10. 7 68 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
52⅞ 44⅝ Balt pfB4.50 10. z290 44⅝ d44 44 — ⅜
24⅞ 18¼ BanCal .92 4.1 5 18 22⅞ 22½ 22½
19½ 11¼ Bandag .60 3.4 10 61 17¾ 17½ 17⅞+ ¼
31⅞ 17⅝ BangPnt .80 3.0 5 113 26½ 25⅞ 26½+ ¼
42½ 25 BanP pf 2 5.4 4 37¼ 37¼ 37¼+1¼
43⅛ 30⅞ BkNY 2.44a 6.0 6 371 40⅞ 40 40½+ ¾
17⅞ 13⅞ BkofVa 1.04 6.8 5 13 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ½
30⅞ 23¼ BnkAm 1.32 4.6 7 553 29⅛ 28⅝ 28⅞— ½
48⅛ 32⅝ BankTr 3 6.6 6 175 45⅜ 44¾ 45¾+ ½
29⅛ 25⅛ BkTr pf2.50 9.4 200 26½ 26½ 26½
51⅞ 45½ BkTr pf4.22 9.1 2 46⅝ 46⅝ 46⅝— ⅜
18 8⅛ Banner .12 1.1 9 50 11⅜ 10⅞ 11 + ⅛
52 21⅛ Barber 1.60 3.1 13 306 51⅝ 51⅛ 51¼+ ⅜
18⅞ 10⅛ BardCR .36 2.5 11 262 14⅛ 14 14⅛+ ⅜
21⅝ 15½ BarnGp s.80 3.8 7 10 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅜
23½ 14⅛ BarryW s.52 2.4 12 61 21⅞ 20½ 21⅛+ ⅞
49¾ 32⅛ Bausch 2 4.3 8 45 47 46½ 46⅞+ ¼
49½ 33¾ BaxtTrv .50 1.1 15 311 46½ 45½ 46 + ⅜
9¾ 2⅜ BayCalP 99 229 8⅞ 8½ 8⅞
24 18¾ BaySIG 2 8.6 7 28 23½ 23¼ 23⅜
12⅛ 9 BaykCig .48 4.2 6 2 11½ 11½ 11½— ⅛
38 25 Bearing .92 3.1 9 30 30½ 29¾ 30 — ⅜
28¼ 20⅛ BeatFd 1.20 5.3 9 876 22¾ 22½ 22⅝+ ⅛
58½ 43⅛ Beat pf 3.38 7.1 255 47⅞ 47½ 47⅝
29⅞ 20 Beckm .28 1.1 16 100 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝
39⅞ 30⅞ BectnD .84 2.4 11 136 34⅞ 34⅝ 34⅞
35½ 20 Beech 2.9 10 865 34⅞ 33 34¼+1⅛
11⅞ 2⅛ Beker 15 362 11 10⅛ 10⅜+ ⅛
44⅝ 24⅝ BelcoP s.80 2.0 8 192 39⅞ 39 39⅝— ⅛
30⅝ 19¼ Belden 1.60 5.9 5 29 27⅛ 26½ 27 + ¼
9 6⅛ BeldnH .36b 5.0 6 17 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
22½ 14⅛ BellHow .96 4.5 15 59 21⅜ 21 21⅛
11⅛ 5½ BellInd .20a 2.0 6 150 10½ 10⅛ 10¼
19⅞ 17⅞ BelCd g s1.52 39 19¾ 18⅞ 19⅛+ ⅜
30 19½ Bemis 1.40 4.7 7 820 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞+ ⅛
42½ 33½ Bendix 2.56 5.9 6 230 u43⅛ 42⅝ 43⅛+1⅛
32⅛ 21⅛ BenfCp 2 6.8 6 136 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅞+ ⅛
48⅞ 40⅝ Benef pf4.30 9.9 5 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛
140½ 97½ Benef pf5.50 4.2 z10 131½ 131¼ 131¼—9
5⅛ 2⅝ BengIB 13 1055 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝— ⅛
9⅝ 3½ BerkeyP 11 36 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞
34¼ 20½ BertPd .16 .6 9 120 27 26¼ 26⅝+ ⅜
25¾ 19⅛ BethStl 1.60 6.8 3 508 23⅞ 23¼ 23½+ ⅛
42⅝ 29¾ BigThr .80 1.9 15 116 41⅞ 40½ 41⅜+1⅛
27½ 14½ Binney .80 2.7 14 954 u29⅞ 27 29½+2⅞
36⅞ 17⅛ BlsFSL 1.20 3.6 7 7 33¼ 33 33⅛— ⅜
25¼ 15½ BlackDr .68 2.9 12 575 23⅝ 23⅛ 23½
23⅝ 19⅝ BlairJn s 1 4.6 7 33 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅞+ ¼
24⅛ 13¼ BlissL 1.10 4.5 8 x148 24¼ 22¾ 24⅛+2⅛
26 19⅞ BlckHR 1.60 6.2 10 24 25⅞ 25⅜ 25¾+ ⅜
29½ 18¼ BlueB 1.60 5.8 6 39 27½ 27⅛ 27⅜+ ⅜
14 5⅝ Bluebrd .28 2.0 9 26 13⅞ 13¾ 13¾
7⅞ 3⅞ BobbieBr 5 66 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛+ ¼
48⅞ 37¼ Boeing s 1 2.2 7 1155 46⅞ 46¼ 46⅝— ¼
38⅝ 23½ BoiseC 1.50 4.2 6 89 36⅝ 35⅞ 36 + ¼
30⅞ 24⅝ Borden 1.82 7.1 6 577 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅝+ ⅛
34½ 26 BorgW 2 6.4 5 61 31½ 30⅞ 31⅜+ ⅜
9⅞ 4⅞ Bormns .15e 2.6 4 47 5⅞ 5½ 5¾+ ⅛
25⅞ 20⅞ BosEd 2.44 11. 6 58 21⅞ 21⅝ 21¾+ ⅛
93 78 BosE pf8.88 11. z150 82 81¼ 81¼— ¾
12 10 BosE pr1.17 12. 34 10¼ 10⅛ 10⅛
15 12⅝ BosE pr1.46 11. 12 13 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
18⅝ 9¾ BranIff .44 3.7 7 755 12 11⅝ 12 + ⅜
46⅞ 20½ BraunC .80 2.1 12 53 39⅞ 38 38¼+ ⅛
30⅞ 24½ BrigSt 1.20a 4.4 8 32 27⅞ 27⅛ 27⅜
38⅞ 30⅛ BristM 1.44 4.1 11 449 35⅝ 35¼ 35⅝— ⅛
45⅞ 35½ BristM pf 2 5.1 3 39 38½ 39 + ¼
28⅛ 16¾ BritPet .53e 2.0 8 264 26⅛ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ¼
19½ 15¼ BrkwGl 1.08 6.9 9 3 15⅝ 15¼ 15¼
25 18⅝ BkyUG 2.02 8.7 7 14 23⅛ 22⅝ 23⅛+ ⅛
26⅞ 24⅝ BkUG pf2.47 9.5 5 25⅞ 25⅞ 25⅞
23⅞ 14⅞ BwnSh 1 4.9 5 32 20⅝ 19¾ 20⅛+ ¼
19¼ 7¼ Brown .30 2.0 5 69 15⅛ 15 15¼+ ¼
30 22½ BwnGp 1.80 6.6 5 85 27⅞ 26⅞ 27⅛+1
16 11 BwnFer .60 4.3 9 154 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞+ ⅛
18½ 12⅛ Brnswk .80 5.6 6 429 14⅜ 14⅛ 14⅜+ ⅛
34¼ 27⅞ Brnsk pf2.40 8.3 6 29⅛ 28⅞ 28⅞— ⅛
41¼ 20 BrushW 2 5.2 7 36 38⅝ 38 38⅛— ⅛
25 15¼ BucyEr .88 4.4 7 286 20⅞ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅜
6½ 5⅝ BudgC pf.60 10. 1 5⅞ 5⅞ 5⅞
36½ 22 BufFo 1.80 5.1 8 2 35⅞ 35¼ 35⅞+ ⅛
16⅞ 10 Bundy 1 7.8 5 90 13½ 12⅞ 12⅞— ½
20¾ 17⅞ BunkrH 1.90 11. 30 17⅞ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
29⅜ 9½ BunkR .84 3.4 7 24 24⅞ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
29¾ 18 BnkR pf1.50 6.2 6 25¼ 24¼ 24¼— ⅛
22⅝ 16¼ BurlInd 1.40 7.8 7 136 18⅛ 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
65 35 BurlNo 2.10 3.6 5 297 59⅝ 59⅛ 59⅛— ⅛
7½ 6⅝ BrlNo pf .55 7.9 4 7 7 7
58½ 36 BrlNo pf2.85 5.4 12 53½ 52⅛ 53 + ⅜
29½ 17½ Burndy 1 3.4 10 5 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ¼
7 2½ BrnsRL .10e 1.7 241 6 5⅝ 5⅞+ ⅛
88 64⅝ Burrgh 2.20 3.0 11 481 73 72⅞ 73 + ¼
25¾ 14 Butlrln s.80 3.4 8 24 23⅞ 23¼ 23¼— ⅜
14⅝ 6⅞ Buttes 38 93 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
— C—C—C —
65¼ 45½ CBI Ind 2a 3.4 12 98 59⅝ 59 59⅛
62⅝ 44⅛ CBS N 2.60 4.9 8 406 53½ 53¼ 53½+ ¼
11½ 4⅞ CCI 4 128 9⅞ 9 9⅛
59⅞ 29 CIT 2.60 4.4 9 2362 u59⅞ 59½ 59½+ ⅜
15 8⅝ CLC .24 2.1 24 15 11⅝ 11½ 11½— ⅛
15 7⅝ CNA Fn 4 85 15⅝ 15 15
20½ 13¼ CNA pf 1.10 5.6 6 19⅝ 19¼ 19⅝+ ¼
12⅝ 9⅞ CNAI 1.08a 9.8 56 11¼ 10⅞ 11
56 47⅝ CPC 3 5.6 8 143 54⅛ 53½ 53¾— ⅛
17 14¼ CP Nat 1.64 10. 8 9 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼+ ⅛
24¼ 13⅝ CTS .80 3.5 9 139 22⅝ 22 22⅝+ ⅜
50 26⅝ CabotC 1.60 3.6 7 87 44 43¼ 44 + ⅜
19 7⅞ Cadence 6 30 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛— ⅛
36⅛ 18⅝ Caesars s 52 2800 24½ 22⅞ 22½—1½
22 13 Calfhn .50b 2.3 12 192 u22½ 21½ 21⅞+ ⅛
7⅛ 2⅜ ComerB 11 21 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
22½ 17 CmRL g s.50 423 u23½ 22¾ 22⅞+ ⅜
38 31⅛ ComSp 1.76 5.5 8 24 32½ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
28⅞ 19⅞ CompT 1.08 4.5 9 15 24⅛ 24 24⅛+ ½
32⅝ 18⅞ CdPac g1.40e 144 32⅛ 31⅞ 32 + ¼
16½ 9 CanalR .64 4.0 20 9 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅝
24¾ 18⅛ ConMll n1.16 5.4 6 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
47⅜ 36⅜ CapCits .20 .4 11 70 46 45⅝ 45⅝+ ½
26½ 18¾ CapHold .92 4.0 8 42 23¼ 23⅛ 23⅛
5⅞ 3¼ Caring g.07e 98 5½ 5⅛ 5½
29⅛ 18⅛ Carlisle s.90 3.4 7 33 26¾ 26⅛ 26½
11⅞ 5⅞ CaroFrg .40 5.0 6 16 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
23⅝ 18¾ CarPw 2.08 10. 7 74 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
29⅞ 24¾ CarPw pf2.67 10. 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼
32¼ 22⅞ CarTec 1.90 6.2 6 59 30⅞ 29⅞ 30¼+ ⅞
13 10¾ CarrGn .98e 8.3 2 11¾ 11¾ 11¾
23⅛ 16⅜ CarsPlr 1.10 6.1 5 3 18 18 18 — ¼
20⅛ 13¾ CartHw 1.10 5.5 8 157 20⅛ 20 20 + ⅛
34 24¾ CartHw pf2 5.9 14 33⅞ 33½ 33⅞+ ⅜
9½ 6¾ CartWal .40 5.1 9 31 7⅞ 7⅝ 7⅞+ ¼
10⅝ 6⅝ CascNG .67r 6.8 7 12 10 9⅞ 9⅞
22½ 14⅛ CastlCk .80b 4.7 9 83 17 16⅞ 16⅞+ ¼
65 52⅞ CatrpT 2.10 3.7 8 696 56¼ 55⅞ 56⅛+ ⅛
15½ 10⅞ CecoCp .60 4.2 4 25 14¼ 13¾ 14¼+ ⅜

48⅝ 38½ Celanse 3.20 7.0 5 31 46⅛ 45⅝ 45⅞+ ⅛
50⅛ 44¼ Celan pf4.50 9.9 1 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝+ ⅛
8⅛ 3 Cenco 16 342 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅜
28⅝ 14¼ Centex .25 1.0 18 26 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅜+ ½
16½ 14⅛ CenSoW 1.42 9.7 6 370 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
21⅜ 18 CenHud 1.96 10. 6 6 19⅛ 19 19
17½ 15⅛ CenIlLt 1.70 10. 7 23 16⅝ 16⅛ 16¼— ⅛
48⅝ 42 CnILt pf4.50 10. z60 43 43 43 + ⅛
29⅞ 26 CnILt pf2.87 11. z680 26¾ 26 26
28¼ 24 CnILt pf2.62 10. z300 25½ 25½ 25½—1
14⅝ 12¼ CenIlPS 1.36 10. 7 189 13½ 13⅜ 13½+ ⅛
36⅝ 18 CenLaE 1.68 4.8 8 293 35¼ 34⅞ 35
16¼ 13¼ CeMPw 1.52 11. 7 46 14¼ 14⅛ 14¼
15⅞ 11⅝ CenSoya .76 6.0 6 41 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
28⅝ 23 CenTel 1.84 6.8 8 244 27¼ 26¾ 26⅞+ ⅛
54⅝ 19⅝ CentrDat 1b 2.0 16 178 49⅞ 48⅝ 48⅞+ ⅜
8⅞ 6⅞ CntryTel .60 6.9 7 56 8¾ 8½ 8¾+ ⅛
24⅛ 15⅛ Crt-teed .90 5.3 10 43 17½ 17 17 — ⅛
23 15¼ CessAir .80 3.7 8 79 22 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
28 19 Chmpln 1.40 5.3 5 2026 26½ 26 26¼— ⅛
27¼ 19¼ Chml pf1.20 4.6 8 26½ 26 26 — ½
13⅝ 9 ChamSp .80 7.4 7 477 11 10¾ 10⅞
44⅞ 4 CharlCo .48 1.3 8 758 37 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
40 1 ChartCo wt 379 33 31¾ 32⅝+ ⅞
24⅛ 21½ ChartCo pf 573 23⅞ 23 23⅛+ ⅜
38½ 28½ ChrlNY 2.44 6.9 5 26 35⅞ 35½ 35½— ⅜
11 7⅞ ChasFd .76e 7.2 63 10⅜ 10½ 10½
43⅝ 28⅝ ChasM 2.40 5.9 6 348 41⅛ 40⅞ 41
14⅛ 8½ Chelsea .60b 4.9 4 16 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅜
44⅝ 36 ChmNY 3.16 7.5 5 70 42⅝ 41¾ 42⅛+ ⅜
24⅛ 20⅛ ChNY pf1.87 8.7 11 21¾ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
51⅛ 31 ChesVa 1.50 3.4 11 14 44 43⅝ 44 + ⅜
26⅞ 20½ ChesPn 1.08 4.4 10 334 24⅞ 24¼ 24⅝
34⅞ 24⅝ Chessie 2.32 7.8 4 148 30⅛ 29¾ 29⅞— ⅛
19⅞ 5¼ ChiMlw 13 30 13⅞ 13⅜ 13⅞+ ⅜
52½ 22 ChiMlw pf 18 29 27½ 27½— ⅛
32½ 23¼ ChiPneT 2 7.6 7 29 26⅞ 26⅛ 26¼— ⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ ChkFull 73 4⅞ 4½ 4⅞+ ⅛
21½ 6⅞ ChrisCft 10 92 20⅛ 19¾ 19⅞+ ⅛
44½ 30 ChCft pf1.40 3.2 3 44 43 44 — ⅛
9⅝ 4¼ Christn .40a 4.4 5 45 9⅛ 9 9
22⅝ 14⅝ Chroma 1.10 5.3 5 33 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝
86 62½ Chroma pf5 6.2 1 80½ 80½ 80½—2½
12⅛ 7⅜ Chrysler .201 812 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
4⅝ 2⅛ Chrys wt 134 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
23⅛ 14⅝ Chrys pf2.75 17. 181 16⅛ 15⅛ 16 + ⅛
30⅞ 20⅞ ChurCh .60 2.3 11 45 26⅝ 26 26⅝+ ⅛
30⅞ 27⅝ CinBell 2.52 8.6 5 13 29⅞ 29⅛ 29⅛— ⅛
23⅞ 18 CinGE 1.96 10. 8 119 19⅛ 19 19⅛— ⅛
88½ 75 CinG pf 7.44 9.7 z500 76⅝ 76⅝ 76⅝—2⅝
25½ 18¼ CinMll s .65 3.0 8 61 21¾ 21½ 21⅞
29½ 22½ Citicrp 1.30 5.5 6 836 23⅞ 23¼ 23⅜
75⅛ 50 CitiesSv 3.60 5.0 11 431 72⅝ 70⅞ 72¼+2
2½ 1 CitzSoRt 63 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
22 12½ CityInv 1.20 6.7 4 381 19⅞ 19⅝ 19⅞
2⅝ 1 CityInv wt 120 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
34 21 CityIn pf 2 6.6 82 30⅝ 30¼ 30½+ ⅜
45 31¾ ClarkE 2.20 5.1 6 76 43 41½ 42⅝+ ⅜
32⅛ 11⅞ ClarkOil .70 2.4 7 156 29⅝ 29 29⅝+ ⅝
37⅛ 25⅞ ClvClf 1.40 4.1 9 42 35 34¼ 34½+ ½
20⅝ 16⅝ ClevEl 1.92 11. 9 265 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
86¾ 71 ClvEl pf7.40 10. z100 72 72 72 —2¼
11⅞ 7 Clevepk .60 6.2 23 75 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
14¼ 9⅝ Clorox .76 7.1 7 170 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 8⅞ CluettPe .60 5.8 6 408 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅜+ ⅛
12½ 10⅛ CluettP pf 1 8.9 1 11¼ 11¼ 11¼+ ¼
16⅞ 5½ Coachm .30t 25 74 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
30½ 12⅞ CstlGs .40 1.4 7 1083 29⅞ 28⅞ 28⅞+ ⅜
30⅛ 17⅞ CstSG pf1.83 6.4 32 29 28⅝ 28⅞+ ⅜
30¼ 14 CstSG pf1.19 4.1 5 29 28 29 +1
8¾ 5½ CocaBtl .44 6.8 9 155 6⅞ 6⅜ 6½+ ⅛
47 36½ CocaCl 1.96 5.0 12 877 39½ 39⅛ 39⅛— ¼
23 19½ CldwBk s.80 3.9 7 20 20½ 20⅛ 20½+ ⅛
16½ 10½ ColeNt .72 5.1 6 29 14 13⅞ 14 + ½
7⅞ 2⅞ Coleco 113 4⅞ 4½ 4¾+ ⅛
21½ 15¾ ColgPal 1.08 6.3 8 1083 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
13⅝ 8¼ CollAlk .72 7.7 5 47 9⅞ 9¼ 9⅜+ ⅛
18⅛ 9⅝ CollinF .32 2.0 8 178 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 19 ColPen 1.40 5.7 6 176 24¾ 24 24½— ⅛
51½ 30½ Coltlnd 2.50 5.4 6 281 46 44⅛ 46 + ¾
110¼ 65½ Colt pf 4.25 4.3 4 98½ 98¼ 98¼— ¼
35⅞ 25⅝ ColGas 2.44 7.5 8 300 32⅞ 31½ 32⅝+1⅛
26⅛ 14⅝ ColuPct .80e 3.3 5 102 24⅛ 23½ 24½+ ⅝
26⅝ 20½ ColSOh 2.32 9.7 10 54 24¼ 23⅞ 24 + ⅛
27 21¼ CSO pf 2.42 9.4 4 26 25¾ 25⅞
54 31⅞ CmbEn 2.20 4.5 9 200 49⅞ 49 49 — ¼
17 9⅝ CmbEq .14b 1.2 105 12¼ 11⅞ 12⅛
28 22⅞ CmwE 2.60 11. 8 989 24⅛ 24⅛ 24¼— ⅛
20¼ 17⅛ CwE pf 1.42 7.7 34 18½ 18½ 18½
22⅞ 18¾ CwE pf 1.90 9.9 12 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
23⅝ 19⅝ CwE pf 2 10. 2 19¾ 19¾ 19¾— ⅛
98⅞ 83½ CwE pf 8.38 9.6 181 87 86⅞ 86⅞— ⅛
27⅛ 25¼ CwE pf 2.37 9.2 59 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
31 25¾ CwE pf 2.87 11. 18 27⅛ 27¼ 27¼— ⅛
100⅛ 86 CwE pf 8.40 9.5 1 88 88 88 — ½
47½ 36⅝ Comsat 2.20 5.5 8 41 42⅛ 41¾ 42⅛+ ⅜
25½ 12⅛ CoPsyc .60 2.6 11 28 23⅝ 23 23¼+ ⅜
22¼ 18⅛ ComPS 1.88 9.3 7 5 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
48⅝ 28⅝ Compgr .28 .7 11 305 38½ 37⅞ 38¼+ ⅜
17⅞ 9⅛ CompSci 14 591 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅜
35⅞ 23½ Cptvsn s 21 198 32⅞ 31⅞ 32⅜+1¼
19½ 15½ ConAg s 1.16 6.7 5 53 17⅛ 17 17¼+ ⅜
33⅝ 21¾ ConeMl 1.80 5.9 5 24 31 30⅝ 30⅞— ⅛
33⅝ 21⅛ Congolm 1 3.0 8 189 33⅛ 32⅝ 32⅞
39½ 34⅝ ConnGn n1.32 3.5 6 112 u38⅛ 37½ 38⅛+ ⅜
27⅛ 17 ConnM 2 7.7 21 149 26½ 25⅞ 26⅛— ⅜
18⅝ 15⅝ CnnNG 1.60 9.0 9 7 17⅛ 17½ 17⅝
41 24½ Conoco 1.70 4.4 7 1320 38⅝ 38 38⅝+ ½
23⅝ 12⅛ Conrac .80 4.8 10 16⅞ 16⅝ 16⅝
25 21 ConEd 2.44 10. 6 139 23⅞ 23⅛ 23⅞+ ⅛
80⅛ 69½ ConE pf 6 7.9 5 76 75½ 75½
52⅝ 41 ConE pf4.65 10. z1160 46½ 46¼ 46½+ ¼
51½ 45⅜ ConE pf 5 11. 2 47½ 47½ 47½
26⅝ 21 ConFds 1.60 6.4 7 62 25 24⅝ 25 + ⅜
33¼ 19¼ CnsFrt 1.30 4.8 5 76 27¼ 27 27 — ⅛
45 33⅜ CnsNG 3 6.9 7 93 43½ 42½ 43¼+ ½
25⅛ 19 ConsPw 2.36 11. 6 119 22 21⅞ 21⅞
46⅝ 37 CnPw pf4.16 11. z10 38⅛ 38⅛
48½ 40 CnPw pf4.50 11. z10 41 41 + ½
84¼ 69½ CnPw pf7.45 10. z1020 72 71½ 71½— ½
26⅞ 21½ CnPw pr2.50 11. 5 22⅜ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
24½ 19½ CnPw pr2.23 11. 7 19⅞ 19¾ 19⅞
26½ 21⅞ CnPw pf2.43 11. 5 22¼ 22¼ 22¼— ⅛
17½ 7⅛ ContAir .30e 2.0 5 696 15⅛ 14⅝ 15 + ⅜
3⅝ ContCap 12 114 7¾ 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅛
27⅞ 22⅛ CntlCorp 2 7.8 5 301 25⅝ 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
33 25⅝ CntlGrp 2.20 7.4 8 235 29⅞ 29⅝ 29¾+ ⅛
25¼ 21⅛ CntGp pf 2 9.3 180 21⅞ 21½ 21½— ⅛
49 46½ CntGp pf4.50 9.5 156 47⅝ 46¾ 47⅛+ ⅛
32¼ 24¼ ContIll 1.60 5.4 6 160 29¾ 29⅛ 29½— ⅛
17⅜ 14⅛ ContTel 1.36 7.8 8 124 17⅝ 17¼ 17⅜+ ⅛
48⅝ 28⅝ CtlData .40 .9 8 957 45⅛ 44⅝ 45⅛+ ⅛
49½ 43⅛ CnDt pf 4.50 10. z20 45 45 45 — ¼
30⅝ 25½ Conwd 1.60 5.6 8 27 28¾ 28⅝ 28⅝
8⅝ 3⅝ CookUn .07e .8 13 207 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅛
59⅝ 41½ Coopin 1.84 3.2 9 97 57½ 57¼ 57⅛— ⅛
36¼ 31⅛ Coopl pf2.90 8.5 21 34¼ 34 34¼+ ¼
26¼ 14⅝ CoopLab .60 2.9 9 89 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
17 10⅝ CoopTR .80 5.9 4 13 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝
25 17¼ Copelnd .84 4.1 8 28 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝
21½ 15¼ Coppwd 1.20 6.7 5 1 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
6¾ 3⅝ Cordura .44 8.8 9 31 5⅛ 5 5 — ¼
17⅝ 12⅝ Coreln s .58 3.5 7 10 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
65 51 CornG 1.88 3.1 9 261 61 60⅞ 60⅞+ ⅜
31⅛ 20½ CorrBlk 1.56 5.6 10 11 28 27⅞ 27⅞+ ⅜
26 16½ Cowles 1 4.2 19 28 24¼ 24 24 — ¼
64⅝ 46⅝ CoxBdct .72 1.2 11 30 62 62 62
13½ 8 Craig .25 3.1 14 5 8 8 8
37 23 Crane 1.40b 4.2 8 49 35⅛ 34⅝ 34⅞— ⅛
12⅝ 6⅝ CreditF .44 4.2 8 141 10½ 10¼ 10½+ ¼

35⅝ 24 CrockN 2 6.1 5 46 33⅛ 32⅞ 32⅞+ ⅛
52 37 CrckN pf 3 6.1 2 49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝+ ⅛
27¼ 22⅝ CrckN pf2.18 8.5 23 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 12⅝ CrmpK 1.04 6.1 6 16 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
33¼ 19¾ CrouHl 1.25 3.9 10 9 32⅝ 32⅛ 32⅝+ ¼
35⅝ 26½ CrwnCk 7 179 33¼ 32⅝ 33 + ⅛
43⅞ 29⅞ CrwZel 2.10 5.5 8 529 38⅝ 36⅝ 38 +1¼
54⅛ 32 CrumF 2.52 4.9 5 396 51⅝ 48 51⅝+3⅝
18⅝ 9½ Culbro .60 6.2 6 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
41⅞ 29⅞ CumEn 1.80 5.3 5 55 34 33⅞ 34 + ¼
13 8⅛ CummDrg .32 2.8 8 3 11⅛ 11¼ 11¼+ ¼
11⅞ 10 Currlnc 1.10 11. 4 23 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛
20½ 11⅞ CurtW .80 4.7 8 131 17 16⅞ 17 + ⅜
29⅞ 17½ Cyclp s .88 3.1 4 158 28½ 26⅞ 28½+1⅞
40⅛ 15¼ Cyprus .80b 2.0 11 58 40⅛ 39⅝ 40⅛+ ⅜
— D—D—D —
14¼ 8½ DPF 4 98 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 — ⅛
6⅝ 4½ Damon .20 3.0 166 211 6⅞ 6⅜ 6⅝— ⅛
18⅝ 9½ DanRlv 1 6.0 5 205 16⅞ 16⅛ 16⅝— ⅛
31⅞ 25⅛ DanaCp 1.48 5.1 6 572 29½ 29 29½+ ¼
23¼ 15 Daniel .26b 1.2 11 41 21½ 21 21½+ ¼
48 34½ Dartlnd 1.80 3.9 8 117 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
48½ 34½ Dart pf 2 4.4 3 45⅝ 45⅝ 45⅝
74½ 52¼ DataGen 13 61 67 66⅝ 66⅝— ⅜
49⅞ 25⅝ DataTer .30 .7 13 120 41½ 40⅝ 41
88⅝ 48 Datapnt 14 102 84½ 83¼ 84 + ¾
17¼ 13⅝ Dayco .50b 3.1 4 26 16 15¾ 16
44⅞ 33¼ DaytHd 1.60 3.6 6 57 44⅛ 44 44 — ⅜
17⅞ 14⅝ DaytPL 1.74 11. 9 74 16⅛ 16⅛ 16½
40⅞ 30¼ Deere 1.60 4.1 7 787 39¼ 38⅞ 38⅞
14½ 12⅛ DelmP 1.38 10. 7 70 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝
58 36½ DeltaA 1.20 2.8 6 422 43⅝ 42½ 43⅛+ ⅛
14¾ 7⅛ Deltona 19 116 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝+ ⅛
21¾ 17¾ DenMf s 1 5.2 7 27 19¼ 19 19¼+ ⅛
34¼ 17⅝ Dennys .88 4.5 7 55 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 13¾ Dentsply .88 5.6 10 19 15⅝ 15¾ 15⅝+ ⅛
15½ 10 DeSoto 1 7.8 10 38 12⅝ 12½ 12¾
16⅜ 13⅝ DetEd 1.60 11. 8 541 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
97 81 DetE pf9.32 11. z120 86 85 86 +1
86¼ 69 DetE pf7.68 10. z20 73½ 73½ 73½—1¼
27½ 24¼ DE pfF 2.75 11. 4 25¾ 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
27¾ 24⅝ DE pfB 2.75 11. 5 25½ 25⅛ 25½+ ⅛
24⅛ 19⅞ DetE pr2.28 11. 1 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 16 Dexter 1 4.2 9 23 24⅛ 24 24 + ⅛
14⅞ 9¼ DiGior .56 5.2 6 77 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅝+ ⅛
26½ 15½ DialCp 1.20 5.6 7 20 21⅛ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
42 30 Dialnt 2.20 5.4 9 30 40⅝ 40 40⅜+ ⅜
29⅝ 19 DiamS 1.48 6.0 8 441 25⅛ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
30 16⅝ Diebold .70 2.5 12 108 27⅞ 27½ 27½— ⅛
65⅛ 44⅝ DigitalEq 15 728 62 61⅝ 61⅞
14⅝ 7 Dillingm .60 5.1 5 99 12 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅛
23¼ 21⅜ Dillon s1.08 5.0 10 16 22 21⅛ 21⅛— ⅛
46½ 33 Disney .48 1.2 12 577 40 39 39⅞+ ⅛
5½ 1⅝ Divrsfdln 10 232 5 4⅞ 5 + ¼
6⅞ 2¾ DivrsMtg 73 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
20¼ 13⅝ DrPepr .68 4.6 12 169 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝+ ⅜
36 14 Documat 10 26 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅞— ⅛
42 34⅝ DmeM g s.32 1321 u44½ 39⅞ 43⅛+4¼
6½ 3⅛ DonLJ .14 3.1 14 17 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
33⅝ 25½ Donnly 1 3.4 9 75 29¾ 28⅝ 29¼+ ⅛
21 11 Dorsey .75 4.0 6 23 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
60⅝ 39½ Dover 1.72 2.9 10 175 60 59½ 59¾— ⅛
30⅞ 24⅞ DowCh 1.40 4.8 8 1123 29½ 29⅛ 29¼— ⅛
39¼ 31¼ DowJn 1.44 3.9 12 402 37¼ 36¾ 37¼— ⅛
35⅝ 23⅞ Dravo 1.28 4.2 7 55 30⅞ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
52½ 35 Dresar 1.10 2.2 9 381 50⅜ 49⅞ 50⅛+ ⅜
17¼ 14½ DrexB 1.60 9.9 11 16¼ 16⅛ 16⅛
20⅞ 10 Dreyfs .85e 4.7 7 65 19½ 17⅞ 18⅛—1⅜
45¼ 38⅜ duPont s 2 4.7 7 1283 42¾ 42 42⅝
48½ 42 duPnt pf3.50 8.3 1 42¼ 42¼ 42¼+ ¼
62¼ 53⅝ duPnt pf4.50 8.2 7 55⅞ 55 55⅞+ ⅛
20⅝ 16½ DukeP 1.80 9.8 7 1312 18½ 18¼ 18⅜+ ⅛
82¼ 68½ Duke pf6.75 9.1 6 74⅝ 74⅝ 74⅝+ ⅛
101¾ 85⅝ Duke pf8.70 9.7 z250 90 90 90 —1¼
92⅝ 76 Duke pf7.80 9.6 z250 81 81 81 — ¼
29½ 26 Duke pf2.69 10. 6 26⅝ 26⅝ 26⅝
40 30⅜ DunBr 1.76 4.7 13 63 37¾ 37 37⅛— ¼
17⅝ 14¼ DuqLt 1.80 12. 12 126 15⅛ 15¼ 15¼— ⅛
26 20 Duq pfA2.10 10. z20 20½ 20½ 20½—1½
23 18 Duq pf 2 11. z70 19⅝ 19 19 — ¼
26¼ 21 Duq pr 2.31 10. z4250 22½ 22½ 22½+ ⅜
28⅝ 24¼ Duq pr 2.75 10. z200 26¼ 25⅝ 26¼+ ½
88 65 Duq pf 7.20 10. z100 72 72 72 — ½
11⅛ 6 DutchB .16 1.5 13 10⅝ 10¼ 10⅝+ ⅜
7⅛ 4⅝ DynAm .10a 1.6 7 20 6¼ 6⅛ 6¼
— E—E—E —
38⅞ 24⅛ EG&G .60 1.6 13 98 36½ 35⅝ 36½+1⅛
3½ 2 EMI .18e 8.0 14 123 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼+ ⅛
36¼ 21 E Sys 1.20 3.5 11 29 34 33½ 34 + ⅜
25⅝ 19 EagleP .88 4.0 8 38 21⅞ 21½ 21⅞— ⅛
27 17⅛ Easco 1.20 5.9 7 8 20¼ 19⅞ 20¼+ ⅜
15⅛ 7 EastAir 3 830 8½ 8 8⅛— ⅛
25⅛ 22½ EsAir pf2.69 12. 22 23⅞ 23 23⅛— ⅛
24 13 EastGF .92 4.6 11 919 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
16⅜ 13⅛ EastUtl 1.60 11. 8 26 14½ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅛
66⅛ 52⅝ EsKod 2.48 4.3 9 1276 57⅞ 55⅝ 55⅞— ⅜
43⅝ 33 Eaton 2.58 5.0 5 86 42⅝ 42⅝ 42⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 14⅝ Echlin .74 4.7 11 222 16⅛ 16 16⅛+ ⅛
32¼ 23½ EckrdJk .80 2.7 12 86 29½ 29 29⅝+ ⅛
35 24⅝ EdisBr 1.32 4.4 7 36 30¼ 30 30¼+ ⅛
26⅛ 14 Edwrd .60a 3.8 5 35 16 15⅝ 16
22⅛ 13⅝ ElPaso 1.32 6.0 8 1433 22⅛ 21⅞ 22 + ½
24⅛ 21 EPG dpf2.35 10. 17 23 22⅞ 22⅞
12½ 8⅝ ElcorCp .20 1.9 7 3 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
12⅛ 5⅛ ElecAssc 13 58 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅛+ ⅛
28 15⅝ EDS 1 4.0 14 6 25½ 25⅛ 25¼+ ⅛
8½ 3⅛ ElMeMa 5 47 3⅜ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
11¼ 7⅛ EMM pf1.75k 6 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
28⅝ 17½ Elgin 1.60 6.8 8 53 23½ 22⅝ 23½+1⅛
6⅞ 3⅝ Elixir 4 45 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
51⅝ 24⅝ Eltra 1.48 2.9 11 20 50⅛ 49⅞ 50⅛+ ⅜
39⅝ 32¼ EmrsEl 1.44 4.0 11 163 36⅛ 35⅞ 36 + ⅛
28⅛ 16⅝ EmryA 1 4.5 12 158 22⅛ 22 22⅛— ⅛
44⅝ 30⅛ Emhart 2.40 6.2 6 165 39⅛ 38⅞ 39 + ⅛
15 13 EmpDs 1.40 11. 7 20 13⅛ d12⅞ 13
6 5 EmpD pf.50 9.5 z100 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 13⅝ EmpGas .50 2.1 7 4 24 23⅞ 24
41⅛ 23⅝ EngMC 1.50 3.6 7 4472 u42⅝ 41 41⅜+1⅛
21 13⅝ EnnisB s.56 3.1 8 8 18¼ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 16⅝ Ensrch 1.36 5.3 11 204 26 25⅝ 25⅝+ ⅛
16⅝ 13⅛ Entex s .80 4.9 8 309 16½ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 16 Envrtec 1 4.9 16 48 20⅝ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
26¼ 20⅝ Equifx 2.20 9.8 7 4 22½ 22½ 22½— ¼
13 10⅛ Equimk .96 8.9 6 17 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
26½ 22⅞ Eqmk pf2.31 10. 4 22⅞ 22⅝ 22⅝+ ⅜
21⅞ 17⅜ EquitG s1.64 7.9 5 14 21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞— ¼
21½ 16⅛ EqtLf 2 11. 18 22 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛
29½ 23⅝ Esmrk 1.84 6.4 7 332 28⅝ 28 28⅛+ ⅜
23⅞ 8½ Esquire .70 3.5 6 48 20⅛ 19⅞ 19⅞+ ⅛
17 10⅝ EssexCh .70 5.3 6 37 13⅝ 13¼ 13¼— ⅛
27⅝ 9¾ Estrlin .80 3.3 7 58 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
30 19⅝ Ethyl 1.35 4.8 6 90 28⅝ 28 28
25⅞ 16 EvanP 1.20a 5.2 6 252 23⅛ 22 23⅛+1⅞
14⅜ 12⅝ Evan pf1.40 11. 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
19⅝ 18⅝ Evan pf2.10 11. 13 19⅛ 18½ 19⅛+ ⅜
35½ 23½ ExCelO 1.90 5.7 7 17 33⅛ 33 33½+ ⅛
18⅝ 15⅝ Exclsr 1.77e 10. 5 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
57 47½ Exxon 4 7.2 8 1744 55½ 55 55⅛+ ⅛
— F—F—F —
29½ 22 FMC 1.40 5.0 6 146 28 27¾ 27¾+ ⅛
39 31½ FMC pf 2.25 6.0 3 37⅝ 37⅜ 37⅜— ⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Fabrge .40 4.1 9 92 10 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
8 5 FabrlCtr .28 5.2 4 8 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
6½ 3⅝ FacetEnt 79 38 5⅝ 5½ 5½— ⅛
35¼ 25 Fairchd s 1 3.2 6 171 32 31½ 31½— ⅜
11⅝ 8⅝ FalrmtF .76 7.2 12 16 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝
16½ 9 FamDlr .40 2.8 8 26 14½ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
17 11⅛ FrWstFn 16 14⅛ 14 14
5⅝ 3⅛ FarahMf 31 3¾ 3⅝ 3¾+ ⅛
7½ 4 Fedders 168 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝+ ⅛
46¼ 31⅝ FedCo 2.40 5.9 5 2 40⅝ 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛
29¾ 21 FedExpr 11 159 27½ 26⅝ 26⅞+ ⅜
20¼ 15¾ FdMog s1.08 5.9 5 77 18¼ 17¾ 18¼+ ⅛
19¼ 15 FedNM 1.28 6.8 6 484 18⅛ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
29¾ 18⅛ FedPB .90 3.5 23 76 25⅝ 25⅛ 25½+ ½
36 22½ FPap pf1.20 3.8 4 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
17⅛ 12½ FdSignl s.80 5.1 7 383 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
39⅝ 28⅛ FedDSt 1.78 5.5 8 227 31⅛ 30⅞ 30⅞— ⅛
32⅞ 18¾ Ferro 1.20 4.9 6 108 24½ 23⅝ 24¼+1
13½ 7 FldFin .60 5.3 4 x84 11⅛ 11¼ 11⅛— ⅛
35⅝ 29½ FldUnl 2.8p 8.4 6 8 33⅛ 33½ 33½
37¼ 22¼ Fldcst 1.40a 4.7 5 6 29½ 29½ 29½+ ¼
18½ 9 Filmwy .20b 1.3 10 223 15½ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
11 8⅝ Filmwy pf 31 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
19 10 FinCpA .50 3.0 6 32 16⅝ 16½ 16½
19½ 11⅛ FinSBar 1 5.8 5 21 17¼ 16¾ 17¼+ ⅛
45½ 21¼ FinlFed 1.40 4.2 6 30 33⅞ 33½ 33⅞— ⅛
13⅝ 1⅞ Firestn 1.10 10. 905 11⅛ 10⅞ 11
21¾ 14 FtChrt .80 4.1 6 499 19½ 19¼ 19½
25⅛ 16⅛ FstChic 1.20 6.6 5 90 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
48⅝ 31a FtBnTx 1.56 4.0 8 2 39⅛ 39⅛ 39⅛+ ⅛
42¼ 31¼ FtInBn 1.48 3.6 8 75 38⅝ 38 38⅛— ¼
18⅛ 8 FstMiss .40 2.4 31 168 17⅛ 16½ 16⅞
33 25 FstNBo 2.20 6.8 5 65 32⅛ 32 32¼+ ¼
25¼ 21 FNStBn 2.20 8.9 6 9 24⅞ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
16⅝ 12⅛ FstPa 1.32 9.3 8 265 14⅛ 14 14¼
3½ 1⅞ FstPa wt 59 2⅛ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3⅝ 1½ FtPaMtg 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
19½ 10½ FtUnRl 1.20 6.7 19 67 18 17½ 17⅞+ ⅛
8⅛ 6⅛ FtVaBk .50 6.6 6 32 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝+ ⅛
29⅝ 22½ FtWisc 1.88 6.8 5 13 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅝
36 19⅝ FischM 1.40 5.5 6 6 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅜+ ⅛
15½ 7⅝ FishFds .60 6.4 161 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛
21¼ 13⅛ FishrSci .52 2.7 7 79 19½ 19⅛ 19½+ ⅜
16⅛ 7⅝ FleetEnt .52 5.9 4 113 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
21⅞ 15½ Fleming .90 5.0 7 11 18⅛ 18 18 — ½
24⅝ 13 FlexiV .80 5.0 5 142 15⅝ 15¼ 15⅝+ ¼
15 13⅝ Flexi pf1.61 12. 2 14 13⅝ 14 + ⅛
50⅞ 25⅛ Fintkt 1.40b 2.8 8 144 49⅝ 49⅝ 49⅝— ⅛
63 38⅛ FlaECst 4 6 55 54½ 55
29 25⅝ FlaPL 2.40 9.1 7 230 26⅝ 26⅛ 26¼— ⅛
32⅞ 27¼ FlaPow 2.76 9.5 7 528 29⅛ 28⅞ 29⅛— ⅛
40¼ 20⅞ FlaStl 1.80 4.9 4 28 37¼ 37 37 — ¼
39⅝ 34½ Fluor s 1 2.7 7 379 37⅜ 37 37⅝+ ⅜
23 16¼ FooteC 1.70 8.1 7 31 21⅛ 20⅞ 21 + ⅛
46⅝ 39 FordM 4 9.3 3 945 43⅝ 42⅞ 43 — ⅛
24⅞ 17⅛ ForMK 1.56 6.5 5 141 24¼ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
14 12⅛ FtDear 1.24 10. 34 12½ 12⅜ 12⅜— ⅛
47¼ 35½ FrtHow 1.32 2.9 11 131 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
26¾ 19⅛ FosWh s .64 2.6 7 222 24⅝ 24½ 24⅝— ⅛
19¼ 5⅛ Fotomat .251 25 176 7⅝ 7½ 7⅝
44¼ 24⅛ FourPhs 12 48 35⅝ 34⅝ 35⅛+1⅛
14⅝ 8⅞ FoxStoP .60 6.8 6 48 10⅛ 10 10
44⅞ 29⅝ Foxbro 1.20 3.0 11 6 40⅛ 40⅛ 40⅛— ⅛
11½ 5⅝ FrankM .30 3.1 6 113 10 9⅝ 9¾— ⅛
48¼ 30 FrptMn s1.20 2.6 15 472 46⅝ 45 46¼+1⅛
20 11 Frigtrn .30 2.6 10 66 11⅝ 11½ 11⅝+ ⅛
40 25⅝ Fruehf 2.40 7.4 5 182 32⅝ 32¼ 32¼— ¼
14⅝ 7½ Fuqua .44 3.4 4 202 13 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
15½ 12¼ Fuqa pf1.25 8.8 2 14½ 14¼ 14¼
— G—G—G —
14⅛ 9⅝ GAF .68 6.1 5 60 11¼ 11⅛ 11⅛
19½ 14⅛ GAF pf 1.20 7.6 18 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ⅛
37¾ 23⅝ GATX 2 5.5 8 340 36½ 35⅝ 36¼+ ⅜
46 30 GAT pf 2.50 5.6 11 45 44 45 + ⅛
34 12⅝ GCA .20 .6 20 50 31⅝ 30½ 31⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 6⅝ GDV 5 140 13⅝ 12⅝ 13 + ⅛
7⅝ 4½ GF Eqp 10 5 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
22⅞ 12¼ GK Tec 1.10 5.2 11 433 21⅛ 20⅝ 21¼+ ⅛
27¼ 28 GK pf 1.94 7.4 220 26½ 26 26¼+ ⅛
4 1⅜ GMR Pr 33 17 3⅝ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
38⅝ 23⅝ GamSk 1.50 5.2 5 41 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
49 39½ Gannett 1.76 4.0 13 88 44⅝ 44⅛ 44½
13½ 6⅜ GapStr .38 4.6 5 14 8⅝ 8¼ 8¼— ⅛
29⅞ 18 Garfink 1.24 6.7 6 24 18½ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
16¼ 12⅝ GasSvc 1.28 8.2 6 28 15⅝ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
9 6 Gatewy .60 6.8 4 21 9 8⅝ 8⅝
47⅛ 23⅝ GearhtO .32 .8 20 95 42⅛ 40½ 41⅝+1⅛
35½ 23 Gelco 1 3.1 10 33 32½ 32¼ 32¼
27⅝ 20¼ GemCa 7 27⅝ 27 27 — ¼
17½ 13½ Gemln 1.80 11. 2 17½ 17 17⅛+ ¼
13 9⅝ GAInv 1.22e 10. 39 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼
64⅝ 29⅛ GnAmO .40b 1.0 24 184 60⅝ 59⅞ 59⅞— ⅛
17⅛ 14 GnBcsh .80 4.9 4 13 16⅛ 16¼ 16¼— ¼
14⅝ 6⅛ GnCare s 15 62 13⅝ 12¾ 13⅝+ ⅜
25⅛ 18 GCInm s .56 2.4 9 60 23⅛ 23⅛ 23¼
43 27⅛ GDyn s 1.20 3.0 6 323 40⅝ 39⅝ 39⅞— ⅛
55⅛ 45½ GenEl 2.80 5.4 9 1333 52⅝ 52 52⅛— ⅛
36½ 28¼ GnFds 2 5.8 7 337 34⅛ 34½ 34⅛+ ⅛
47 21⅞ GnGth 1.56e 3.4 34 42 45⅝ 45⅛ 45⅝+ ⅛
21¾ 9⅛ GnHost .70 3.5 9 7 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
47⅛ 22½ GnInst .80 2.0 9 354 42 40⅝ 40⅝— ⅛

46 31 GnInstr pf 3 6.9 3 43¼ 42⅞ 43¼+ ⅛
21½ 18⅛ GenMed .44 3.8 8 62 11½ 11⅛ 11½+ ⅛
31⅞ 28⅞ GnMills 1.16 4.4 9 507 26⅞ 26⅛ 26⅛
66⅛ 53⅛ GMot 6.30e 11. 4 1389 59⅝ 57 59 — ⅛
52 43⅞ GMot pf3.75 8.3 46 45⅛ 45 45
69½ 59 GMot pf 5 8.5 3 59¼ 59 59 — ½
18⅛ 9⅛ GnPort .80 5.0 5 71 16⅛ 15⅝ 15⅞— ⅛
19⅝ 8¼ GPU 1.40e 15. 5 551 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝
14 5 GnRefr 69 14 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
27⅞ 24⅛ GnSignl 1 3.0 10 32 33⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
11 6⅛ GnSteel .40b 4.2 8 16 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
32⅛ 26⅛ GTE 2.72 9.6 7 1319 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ⅛
32¾ 27 GTE pf 2.50 8.9 1 28⅛ 28⅛ 28⅛
28 24 GTE pf 2.48 10. 20 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
15¼ 12¼ GTFl pf1.25 9.7 z50 12⅞ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
15½ 12¼ GTFl pf1.30 9.9 z50 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛— ⅛
31⅛ 20 GTire 1.50 6.9 5 278 22⅛ 21⅞ 21⅞
6⅛ 3⅜ Genesco 20 107 4⅛ 4½ 4½— ⅛
24 18⅛ Genst g s1.20 79 22⅞ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
26½ 21 GenuPt s.88 3.3 13 75 u26¼ 25⅝ 26⅛+1⅛
32 24 GaPac 1.10 3.9 9 362 28¼ 28 28⅛— ⅛
24⅝ 22 GaPw pf2.56 11. 2 23⅞ 23¾ 23⅞— ⅛
27¼ 22⅛ GaPw pf2.52 11. 37 22⅞ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 24⅛ GaPw pf2.75 11. 10 26⅛ 26 26 — ⅛
39⅝ 21¼ Geosrc .80 2.2 10 109 37 36⅞ 36⅞+ ⅛
34 24 GerbPd 1.62 6.0 8 93 27¼ 26⅞ 27
61⅞ 33 Getty 1.40 2.4 11 543 59 56¼ 58⅛+1⅛
18½ 17⅝ Getty pf1.20 6.7 12 18 18 18
11⅝ 6⅛ GiantPC .60 6.2 12 28 9⅞ 9⅛ 9⅛
16⅞ 10⅛ GlbrFn .60 3.8 7 454 16 14⅛ 15⅛+1
24½ 12⅛ GldLew 1 4.5 5 158 22⅝ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 12 GlffHll s.92 6.3 5 18 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½
33 23⅞ Gillette 1.72 6.5 7 254 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛
12¼ 6¼ Ginosinc .20 2.5 5 82 8⅛ 7⅞ 8
25⅛ 14 GleasW .80 3.9 6 11 21 20⅝ 20⅝
27¼ 10⅛ GlobMar .20 .8 11 308 25⅝ 25 25
17 10⅛ GldWFn .50 3.3 5 20 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
23⅞ 16⅛ Gdrich 1.44 6.4 4 110 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½+ ⅛
18⅝ 8⅝ Gdrich pf1.97 10. z20 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 15 Goodyr 1.30 8.6 5 530 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛
23⅝ 16⅝ GordJw .60 2.7 4 20 22⅝ 22½ 22⅝— ⅛
33⅝ 22⅛ Gould 1.72 6.3 8 272 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
32⅝ 22⅝ Gould pf1.35 5.2 8 26 26
33⅝ 25⅝ Grace 2.05 6.4 7 239 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
39 31 Grainger .92 2.5 11 43 37⅛ 37 37 — ⅛
17¼ 10⅝ GranItvl 1 8.2 107 12⅛ 12 12⅛
19⅝ 11⅝ GrayDr .90 6.7 8 37 12 11⅞ 12
10⅝ 5 GtAtPc 75 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
32¼ 22⅝ GtLkInt .68 2.3 5 7 29⅞ 29½ 29⅞+ ⅛
27¼ 21⅝ GNIrn 2.25e 8.8 9 25⅝ 25½ 25½— ⅛
38⅝ 29⅝ GtNoNk 1.40 3.7 7 109 36⅛ 35⅞ 36⅛
27⅝ 16¼ GtWFin s.84 3.3 6 161 26 25⅝ 25⅝
16⅛ 11 Greyh 1.04 7.2 8 265 14⅝ 14⅛ 14½
2⅝ 5-16 Greyhnd wt 90 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
11⅝ 7⅛ GrowG .44b 4.6 6 50 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ⅛
6½ 3½ GthRty 6 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
21⅞ 14⅛ Grumm 1.20 6.8 11 181 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
12⅝ 11¼ Guardln s.32 2.6 7 16 12½ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 11⅛ GlfWstn .75 4.6 4 364 16½ 16⅛ 16⅜+ ⅛
86 55⅝ GlfW pf 3.87 5.0 2 78 77 78 + ¾
38⅝ 28⅝ GlfW pf2.50 7.0 25 35½ 35⅛ 35½+ ⅛
31⅞ 22¼ GulfOil 2.05 6.4 6 11528 u32 29⅞ 32 +2⅛
15⅝ 8½ GulfRes .32 2.1 8 210 15⅝ 15⅛ 15½
21½ 14½ GulfR pf1.30 6.6 8 20⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
21 15⅛ GulfR pf1.60 7.7 48 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 11⅝ GlfStUt 1.36 11. 7 184 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½
27¼ 12⅝ GulfUtd 1 4.3 10 982 23⅝ 22¼ 23⅛
14¼ 6 Gulton .50 37. 9 43 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅝+ ⅜
— H—H—H —
5¼ 2⅜ HMW 5 30 4½ 4⅜ 4½+ ⅛
24 23 HackW s 8 4 u24⅛ 23⅞ 24 + ½
8⅛ 4⅛ Haloca 4 11 7 6¾ 6⅞— ⅛
29⅝ 22 HallFB 1.34 4.7 10 168 28⅝ 27⅞ 28⅛+ ⅛
79½ 58⅛ Hallbt 1.80 2.3 11 1127 77⅞ 76 77⅞+1⅛
26 17½ HamrP 1.40 6.2 6 162 22⅝ 22⅛ 22½+ ¼
16½ 14 HanJS 1.51e 10. 47 14½ 14⅛ 14½+ ⅛
21½ 17⅜ HanJI 1.84a 10. 23 18⅝ 18 18⅝+ ⅛
24¼ 10½ Hndlmn 1 7.3 6 495 13⅝ 12½ 13⅝+1⅛
25⅝ 14⅝ HandyH .60 2.3 13 124 u27⅛ 26 26⅝+ ⅝
41⅛ 28⅝ Hanna 1.80 4.8 6 30 38⅛ 37⅝ 37⅝— ⅛
41¼ 26⅝ HarBrJ 1.44 3.8 10 63 38 37⅝ 37⅝
17 8¼ Hardee .24 1.7 6 39 13⅞ 13½ 13⅝+ ⅛
25⅝ 11¼ Harnishf 1 3.9 38 1874 u26 23⅞ 25⅝+1⅛
39 15⅝ Harrah .50 1.6 16 641 31⅞ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ½
34⅝ 26⅛ HarrBk 2 6.5 7 72 30⅝ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅛
37 25⅝ Harris .72 2.4 12 333 30⅛ 29⅝ 29⅞— ⅛
36⅝ 28 Harsco 1.80 5.7 6 139 31⅝ 31⅝ 31½+ ⅛
16 10 HartSM .88 6.8 6 34 13⅛ 12⅞ 13
27⅞ 16⅝ HarteHk .56 2.3 13 1 24 24 24
13 7 HartZd .40b 4.1 5 29 9⅞ 9½ 9⅞+ ⅛
16½ 14⅝ HattSe 1.50 9.8 10 33 15⅛ 15 15⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 23⅝ HwlIEl 2.24 9.1 7 33 24⅝ 24¼ 24½+ ⅛
25⅛ 13⅝ HayesA 1.28 8.7 16 28 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
18⅝ 10⅛ Hazeltn .60 3.8 7 34 16 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 10⅛ HeathTec s 3 56 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
17½ 8½ Hecks .30 1.8 9 664 17¼ 16⅞ 16⅞+ ⅛
17½ 4⅛ HeclaM 9 405 15½ 15 15 — ⅛
44 20 HelmB s 1 2.7 11 36 37⅞ 37¼ 37⅝+ ⅛
44¼ 34½ HeinzH 2 5.1 8 205 40⅛ 39½ 39½— ¼
34⅝ 27½ Heinz pf1.70 5.7 5 30 30 30
10⅝ 6⅛ HeleneC 8 13 8 7⅞ 8 + ⅛
34 16 HelrInt 1.20 3.7 10 x158 32⅝ 32 32⅛+ ⅛
69 35¼ HelmrP .48 .7 13 57 68⅝ 66¼ 66⅛— ⅛
2⅞ 1⅛ HemCap 9 30 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
8½ 7⅛ Heminc .66e 7.9 4 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
21⅝ 14½ Herculs 1.10 5.5 7 420 20⅛ 20 20 — ⅛
25 17⅛ Hershy 1.40 5.8 7 98 24⅛ 23⅞ 24 — ⅛
11⅞ 7 Hesston 44 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
18 14⅝ Hestn pf1.60 9.8 3 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
31⅝ 25⅝ Heubln 1.52 5.2 9 164 29⅝ 29 29⅛+ ⅛
57⅝ 46⅝ HewlPk s.40 .7 16 387 54⅝ 54⅛ 54½
11⅝ 5⅛ HighVlt .10 1.0 12 60 10⅛ 9¾ 10
38⅛ 25¼ Hillenbd 1.08 3.1 7 26 35 35 35 + ⅛
35⅝ 22 Hilton 1 3.3 9 237 30⅝ 30⅛ 30½— ⅛
23¼ 15⅛ Hobart 1.20 6.1 8 44 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
32¾ 15¼ Holiday .46 3.1 10 907 20⅞ 20⅛ 20⅞+ ⅜
48 24⅛ HlldyA .851 2.6 9 32½ 32½ 32½— ⅛
25½ 15 HollyS 95 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅝
11⅛ 9⅝ HmeG pf1.10 11. 17 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
42 29 Homst 1.20a 3.8 11 722 40⅝ 39⅞ 39⅞— ½
28 22 Honda .37e 1.4 24 17 26⅛ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
82½ 59⅝ Honwll 2.60 3.3 8 689 78½ 77⅝ 78⅛
25½ 18⅛ HoovU 1.24 5.9 6 41 21 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
11½ 2⅜ Horizon 139 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅜+ ⅛
37⅛ 24⅝ HospCp .50 1.4 13 85 35⅝ 34⅞ 35⅛+ ⅜
26½ 13 Hostlntl .60 3.6 6 49 17⅝ 16⅞ 17 — ⅛
36⅛ 23⅝ HousM 1.40 4.1 7 7 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
8 5⅛ HousFb .36 6.3 16 40 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ⅛
22 16⅝ HouseF 1.45 6.9 6 377 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
48 38⅝ HouF pf2.37 5.1 4 46⅛ 46⅛ 46⅛
35½ 28⅝ HouF pf2.50 7.8 12 32⅛ 31⅝ 32⅛
35⅛ 26⅛ HousIn 2.36 7.9 6 297 30⅝ 29⅝ 29⅝
32⅝ 19⅝ HousNG 1.10 3.5 9 534 31⅛ 30⅝ 31⅛+ ⅛
17 9 HowdJn .44 3.3 8 1427 13⅝ 13⅛ 13½+ ⅛
19⅞ 15⅝ Hubbrd 1.64 8.8 10 23 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
23 16½ HudMn g.30e 18 21⅛ 21⅛ 22 + ½
21 8¼ Huffy .80 4.0 7 71 17½ 16⅝ 16⅞— ⅛
42¼ 39½ HughsTl s.84 2.0 12 327 41⅝ 40⅞ 41½+1
36⅝ 24 Human .75 2.2 14 157 33⅝ 32½ 33½+1
24⅝ 21⅛ Huma pf2.50 11. 22 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛
17⅞ 11 HuntCh .40 2.9 10 15 14 13⅞ 14
16½ 9⅛ HuntIR 819 u16⅛ 15⅝ 15½
24 13⅛ HuttEF .80 4.2 4 57 19⅝ 18⅞ 19¼+ ⅛
15½ 9⅝ Huyck .72 4.9 11 72 15 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
— I—I—I —
32⅝ 22⅛ IC Ind 1.84 6.3 5 166 29¼ 28⅞ 29¼+ ¼
50⅝ 39⅝ IC In pf3.50 7.7 2 45½ 45¼ 45½— ¼
8 4 ICN 350 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝+ ⅛
49⅝ 36 INACp 3 6.6 5 326 46⅛ 45⅝ 45⅝— ⅛
18 15⅝ INAIn 1.62 9.9 120 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
14¼ 9⅝ IU Int .95 7.3 35 494 13 12⅞ 13 + ⅛
42 28⅝ IUInt A 19 39⅝ 39⅛ 39⅛—1⅛
17¼ 13¼ IUInt pf1.36 8.3 7 16⅝ 16¼ 16⅝— ⅛
27 24 IdahoP 2.40 9.6 10 27 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝
27½ 18⅛ IdealB 1.60 6.0 6 105 26⅝ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
7⅞ 4 IdealT 25 6⅛ 6⅛ 6⅛
25½ 20 IlPowr 2.28 10. 9 113 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅛+ ⅛
22½ 14⅝ INCO .40 1.9 79 430 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ½
7⅝ 5⅛ IncCop 4 7⅛ 7⅛ 7⅛
10½ 9 IncCC 1.10e 11. 1 9⅞ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
113½ 103 IndlM pf 12 11. z120 105 105 105 +1
23½ 19⅝ IndlM pf2.15 11. 2 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ¼
30⅛ 25 IndlGas 2.40 7.9 6 14 30¼ 30 30¼+ ¼
24⅝ 21⅛ IndlPL 2.12 9.2 7 43 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
87 82 InPL pf 6.25 7.4 1 85 85 85 — ½
21⅞ 15⅝ IndlNat 1.44 7.0 6 23 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝+ ⅜
25⅛ 11⅝ Inexco .14 .6 24 580 24⅝ 23⅝ 24 + ⅜
63 44⅛ IngerR 3.16 5.4 8 1042 58⅛ 57⅝ 58⅛+ ¼
44 30⅝ IngR pf 2.35 6.4 12 37⅛ 36⅝ 36⅝
16⅝ 11⅝ IngrTec .54 3.5 9 16 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛
40⅝ 33½ InldStl 2.80a 7.7 5 295 36½ 36⅛ 36⅛— ⅛
16¼ 11½ Inslico .94b 7.1 6 41 13⅝ 13 13¼+ ⅛
18⅝ 13½ Inslic pf1.25 7.8 14 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
2⅞ 1⅜ InstInvTr 29 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
32¾ 13⅝ Integon .44a 1.4 13 1340 31¼ 30⅛ 30⅞+ ¾
22⅝ 18⅝ ItcpSe 1.92a 9.8 6 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ⅛
44¼ 34 Interco 2.40 5.8 6 21 41⅞ 41⅝ 41⅝— ⅛
31½ 23⅝ IntDlv 8.11e 6 1 30⅛ 30⅛ 30⅛+ ⅛
29½ 21⅛ Intrik 2.20 7.7 12 28 29 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
18½ 18⅛ IntAlum .60 4.5 7 25 13⅝ 12⅞ 13⅛+ ⅜
26 20 IntFlav .88 3.7 13 266 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅜
45½ 31⅝ IntHarv 2.50 5.8 4 262 43⅛ 42⅝ 43 + ½
54⅛ 34 IntMin 3 5.6 8 395 54 53½ 54 + ⅜
23⅞ 17 IntMult 1.20 5.6 7 42 21⅝ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
49⅝ 35⅝ IntPapr 2.20 5.0 6 295 44⅝ 43¼ 43⅝+ ½
19¼ 8⅛ IntRectf .32 1.6 8 483 u20 18 19⅛+1⅛
34¼ 26⅛ IntTT 2.20 7.5 6 778 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅝
61⅛ 47½ IntTT pfH 4 7.8 1 51½ 51½ 51½
54⅝ 44 IntTT pfK 4 8.6 29 47¼ 46⅝ 46⅝+ ¼
61½ 49⅝ IntTT pfO 5 9.2 2 54⅝ 54⅛ 54½+ ⅛
41⅛ 32⅛ IntTT pf2.25 6.1 6 36⅝ 36⅛ 36⅛+ ⅛
58 47⅝ IntTT pf4.50 8.8 4 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛
21⅞ 15 Intrpce 1.30 6.3 6 23 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅝— ⅛
84⅝ 60⅝ Intrpce pf 5 6.2 3 81 81 81 —2⅛
40 27⅝ IntsGp 1.60b 5.4 7 16 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝
15⅛ 7⅜ IntstPw 1.50 18. 7 15 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
24⅝ 17⅛ IowaBt s.52 2.3 7 104 23 22½ 22¼
16⅜ 13⅝ IowaEl 1.50 10. 7 29 15¼ 15 15
21⅝ 18⅛ IowIlG 2 10. 7 16 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝+ ⅛
27 21⅛ IowIll pf2.31 9.6 z200 24 24 24 — ⅜
27⅝ 22⅝ IowaPL 2.52 10. 7 118 24⅝ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
23⅝ 19¼ IowaPS 2.04 9.3 6 22 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
7⅝ 4⅛ IpcoHp .12 2.0 18 51 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅝
28⅛ 14 ItekCp 13 185 25⅛ 24⅛ 24½— ⅛
37½ 8 ItelCp .80 8.2 209 9⅝ 9½ 9⅝+ ⅛
15⅛ 9 Itel pf 1.44 15. 26 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
— J—J—J —
28¼ 19⅛ JmesF 1.40 5.4 11 25 26 25½ 25⅝+ ⅛
14⅛ 6⅛ Jamsw .08b .8 5 37 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 14¼ Jantzen 1 6.3 5 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
38 29 JeffPlt 1.20 3.3 9 53 35⅞ 35⅛ 35⅝+ ⅛
101 69⅛ JerC pf 9.36 12. z100 78⅛ 78⅛ 78⅛+ ⅛
25⅛ 16⅝ JerC pf 2.18 12. 3 18½ 18⅛ 18½— ⅛
27 19 JewelC 1.68 6.8 6 250 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
5⅝ 2⅞ Jewelcor 8 136 5 4½ 5 + ½
23⅝ 22½ JhnMan 1.92 7.2 6 144 26⅝ 25⅞ 26⅛+ ⅛
64⅝ 60 JnMn pf3.40 8.7 22 62⅝ 62⅝ 62⅝— ⅛
89 67⅛ JohnJn 2 2.7 15 209 74⅝ 74 74 — ⅛
12 5½ JohnEF 18 52 9½ 8⅝ 9 + ¼
31⅞ 21⅛ JohnCn 1.10 3.9 7 48 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅞— ⅛
16¼ 11⅛ JonLan .60 5.0 10 19 12⅝ 11⅞ 12
37½ 27⅝ Jorgen 1.30 4.1 5 4 32 31⅝ 31⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 16⅝ Jostens 1 4.9 9 13 20½ 20¼ 20¼— ⅛
37⅛ 27½ JoyMfg 1.72 5.5 8 67 31⅛ 30⅝ 31 + ⅝
— K—K—K —
29⅛ 22⅛ K mart .84 3.1 9 968 27⅝ 26⅞ 26⅞— ⅛
21⅝ 16⅝ KaisrAl 1.20 5.9 5 173 20⅛ 20 20⅛+ ⅛
29⅝ 18⅝ KaisCe 1.48 5.3 5 330 28⅛ 28 28⅛
23⅞ 16⅛ KalC pf 1.37 6.2 5 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ⅛
46 17⅞ KaisrSt 1.50 3.6 21 554 43 40½ 41½+1⅛
9⅛ 6½ KaneMll .28 3.4 5 54 8⅛ 7⅞ 8⅛+ ⅛
19½ 12⅛ Kaneb .80 4.4 9 191 18½ 17⅞ 18⅛+ ⅛
27½ 24 KCtyPL 2.66 10. 6 26 25⅜ 25⅛ 25⅛
26½ 22⅝ KCPL pf2.33 9.9 1 23½ 23½ 23½— ⅛
33¼ 17⅛ KCSoln 1.10 3.6 8 46 30⅝ 30 30⅝+ ⅜
20 17⅝ KanGE 1.90 11. 10 72 17⅞ 17½ 17½— ⅛
22⅞ 18⅛ KanNb 1.48b 7.0 8 17 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅛
21½ 19 KanPLt 1.96 10. 7 20 19½ 19⅜ 19½
26½ 21½ KanPL pf2.23 9.5 44 23⅝ 23¼ 23⅝+ ⅛
11¼ 5⅛ KatyInd 4 189 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
28⅛ 16⅛ Katy pf1.46 5.4 68 27⅛ 26⅝ 26⅞
13⅛ 5⅛ KaufBr .24 1.9 10 846 12⅝ 12⅛ 12⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 11 Keene .60 3.6 28 17⅝ 17 17⅛+ ⅛

16⅜ 6⅝ Keller .30b 2.2 8 26 13⅝ 13⅝
22¼ 17 Kellogg 1.32 6.5 10 47 20⅝ 20½
18½ 10⅛ Kellwd .80 7.5 14 38 10⅞ d10½
31⅛ 18 KenlRty .20e 7231 34 30 29⅞
45½ 29⅝ Kenmtt 1.32 2.9 8 33 45⅛ 45
29 19 Kennct 1.20 4.5 17 788 26⅝ 26½
21⅞ 17⅛ KyUtil 2.04 9.8 7 17 20⅞ 20⅛
17⅝ 11⅝ KerrGls .44 3.6 7 25 12⅝ 12⅛
59⅝ 41⅝ KerrM 1.55 2.8 9 431 55⅛ 54⅝
17¼ 9⅛ KeysCon 34 10 13½ 13¼
22⅛ 17 Keystnt s.48 2.3 12 19 21¼ 20⅜
38⅝ 27⅜ KiddeW 1.60 4.6 5 41 35½ 35⅛
52¼ 42¼ Kidde pfC 4 8.4 12 48⅛ 47¼
30 20 Kidde pr1.64 6.1 1 27 27
49⅞ 39⅝ KimbCl 2.88 6.4 7 220 45 44⅞
18 11¼ KingDSt .90 6.2 7 31 14½ 14¼
27¼ 16⅛ Kirsch 1.32 6.8 5 31 19⅝ 19⅛
29⅝ 20⅝ KnigtRd .70 2.9 10 75 23⅞ 23⅞
27¼ 14⅛ Koehrin 1.10 5.1 5 57 22⅝ 21⅝
33⅝ 19⅝ Kollmr .64 2.0 9 20 31⅝ 30⅞
24⅛ 17⅝ Kopers 1.20 5.3 7 214 23 22½
50 41½ Kopprof 4 8.7 z30 46 46
18¼ 7⅛ Koracp .54 1.9 8 6 18⅛ 18⅛
58⅝ 43 Kraft 3 6.3 7 70 48 47⅞
13½ 7½ Kroehlr 18 9⅛ 9⅛
25½ 18⅛ Kroger s1.36 5.6 7 271 24⅝ 24¼
17⅝ 12⅝ Kuhlm .80a 6.1 5 24 13⅛ 13
14⅛ 9 Kysor .88 6.3 4 49 13⅝ 13⅝
— L—L—L —
12⅛ 5⅝ LFE .10r 1.2 8 3 8⅝ 8½
18 14⅝ LTTCO 1 5.9 8 54 16⅝ 16⅝
12 5⅝ LTV 3 1557 9⅛ 8⅝
16¼ 9¼ LTVA .32t 2.2 11 14¼ 13⅝
30⅝ 21⅛ LTV pf 2.60 9.3 12 27⅞ 27½
12½ 8 LQuInt 1.08t 11. 14 16 10
23⅝ 17⅝ LacGas 1.86 7.9 6 18 23½ 23⅛
31½ 13⅝ LamSe 1 3.3 6 26 29⅞ 28⅝
23½ 14 LaneBry 1 6.6 7 34 15⅝ 15
35 22½ Lanier .50 1.6 11 148 32 31¼
15 8⅝ LawtCh .60 4.8 14 67 12⅝ 12½
23⅛ 14½ LearSg 1.04 4.8 5 267 22 21⅝
57⅝ 36 LearS pf2.25 4.1 3 54⅝ 54⅝
23⅛ 18⅝ LawTr s1.20 5.3 6 14 22⅝ 22¼
25 19⅝ LeeEnt .72 3.2 11 11 22⅝ 22¼
31⅛ 18 Leesona 1.16 4.4 7 23 26½ 26⅛
15⅝ 12½ LegPlat n.44 3.0 6 15 14⅝ 14⅝
3⅝ 1⅝ LehVallnd 7 9 1⅝ 1⅝
29⅝ 15⅝ LVIn pf 1 16⅛ 16¼
12⅝ 9¼ Lehmn 1.32e 11. 146 12 11⅝
25⅝ 6⅝ Lennar .40 1.8 6 137 23 22½
31⅝ 23½ Lenox 1.30 4.6 8 13 28⅞ 28
10¼ 6¼ LesFay .48 6.3 5 13 7⅞ 7⅝
21¼ 13¼ LevFdC 4 20⅛ 20
14¼ 13⅝ LevFIn .75a 5.3 2 14⅛ 14⅛
63½ 31⅞ LeviStr 2.20 3.6 8 102 60⅝ 59⅝
27¼ 17⅛ LevitzF .60 2.4 6 308 25⅝ 24⅝
28⅝ 23 LOF 2.20 7.9 4 11T 27⅝ 27⅝
59 51 LOF pf 4.75 8.5 7 56⅛ 56
21½ 17⅝ LibtyCp s.60 3.4 7 19 17⅝ 17⅝
4⅝ 2 LibrtyLn 34 11 3⅝ 3⅛
13⅝ 8 LibtL pf1.25 10. 24 12 11½
20⅛ 13⅛ Liferak s.48 2.5 10 x25 19 18¾
41¼ 29⅛ Liggett 2.50 7.2 7 102 35⅛ 34⅝
60 41⅝ LillyEll 2.10 3.7 13 577 57⅝ 56
48 34 LincNt 2.80 6.1 8 96 46½ 45⅝
95 69 LincNtpf 3 3.3 2 91½ 91½
18⅝ 15½ LincPl 1.80 11. 4 16⅝ 16⅝
8⅝ 3 Lionel .16 2.3 9 132 7⅛ 6⅞
36½ 17⅝ Litton 1b 2.9 7 663 34⅝ 34⅛
72 44 Litton pf 3 4.2 1 70⅝ 70⅝
20⅝ 17¼ Litton pf 2 10. 3 19½ 19½
35⅝ 16½ Lockhd 6 582 26⅝ 26
34⅛ 20⅛ Loctite .48 1.6 12 31 29⅝ 29
69⅞ 34⅝ Loews 1.20 1.9 5 796 63¼ 61⅝
18⅛ 8⅝ LomFn 1 6.3 9 91 16 15⅞
21 14½ LomMt 2.03e 10. 10 15 20½ 20⅛
27 18⅛ LnStar 1.40 5.8 5 32 24⅝ 24⅛
19¾ 15¼ LILCo 1.78 10. 7 157 17½ 17⅜
93¾ 75¾ LIL pfK8.30 10. z1500 79⅝ 77⅝
27¾ 24⅛ LILpfO2.47 9.9 10 25⅛ 25
34 24 LongDr .76 2.5 12 2 30 30
39⅝ 23½ LoralCp 1 2.6 11 73 38⅛ 38⅛
38⅝ 19½ LaLand 1.48 4.1 10 734 36⅛ 34
34⅝ 16½ LaPac .60b 2.6 7 231 23⅝ 23
23⅝ 19½ LouvGs 2 9.8 10 31 20⅛ 20½
19⅝ 11¼ Lowenst .60 5.8 4 34 12⅝ 11⅞
49⅛ 39⅛ Lubrzl 1.60 3.4 11 133 47⅛ 46⅝
17⅝ 13⅛ LuckyS 1 5.9 9 378 17⅝ 16⅝
18⅝ 8⅝ Ludlow .70 4.6 14 141 15⅛ 15⅛
18⅝ 14 Lukens .96 6.4 6 37 15⅝ 15
19⅞ 10½ LynCSys .40 2.3 13 84 17⅝ 16⅝
— M—M—M —
28⅝ 19⅝ MACOM s.24 .9 19 18 25⅝ 25⅛
48⅞ 31⅝ MCA 1.58 3.8 9 711 u49⅛ 46⅛
15⅝ 8 MEI .40 2.7 8 76 14⅝ 14
37 18 MGIC 1 3.1 18 354 33 32⅝
21⅝ 13½ MacAF 1 6.3 7 9 16 15⅞
7⅜ MacDn .40 4.6 5 20 8⅝ 8⅝
15 6⅞ Macke .52 5.1 6 36 10⅛ 10
20⅝ 8⅛ Macmill .72 3.5 12 1267 20⅝ 20
31¼ 15½ Mcml pf1.20 4.0 1 30¼ 30¼
47¼ 32 Macy 1.85 4.2 7 222 44⅝ 44⅛
17 12⅝ MdsFd 1.29e 7.9 187 16½ 16⅛
14⅝ 7⅛ MagicCf .60 6.5 5 230 9⅛ 9⅛
32⅝ 26½ MaronH 1.12 3.7 10 21 30 29⅝
13 7 ManhIn .30b 4.1 3 32 7⅛ 7⅛
12½ 6⅛ ManhLJ .30 4.0 11 34 7½ 7⅛
40½ 30⅝ MfrHan 2.20 6.4 6 648 35⅝ 35½
37⅝ 26⅛ MAPCO 1.40 4.4 10 614 32⅝ 32⅛
43⅛ 24⅜ MarMf s.80 1.9 10 225 42⅛ 42
40⅛ 34⅛ MarOil s1.40 3.7 6 196 38⅛ 37⅝
19⅝ 13⅛ MarMid .80 4.1 8 262 19⅝ 19⅛
17⅝ 11⅛ MarionL .64 5.4 16 90 11⅝ 11⅝
20⅛ 13 Mark pf1.20 7.9 x20 15⅛ 15
34 20⅝ Marley 1 4.5 6 117 22⅛ 21⅝
17 10⅛ Marriot .16 1.0 18 732 16½ 16
67⅝ 56½ MrshM 3.20 4.9 12 12 66⅛ 65⅝
23½ 15½ MrshF 1.24 6.5 9 139 19⅝ 18⅝
48 26⅛ MartM 2 5.4 5 238 37⅛ 36⅝
22⅛ 9 MaryK .48 2.4 11 27 19⅝ 19¼
31⅝ 17⅝ MdCup .56 2.4 9 45 23⅝ 23
26⅝ 18¼ Masco .60 2.2 11 419 u27 25¾
20⅝ 17⅝ MassMt 1.26 4.5 8 249 27
15⅝ 11⅛ MasM 1.36e 10. 10 41 13⅝ 13⅛
13⅛ 8 MassyF 116 11 10⅝
17⅛ 15⅛ MosCp 1.72 11. 23 16⅛ 16⅛
11⅝ 10⅛ Masinc 1.12 11. 17 10⅛ 10⅛
43⅝ 28⅛ MatsuE .20e .7 6 2 30 30
13⅝ 6½ Mattel .30e 3.5 7 267 9 8⅝
9⅝ 3½ Mattel wt 33 6⅜ 6⅛
28⅝ 25 MatM pf2.50 9.8 21 27⅜ 27
27⅝ 22⅝ MayDS 1.40 5.7 6 55 24⅝ 24⅛
25⅛ 18⅛ MayerO 1 4.2 8 21 23⅛ 23⅛
5⅞ 3½ MaysJW 4 20 4⅛ 4⅝
27⅝ 22⅛ Maytg 1.80 7.1 8 82 25⅝ 25⅛
29⅛ 15⅝ McDrm 1.20 5.7 14 997 21⅝ 20⅝
35 22⅝ McDr pf2.20 8.4 12 26⅛ 25⅝
32⅝ 25 McDr pf2.60 9.2 1 28⅝ 28⅝
59⅝ 39⅝ McDnld .56 1.1 11 1103 50⅝ 50
38 28 McDonD .75 2.8 6 284 27 26⅝
32⅝ 23⅛ McDonh 1.32 4.5 6 25 30 30⅛
37⅝ 22⅞ McGEd 1.80 5.9 8 95 30⅝ 30⅛
34 20⅝ McGrH 1.28 5.0 9 119 26 25⅝

(Continued on Page 12)

ADVERTISEMENT

# Flash...Paris Bourse

SEPT. 6, 1979 (In French Francs)

| COMPANY | INDUS. | 1979 HIGH-LOW | CLOS. PRICE Sept. 6 | HIGH-LOW MON.-WED. | P/E | b YIELD (%) | EARN. PER SHR.— '76, '77, '78 | SHRS. OUTS. (000) | LATEST COMPANY NEWS |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| BANQUE ROTHSCHILD | Bank | (*)31.40 - 25 | 168.50 | 171.20 - 169 | 35 | 6.2 | 33.17 - 13.51 - 4.88 | 13,284 | Cie du Nord shareholders can now exchange their stock for Banque Rothschild shares. |
| BOUYGUES | Construct. | 985 - 412 | 520 | 530 - 515 | 4 | 8.1 | 30.34c - 83.50c - 133.48c | 600 | As of June 18, distribution of one free share for each old one. |
| BSN GERVAIS DANONE | Glass food | 765 - 451.50 | 764 | 765 - 729 | 39 | 3.9 | 20.12c - 6.04c - 19.69c | 2,332 | 1st semester '79 consolidated turnover = 8,127 MF (+12%). |
| CHARGEURS REUNIS | Shipping Air transp. | 266 - 185 | 220 | 220 - 217 | 10 | 5.7 | 13.34 - 16.50c - 22.40c | 1,866 | 1978 net consol. profit: 49.7 MF (Fr. 22.40 per share) vs. 36.4 MF. |
| CHIMIQUE ROUTIERE | Public works | 167.80 - 122 | 165.80 | 165.50 - 163 | 10 | 5.1 | 24.40c - 14.51c - 16.80c | 1,672 | 1st sem. '79 consol. turnover = 3,001 bil. Fr. vs. 2,814 bil. Fr. in '78 (+6.7%). |
| CREDIT COM. DE FRANCE | Bank | 165 - 125.80 | 163.80 | 165 - 163.20 | 9 | 5.2 | 14.08c - 15.90c - 17.55c | 5,768 | 1st sem. '79 net consol. profit = 50.72 MF vs. 32.75 MF in '78 (+55%). |
| CREUSOT-LOIRE | Heavy Ind | 77.50 - 52 | 71.30 | 71.20 - 69.70 | — | — | —5.56c - — - — | 3,684 | Parent company's 1st semester '79 turnover (ex taxes) = 3,059 MF (+1.6%). |
| ELF - AQUITAINE | Petrol | 1048 - 445 | 1048 | 1038 - 982 | 13 | 1.7 | 55.63c - 97.00c - 83.00c | 17,729 | 1978 net dividend payment of F. 18 as of July 3. |
| EURAFRANCE | Holding | 369 - 303 | 357 | 358 - 354 | 4 | 3.6 | 54.30c - 69.50c - 81.60c | 2,193 | 1978 net consol. profit = 179 MF vs. 152 MF in 1977 (+17.8%). |
| FERODO S.A.F. | Equip. Autom | 465.10 - 310 | 368.50 | 370 - 365.10 | 5 | 5.6 | 73.01c - 78.50c - 73.70c | 2,204 | Ferodo-Lucas accord regarding control of Ducellier. |
| IMETAL | Mining | 82.50 - 52 | 67.80 | 66.95 - 66 | 15 | 5.6 | 5.23 - 4.73 - 4.55 | 7,944 | Mokta subsidiary to exploit talc mineral deposit in Brazil. |
| MATRA | Electronic | 7140 - 4899 | 6980 | 7000 - 6800 | 12 | 1.3 | 99.79 - 337.70 - 580 | 259 | '78 net profit = 150.9 MF vs. 87.5 MF in '77 (+72%). '78 net dividend of F. 90. |
| MOET-HENNESSY | Beverag. | 595 - 432.50 | 527 | 539 - 523 | 16 | 2.0 | 12.71c - 20.80c - 33.06 | 3,158 | 1978 net dividend of Fr. 10.50 vs. Fr. 8.40 in '77 (+25%). |
| PECHINEY-UG.-KUHLMANN | Chem.min | 103.50 - 69 | 95.10 | 97.50 - 95.50 | 9 | 5.3 | 6.00c - 14.80c - 10.20c | 25,491 | 1st semester '79 consol. turnover up 17.3% with 16,483MF, of which 52.2% from abroad. |
| PSA PEUGEOT-CITROEN | Holding | 481 - 297 | 303 | 301 - 295 | 3 | 4.5 | 132.77 - 134.45c - 112.88c | 12,312 | Peugeot-Citroen & Sovac in new holding Co. (Credipar) to finance French car sales. |
| RAFFINAGE (Cie. Fr.) | Petrol. | 175 - 70.20 | 175 | 159 - 155 | — | 4.0 | — - — - — | 5,450 | 1978 net dividend of 7,00 F. vs. 6,00 F. in 1977. |
| REDOUTE | Mail order | 567 - 418 | 425 | 429 - 425 | 10 | 4.7 | 47.86c - 44.73c - 41.73c | 926 | 1978 net dividend proposal of 20 F. (same as 1977). |
| RHONE-POULENC | Chemicals | 140 - 98 | 135 | 136 - 131 | 10 | 5.2 | 6.34 - 4.37c - 13.00c | 18,941 | New acetic acid unit will be operational in one year. |
| ROBECO | Invest. Comp. | 367.50 - 336.40 | 353.10 | 367.50 - 355 | — | — | (not relevant) | 25,300 | Rodamco acquire portfolio of European Property Investment Co. |
| SKIS ROSSIGNOL | Ski manuf. | 1960 - 1230 | 1400 | 1440 - 1412 | — | — | 87.48 - 70.00c - — | 310 | Ski Rossignol Canada takes majority interest in Montreal ski importer. |
| THOMSON-BRANDT | Electrical Electronic | 251 - 185.20 | 227 | 232 - 229 | 11 | 4.7 | 26.60 - 27.19 - 21.71c | 6,062 | 1st semester '79 group consol. turnover (ex-taxes) = 13,313 MF (+26.8%). |

(*) Figures cols. 3 and 6 to 9 refer to Cie. du Nord. (b) Tax credit not included. c: Consolidated.


## The Gains Gold Owner will Miss

### How the Start of a Growth Boom was Camouflaged

Capital Gains Research has been insisting months that tantalum as a key metal in [...]ities has displaced far greater fundam[...] strength than GOLD as the main refuge of [...]vous investors. In early August our point finally proved when CABOT CORP., a leading tantalum producer soared to a new [...] of $45 while GOLD, SILVER and PLATI[...] were starting to break down.
COMPUTERVISION, MEMOREX, PERTEC, SPECTRA PHYSICS and ST[...]AGE TECHNOLOGY were among other York issues staging important upside brea[...] as the precious metals sagged—proving top-forming gymnastics in the defensive n[...] had been helping camouflage the completi[...] an important new bottom for aggressivel[...] ented stocks which were being groomed to future growth eruptions.
If you were induced to invest defensively time when you should have been plann[...] positive growth course, perhaps you sl[...] contact the Capital Gains Research organiz[...] before bargains you've missed get even f[...] away. There are stocks in the above-menti[...] group which have already doubled, triplec[...] even sextupled for Capital Gains Researc[...] ents and you'll find fresh price-action pr[...] tions for these and other important growth [...]didates in the newest weekly Capital Gain[...] search report. Send the coupon or telepho[...] receive a free copy plus follow-up studie[...]

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# weekend

# Message to the American Male: ou Can't Escape Women's Lib in Europe

by Alex Kelly

*elly, an American who recently re- New York after living in several major capitals for the past 15 years, thought escape women's lib on the Continent. n't, as he explains below, and offers ce for the men he left behind.*

longest time, women's lib for me more than what I read about it. If broad long enough, you are cut off main developments in American nd the principal — though not al- fastest — way of finding out about through what you read. I once had a iend ask me what a pet rock was. I ow until I read about it in an Art column. It was the same with pyra- s.

's power made a half-hearted at- spread to Europe in the 1960s but ve much success. European women about it, some of the women's lib ame over to talk and there was a y of activity. In Italy and France, in movements got started, but they focus on particular problems such n and divorce and less on the broad- of women's place in society.

e countries, there wasn't much activ- Germany and Britain disappointed rs of women's lib in America, and Portugal were almost hopeless. The e did produce one surprise when nen known as the "three Marias" with a daring book urging women's in the closed society of the old he three Marias eventually were pro- ut never served time. Their equiva- pain, the so-called "Red Duchess," rought to trial.

the 1960s I lived at various times in msterdam, Berlin, Barcelona and nting the cigarettes of the girls I e as the bras were burning at home. l taking flowers to girls' mothers, on the outsides of sidewalks and loors. I had been on a Dutch date on a date, dutch.

vas a Spanish girl, Isabella by name, from a wealthy Catalan family that xels. We would sit in the patios by *and watch her nephews and nieces* ound as I contemplated life with Isa- had only one goal, children, with a *goal of having more than her sis-* sisters-in-law. There were maids, nd a place in the hotel chain for the -laws. *All that a husband conceiva-* to do was father children, which is ult, and it was tempting.

*ed and came to Paris on the heels of* girl named Sylvianne, who seemed lightened. *Au fond*, though, Sylvi- *als were no different than Isabella's,* French rather than a Spanish twist. abella. Sylvianne had a career — in

Douglas Hopkins

advertising — and no thoughts yet of giving it up. But beyond that, the goals were the same — weekends, families, country houses, Sunday lunches. I must admit one falls into the pattern and enjoys it. With Sylvianne, things became quite serious.

I settled in Paris in the late 1960s and watched the women's lib movement try to get into France. It bloodied its knees, to say the least, like the penitents who make it to the top of Rocamadour. If there is any woman in the world not suited to American-style women's lib, it is the French woman.

The most influential women in France today are all feminine rather than feminist. Simone Veil, Francoise Giroud, Evelyne Sullerot, Gisele Halimi, Jacqueline Baudrier, Francine Gomez are all women who have reached the top in what was once regarded as the men's world — politics, law, journalism and business. Not one could be regarded as a militant who would share the views of Kate Millet or Germaine Greer, although they have abandoned the traditional Frenchwomen's role of being the power-behind-the-scenes.

Most Frenchwomen are perfectly content to let the husband deal with the customers while they tend the *caisse*; or let the husband do the driving while they give the gestures; or let the husband run the country while they run the husband.

During years of dating Frenchwomen, I never met one who offered to pick me up, pay the bill or drive the car. They may have worn the baggiest of sweaters and read Claire Bretecher as we headed for a Left Bank disco, but they strove for total femininity. They knew how to cook, smelled good, didn't jog and most wore bras. The ones who worked, even in the business world, were moving up on their own terms, not through sit-ins or quotas, and the ones who wanted to move up — even on their own terms — were a rarity. For every one woman interested in pure power, I could not understand the typical male's pursuit of it. These women had other priorities, and the main one was family, to which everything was subordinated, career included. It was not so much that they thought that French society denied them a career, as that they knew it was hard to have both career and family and preferred the latter.

I lived in this rarefied European milieu for 15 years, personally immune to the winds of feminism swirling at home, with my well-protected cocoon only occasionally pierced by visits from friends of friends at home. I gradually became aware that the new American woman was different from the one I had left behind. She tended to argue more, swear more and take the *initiative more than those of my* youth. But these girls would return home after a weekend or so.

*The cocoon was warm and felt secure*, but in truth was full of holes.

It started to disintegrate with the arrival of a young Yale graduate — an *Eli*, or *in this* case, an Elie. She had graduated fourth in her class at a time when I didn't even know girls were being accepted at *Yale*.

She was one more friend of a friend coming to Paris, not just for a weekend or a week, but moving in to study at the Sorbonne. There was a gap of not quite a generation but enough so that when she mentioned Joplin I thought of Scott when she was talking about Janice.

Hilary was young but bright and sophisticated. She had been a graduate student of one of my best friends, so I tried to be exceptionally gracious. I naturally had other preoccupations, but Hilary sort of grew on me.

Over the course of two or three dates, I naturally arranged everything — picked the restaurants, picked her up, chose the wine, paid the bill. I was at my masculine Continental best. One thing I had learned from my time in Europe was how to court a girl — the art of seduction, so to speak. I was not going to be just one more boorish American. I would even arrive bearing flowers.

You will therefore understand my surprise when, following a concert one evening followed by an excellent *souper* at Robert Vattier's (next to Pied de Cochon in the old Les Halles), Hilary looked at me sweetly and asked, "Couldn't we have sex tonight?" I was dumbfounded. In 15 years abroad, 15 years of perfecting my methods and honing my style, I had never heard the subject broached like that. This girl was a college graduate — an honor graduate even — and here she was ordering up some sex like it was an after-dinner *digestif*. At the same time, the question was exquisite and, anyone would admit, irresistible.

Hilary ruined me. From that point on I was like a liberated prisoner desperately trying to make up for 15 lost years. My former fare suddenly seemed like the meagerist of diets, and I plunged into the world that had escaped me with all the fervor of a starving man.

I had to relearn almost everything I had ever learned about sex. The liberated woman, I came to understand, regards it roughly the way I used to regard gastronomy. I discovered that women's lib had done away with roles — men now did the shopping and women ordered the wine — and occasionally the cigars. Chores were divided. On Saturday morning, you did the laundry, and she did the shopping. Or vice versa. But no more Saturday morning golf. I discovered that what I was just grudgingly coming to accept had in reality been taken for granted by women at home for years.

I had to master the new etiquette: Women are women and not girls or ladies. The new *form of written address is Ms., and woe to the* man who doesn't use it professionally. The new woman often does not cook and will joke about *how she is looking for a man who can.* My advice to young men starting out today would be to learn how to cook and, if you *really want to succeed, sew.*

It is a long, painful adaption, but it is possible. I suggest that men in Europe begin the *process while they are still here.* As I look back on my years abroad, I can only be thankful that Hilary came along. Because of *her, I was able to learn the new ways gradual*ly, mixing them in with my old Continental methods. I received small doses of the new *feminity slowly. It was gradual immersion,* one toe at a time, instead of a swift winter plunge, bad for the heart. Without her, my *return to Manhattan would have been disas*trous. Even with her, it's been hard enough. ■

# /hy the Rolling Stones lton John, Yes and Pink Floyd ll Record in France

Joel Stratte-McClure

ger and the Rolling Stones arrive at ighly modern two-storied building s suburb of Boulogne about 2 a.m. the expansive orange-colored stu- k on a still-untitled new album until ne point of exhaustion, determined- g sounds from their imported in- and crooning fresh lyrics into the ophones. They had expected, when the daily sessions last June 15, to their work by the end of August. hope to finish by the end of Octo-

*nes are not the only British musi-* ake their music on French turf. The Yes has taken options to record at of Paris studios *this autumn*. Alan record producer who once worked gineer with the Beatles and Pink working in a studio on the Rue de Real Thing's new record was made Studios in Villetaneuse, just outside n John spent the last week in Aug- Superbear complex near Nice. The recorded "Saturday Night Fever" at au d'Herouville. Pink Floyd, Thin nerson, Lake and Palmer, David *d numerous other rock superstars* cut their records here. "There's tion to make you wonder what hap- *the hipper recording climes of Lon-* Los Angeles. Why are these august ps recording in France?

e in the French recording industry iges that most of these people e here if it weren't for the tax situs- ritain. But now that they are here, found other reasons for liking it.

*IcGrath, the president of Rolling* Stones records, doesn't like answering the question of why the Stones are here. He wants the Stones to maintain the proverbial low profile and finish the work in progress without any groupies lingering around the studio. He doesn't want Mick Jagger, who's already in his third apartment since they arrived, to get distracted. And he says it's not important, of absolutely no interest to anyone, that the world's most notorious band is jamming in Paris.

"They can record here without being mobbed on the streets," he explained impatiently. "They like the big room and the recording equipment at the studio. When they *recorded their last album* ("Some Girls") in Paris, they liked the way things worked out."

McGrath knows that's not the real reason these groups have abandoned *Britain. Re*cording capabilities in France are on par with, but no better than, similar studios in other countries. They have the same Dolby noise-reduction units, Studer master recorders and multi-track boards. The new digital equipment now making headlines in the United States will arrive in the near future. Nor is it *any* less expensive to record in Paris. An hour's session at the Pathe Marconi studio costs just over $200; renting the Studio Marcadet in *Montmartre runs just a bit* less. In addition, most groups, including the Stones, bring their own engineers.

Obviously there *is much more to the* French recording scene than large rooms and technical skills. France has become, by default rather than any particular pulling power, the recording haven for Britain's tax-exiled rock refugees who, like high-earning successful British actors and writers, often choose to work elsewhere.

After some pestering, McGrath admitted some of the real reasons British groups come to Paris.

"Obviously some groups may be here for different reasons than the Stones," he explained begrudgingly. "Because of residency laws which affect their tax status, they can't spend enough time in Britain to record an album. And a lot of them have had problems with musicians' unions in America."

"The tax consideration is paramount," contends Frank Lipsik, head of Hansa Music France. "But there's more to it than that. I think the Stones are very superstitious. They did very well with "Some Girls" and probably don't want to tamper with its success. They'll use the same studio for the new album and hope it does as well. And where the Rolling Stones record, others will follow."

Some credit is given to the physical surroundings and spiritual mood in Paris.

"Visiting rock groups simply thrive on Paris," says Jean-Francois Favart, head of artist relations at Warner Brothers Filipacchi Music. "They like the fact that France is not *the center of the music scene with the tense* atmosphere you find in L.A., London or New York. They're more secure and can get work done here."

Adds Georges Blumenfeld, who opened Studio Marcadet in Montmartre last February: "Yes made their last record in Montreux, and the producers told me they spent too much time in the snow. Paris doesn't have those kinds of distractions."

Claudia Polley, an American pop singer *who records in Paris and backs up visiting* groups, thinks there may be some truth to these assumptions.

"*The one thing you need when recording is* sanity, and Paris is a very sane place. L.A.'s a madhouse, and you're sitting with a bunch of *cocaine-crazed musicians on an earthquake.* In New York, you walk out of a strenuous session into the middle of Manhattan. In London, the whole industry is like a big machine.

"Paris is very mellow. The cops don't bother groups who have had problems with drug charges in different countries. They let *them come in and spend their money.* Mick Jagger doesn't get bothered when he walks down the street.

"*You know,*" Polley *continued*, "the French treat recording music like they do styling fashion and cooking good food: they're much more *esthetic about it all.*"

Alan Parsons, who now resides in Monaco, says "Facility-wise, the French studios are as good as anywhere else. And for a *non-indus*try city, Paris has come a long way."

France also gets credit for providing musicians with a more relaxed working atmosphere than they find in other countries. The French studio that started the trend in the early 1970s was the Chateau d'Herouville, a combination hotel-workplace. It was in the country, not as straight as regular studios, and artists could work there in relative peace. Elton John helped popularize the place when he *recorded "Honky Chateau."* Although the chateau has dropped in status, the French still claim they provide groups with a more relaxed atmosphere *than in the United States or* England.

"We are very *decontracte*, very relaxed," claims Serge Goron, director of Vogue Studios where Space records. "In England and the U.S., everything is downtown and big business. Here we do it in the country and let the groups get laid back."

This exaggeration of mellowness and mood is even winning disciples among the artists themselves. Elton John doesn't even mention *the tax considerations when asked why he re*cords at the Superbear studio in Nice.

"I'm away from everything and never bothered," he says.

It's almost convincing enough to make you think Earl McGrath is right. The Stones just *like it here. And if they didn't, they'd go back* to their native England and square up with the tax man. ■

Bocon-Gibod Syga

# INTERNATIONAL DATEBOOK

## AUSTRIA

**LINZ.** to Sept. 30. Bruckner Festival at Brucknerhaus. (tel: 732-75230).

## BELGIUM

**BRUSSELS.** to Oct. 13. Flanders Festival. (tel: 737-3111). Program includes — Sept. 7 at 8:30: Palais des Beaux Arts. Daniel Barenboim piano. Lynn Harrell cello. Liszt. Sept. 10 at 8:30: Grote Aula in Louvain. Consortium Classicum. Sept. 11 at 8:30: Abdij in Grimbergen. Thomanerchor and Gewandhaus Orchestra of Leipzig. J.S. Bach. Schubert and Mozart. Sept. 12 at 8:30: Cathedral. Mechelse Liedertafel. Jozef Sluys. Sept. 13 at 8:30: St. Peter's in Louvain. Thomanerchor and Gewandhaus Orchestra. Bach. Sept. 14 at 8:30: Grote Aula in Louvain. Sigiswald Kuijken. Rene Jacobs and Robert Kohnen.

## DENMARK

**COPENHAGEN.** to Sept. 16. Tivoli Festival at Tivoli Concert Hall. (tel: 1510121) Program includes — Sept. 7 at 8: Danish Radio Symphony Orchestra. Eliahu Inbal conductor, with Jessye Norman. R. Strauss and Berlioz. Sept. 8 at 8: The Fires of London under Peter Maxwell Davies. "The Martyrdom of Saint Magnus."

## ENGLAND

**CHICHESTER.** to Sept. 22. Theater Festival. (tel: 0243-784437). Program: "The Man Who Came to Dinner" and "The Importance of Being Earnest."

**LONDON.** to Sept. 22. New York City Ballet at the Royal Opera House, Covent Garden. Programs include — "Ballo della Regina" (Verdi/Balanchine). "The Goldberg Variations" (Bach/Robbins). "Jewels" (Faure, Stravinsky, Tchaikovsky/Balanchine). "Who Cares?" (Gershwin/Robbins). Sept. 13: all-Ravel program. Sept. 17: Gala program includes new ballet (Prokoviev/Robbins). Mikhail Baryshnikov, Suzanne Farrell, Peter Martins, Patricia McBride. Mon. through Sat. at 7:30; Thurs. and Sat. matinees at 2. (tel: 240-1066; credit cards: 836-6903) . . . Sept. 16: "The Many Faces of Balanchine." Members of NYCB performing at the Riverside Studios. (tel: 748-3354) . . . To Sept. 16: "Japanese Photography Today and its Origins" at the ICA. (tel: 930-6393) . . . Sept. 10 to 22: 49th Chelsea Antiques Fair, Chelsea Town Hall . . . To Sept. 15: BBC-Henry Wood Promenade Concerts at the Royal Albert Hall. (tel: 589-8212).

## FINLAND

**HELSINKI.** to Sept. 8. Arts Festival. (tel: 90-659688). Program includes — Sept. 7 at 7:30: Finlandia. Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra. Lief Segerstam conductor. Taru Valjakka soprano. Sibelius, Berg and Bruckner (Symphony No.6). Sept. 8 at 7:30: Finlandia. Austrian Radio Symphony Orchestra. Alexie Lybimov piano. Segerstam. Mozart (Piano Concerto No.24) and Sibelius (Symphony No.5). Sept. 8 at 3:15: Finlandia. Sibelius Academy. Erik Tawastsjerna piano. Sibelius, Rautavaara, Englund and Kokkonen. Sept. 7 and 8 at 7:30: Swedish Theater. Moscow Chamber Opera. A. Levin conductor. Holminov ("The Overcoat" and "The Carriage").

## FRANCE

**BESANCON.** to Sept. 16. International Music Festival. (tel: 872-174). Program includes — Sept. 7: Palais de Sport. Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine. Sept. 8: Theatre de Besancon. Orchestre de Paris, Pierre Dervaux conductor. Zoltan Kocsis piano. Lubin Yordanoff violin; Beaux Arts Trio. Sept. 9: Orchestre de Paris, Beaux Arts Trio. Sept. 10: Theatre de Besancon, Finale of the young conductors competition with Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine. Sept. 11: Orchestre Philharmonique de Lorraine, Michel Tabachnik conductor. Sept. 12: Orchestre de Chambre de Prague. Sept. 13 and 14: Clemencic Consort: I Musici. Sept. 15: Rafael Puyana; Le Contrepoint de Besancon (Stravinsky's "Les Noces"); Ballet Theater Francais; I Musici; Clemencic Consort. Sept. 16: Messe de Jean Langlais: Rafael Puyana; Ballet Theater Francais.

**FONTAINEBLEAU.** Sept. 7 to 29. 2nd Autumn Music Festival at Chapelle de la Trinite at the Chateau. Sept. 7 at 9 p.m.: Loewenguth Quartet. Hayden. Jean Francaix and Schubert ("La jeune fille et la mort").

**PARIS.** Sept. 8 and 9 from 10 a.m. to 12 p.m.: "Fete de l'Humanite," the annual Communist Party arts festival and happening in the Paris suburb of La Courneuve. Program including — Sept. 8: Bernard Lavilliers. Pierre Perret. Gilles Vignaud, Telephon, Cimarron and reggae bands. Sept. 9: Isabelle Oubret, Charles Trenet, the Leipzig Symphony Orchestra and Chorus, and the Greuss Circus . . . To Sept. 22. Festival Estival de Paris. (tel: 633-6177). Program includes — Sept. 8 at 6:30: Maison de la Radio. Free recital. Elisabeth Belmas, Henri Dernen, Jean-Francois Heisser. Joelle Leandre and Bernard Pusquier, works by Cage, Constant, Kurtz, Rossini, Scelsi and Schubert. Sept. 9: La Conciergerie. Nella Anfuso, Arsene Bedois; at 8:30: Eglise Saint-Merri. Ruggero Gerlin soloist. Scarlatti. Vivaldi . . . opens Sept.: film at major Paris theaters, "Ne tirez pas sur le dentiste" ("The Inlaws"). Arthur Hill director. Peter Falk and Alan Arkin.

## GREECE

**ATHENS.** to Sept. 30. Athens International Arts Festival at Herod Atticus Theater, the Acropolis. (tel: 323-5172). To Sept. 9 at 9: Alvin Ailey American Dance Theater. Sept. 12 to 14 at 9: contemporary music, chamber music.

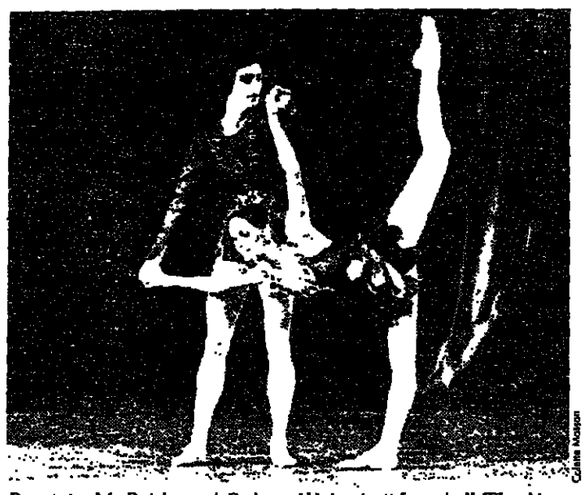
## ITALY

**FLORENCE.** through Sept.: Palazzo Vecchio, "The Notebooks of Leonardo da Vinci."

**STRESA.** to Sept. 22. International Music Festival. (tel: 31095/30459).

## LUXEMBOURG

**GREVENMACHER.** Sept. 8 and 9. Grape and Wine Festival. (tel:758-275) — concerts, fireworks, parade, cycling and free wine.



*Patricia McBride and Robert Weiss in "Jewels." The New York City Ballet is in London through September 22.*

Colette Masson

## POLAND

**WARSAW.** Sept. 14 to 23. 23rd International Festival of Contemporary Music. (tel: 310-607).

## SCOTLAND

**EDINBURGH.** to Sept. 8. International Arts Festival. (tel: 226-4001). Programs include — Sept. 7: King's Theater, Scottish Opera, "The Golden Cockerel" (Rimsky-Korsakov); Usher Hall, Boston Symphony Orchestra, Seiji Ozawa conductor. Beethoven (Symphony No.4) and R. Strauss ("Ein Heldenleben"); at 11 a.m: Queen's Hall, Beaux Arts Trio. C. Schumann, Beethoven and Tchaikowsky; at 7:30, Assembly Hall, Bristol Old Vic, "Troilus and Cressida"; at 7:30: Moray House Gymnasium, Merce Cunningham Dance Company, an "event," (also at 2: open rehearsal). Sept. 8: Scottish Opera, Boston Symphony and Edinburgh Festival Chorus, Seiji Ozawa conductor. Bartok ("Music for Percussion, Celeste and Strings") and Ravel ("Daphnis and Chloe"); at 11 a.m.: Freemasons' Hall, Jane Manning, Richard Jackson, Barry Tuckwell and Richard Rodney Bennett, works by R. Strauss, Saint-Saens, Bennett ("Horn Sonata") and Iain Hamilton ("Spirit of Delight" song cycle); at 2:30 and 7:30, Bristol Old Vic; at 1:30 and 7:30; Merce Cunningham, "events."

**PITLOCHRY.** to Oct. 6. Theater Festival. Includes — Sept. 7 and 13 at 8: "Private Lives"; Sept. 8 and 14 at 2:15 and 8: "Meet Me by Moonlight"; "Bedroom Farce"; Sept. 10: "The Lights are Warm and Colored"; Sept. 11 and 12 at 8 and 2:15: "Arms and the Man"; Sept. 12 and 8: "Jenny." (tel: 0796-2680).

## SPAIN

**JEREZ DE LA FRONTERA.** to Sept. 9. Sherry Harvest Festival. (tel: 342-037) — music, bullfighting, flamenco, wine tasting.

## SWITZERLAND

**LAUSANNE.** Sept. 8 to 23. 60th "Comptoir Suisse" at the Palais de Beaulieu. (tel: 213-111). Swiss Autumn Fair — handicrafts, agricultural produce, manufactured goods, amusement park, horseback riding and Swiss folklore festival. Indonesian and Yugoslavian pavilions: food, dancing, music.

## WEST GERMANY

**BERLIN.** to Oct. 5. Berlin Arts Festival. Including — Sept. 7 at 8: Philharmonie, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Jesus Lopez Cobos conductor. Wilhelm Kempff piano. Beethoven, Ravel. (tel: 261-4383); at 7: Deutsche Oper, Royal Danish Ballet, Bournonville's "Kermesse in Bruges" and "Napoli, Act 3"; at 10 p.m.: Deutsche Oper, Siebert's "The Sinking of the Titanic." (tel: 341-44491. Sept. 8: Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra; Royal Danish Ballet; Peter Brook's Centre International des Creations Theatrales de Paris, "La conference des oiseaux" and "L'os." Sept. 9 at 11 a.m.: Large Radio Hall, Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra, Rafael Fruehbeck de Burgos conductor. J. Frantz, Beethoven, Mussorgsky; at 8: Philharmonie, Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Daniel Barenboim piano. Beethoven and Dvorak; at 8: State Library, Paco Pena's Flamenco Puro (tel: 263-4250); Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 10: Israel Philharmonic Orchestra, Zubin Mehta conductor, Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau baritone. Busoni and Mahler; Berlin Radio Symphony Orchestra; Paco Pena; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 11: Philharmonie, Cleveland Orchestra, Lorin Maazel conductor, Brahms; Paco Pena; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 12: Cleveland Orchestra; Paco Pena; Theater des Westens, Stuttgart Ballet, "Dame aux Camelias" (Chopin/Neumeier), Birgit Keil and Richard Cragun. (tel: 312-1022/50[5]; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 13: Philharmonie, Berlin Philharmonic Orchestra, Maurizio Pollini conductor and soloist. Mozart; Stuttgart Ballet; Centre International des Creations Theatrales. Sept. 14: State Library, Zoltan Kocsis piano, Mozart, Bartok, Rachmaninoff and Chopin; Stuttgart Ballet; Centre International des Creations Theatrales.

# FESTIVAL

# Madrid's Tenors Outdraw the Toreros

**by Harry Debelius**

MADRID — There was a smell of horses in the air and a hint of distant rain. The loudspeaker system was so inadequate that protests from the audience drowned out the opening number, and the show had to be suspended for half an hour while the speaker system was adjusted. The place chosen for the spectacle was less than half full. There was not a new tune in the show.

That was less than a month ago, not a particularly auspicious beginning for what — to the surprise of critics, music-lovers and even the organizers — has since turned out to be Spain's unchallenged showbusiness success of the year: "Anthology of the Zarzuela," or Spanish light opera, produced with circus-like extravagance at Madrid's main bullring by Jose Tamayo.

What began as a kind of "summer replacement" spectacle at the capital's Monumental Bullring at the end of August, when many of the city's theaters and other places of entertainment were closed, drew nearly a quarter of a million spectators in its first 10 days and has now been held over until at least Sept. 8. With attendance at 20,000 a night, the bullring is fuller than during the San Isidro bullfights — and people are coming through word-of-mouth, not through any promotional activities.

The genre takes its name from the Zarzuela Palace, King Juan Carlos' and Queen Sofia's official residence, where it was frequently performed for the monarchs of the 18th century, when the palace was a hunting lodge. But it has always been a popular art form, a kind of light opera, generally dealing with themes of typical Spanish life and customs. It is full of comedy, color and pathos, of love and labor. The music of the zarzuela frequently transcends the banality of its subject matter: It has consistently attracted Spain's greatest composers. It takes itself less seriously than Italian opera. It is, and always has been, a popular kind of musical theater, yet more enduring than the typical musical comedy. It's action-packed, predictable in its plotting; above all, it remains a living art form, with new works being created and staged with some frequency.

Even the non-Spanish speaker can get the gist of the usually obvious plots. It is not hard to tell who is in love with whom and who villain. In any case, the music alone is rewarding enough. music n by masters of centuries past, but by contemporaries and near cont raries, such as Isaac Albeniz, Amadeo Vives, Jose Serrano and others.

The problem with the acoustics was partially solved the first ni the show could go on. The next day the producer chartered a pl bring Spain's foremost expert in outdoor acoustical arrange Manuel Fajardo, from the southern city of Granada, to sort thin Now, while the acoustics at the bullring extravaganza cannot those of a good theater, they are surprisingly good.

As for the smell of horses, what do you expect at a bullring audience, in blue jeans and clutching beer cans, reaffirms the p nature of the zarzuela in a way that performances in theaters can do, no matter how "popular" the prices.

If, as one Spanish music critic suggested wryly, director Jose T. should be awarded two ears and a tail for his triumph in the aren bullring is nevertheless not the only place where the upsurge in i in the zarzuela can be seen. A series on the zarzuela, produce broadcast by the state-run Spanish television network, has also att greater audiences than had been anticipated. And, simultaneou the bullring show, two other zarzuela companies are holding fo Madrid's Teatro Nacional and in the excellent and very comfo theater of the Centro Cultural de la Villa in Colon Square. Na The national theater's zarzuela company is presenting a reperto sub-genre of the zarzuela known as *genero chico*. It consists of o rather than the customary two-act. pieces. In other respects, the *chico* is the same as normal zarzuela.

Although zarzuela has never really been absent from the Madr ater scene, over the past two decades at least, it has never been p in such abundance before.

In terms of sheer numbers of spectators, there is really nothin which to compare the outdoor zarzuela's success as a crowd-get cept soccer. Even with soccer, the stadiums are full during the once a week or less, whereas the zarzuela packs them in nightly.

# Warda: The 'Algerian Rose' To Sing at the Olympia

*A top recording star of the Middle East, Warda sings in the Arabic style, with emotional depth and great powe*

**by Vicky Elliott**

PARIS — At 14, she was known as a revolutionary firebrand, an Algerian singing her heart out for the cause of her country's independence. At 21, she caused a scandal in the Nasser government and was expelled from Egypt. At 34, she was begged to return to the stage by President Boumedienne of Algeria. And, at 39, a household name throughout the Arab world, she's coming to Paris to capture the French public, with a series of concerts at the Olympia in Paris from September 10 to 16.

Walk through the souks in Damascus, Jidda or Tunis, and above the undergrowth of noise, you can pick out the vibrant and passionate voice of Warda, the "Algerian Rose," on the crackling cassette recorders. Like the Lebanese singer, Fairouz, she sings in the tradition of the late Om Kalthoum, the statuesque, virginal dowager duchess of Arab music.

Many Westerners find the wailing, plangent quality of Arab music unapproachable. But it has a depth of emotion and power that even the unpracticed ear cannot fail to appreciate. Its essence is improvisation. "I never sing a song the same way twice," says Warda. A single song can run half an hour, ebbing and flowing in a tempest of sound.

Other Arab singers have tried to adapt their music to appeal to a Western audience. Warda refuses to compromise. "I'll sing an Aznavour song in French at the Olympia, on its own terms. But I won't sing ersatz music, of the 'Mustapha ya Mustapha' genre."

Unlike the imposing Om Kalthoum, Warda is warm, playful and mischievous. In a recent interview, she fluttered around her suite at the Prince de Galles with the grace and ease of an elegant hostess of the 16th arrondissement.

"I like being in Paris, because I can walk on the streets without being mobbed," she says. "In Cairo, I don't leave my apartment too often except to do recording sessions. The only exercise I get is on a gymnastic bicycle."

She's quite at home here — but then, she should be. She was born in Paris, the daughter of a successful Algerian night-club owner. From the age of 7, Warda knew she could sing. She would occasionally perform at her father's Latin Quarter club, "Le Tam Tam," and she cut her first record at the age of 13.

The struggle for independence in Algeria against Gen. Charles de Gaulle's forces made things difficult for North Africans in the Paris of the '50s. "It was a frightening time for us," Warda recalls. "We suffered a great deal from the violent racism." Finally, in 1954, the family left for Beirut, her mother's native city, where Warda began to support the family of five with the earnings from her recordings.

In Beirut, she became known as Warda Al-Jazaira, the Algerian, to distinguish herself from the Libyan singer of the same name. (Warda means 'rose' in Arabic.) An early success was "Jamila," the story of an Algerian freedom fighter. "I became known as a singer who was politically *engagee*," she explains. "Though I had never really known Algeria, I was taught by my father to love it."

A ravishing 16 year old, with almond eyes and birdlike features, she caught the attention of the film producer Helmi Rafiah, who took her to Cairo to star in "Almaz and Abdel Hamouli" with music by top Arab musicians Farid al Atrash and Abdul Wahab. The film was a box-office blockbuster and estal her career in Egypt, which exercises a glehold over the artistic life of the world. "If you don't make a success c Egypt, you don't make it at all," says V "I can think of a dozen talented artis got nowhere because they didn't catch t agination of Cairo audiences."

Unfortunately, she caught the imag of one Cairene too many, Abdul-A Ahmed, one of Nasser's old schoolma a close political associate. Their affair much in the public eye — was gal Nasser, who demanded that his m keep up the puritan standards set by hi rous regime. In 1960, the young star sent back to Algeria.

There she gave up her career and ma captain in the Algerian army. It didn her. After three years of marriage an children, she began to feel restless couldn't work; her husband, an old-fas Muslim, opposed the idea. Only in 19 she resume her career — when she rec personal telephone call from Pr Boumedienne asking her to sing at a concert commemorating the 10th anniv of Algerian independence. It cost her h riage, and she decided to return to C try to make a comeback.

It worked. She made a series of suc records, with Turkish delight titles lik the Tears on My Pillow" and "Your Eyes," many of which are available cassette throughout Europe. The songs wer ten by the man who composed for Om thoum, Baligh Hamdi, and Warda m him in 1974. The match made good cop the two lived a hectic life in Cairo. "W just two crazy artists, and we had a time," she says. "But it couldn't last. W trips to the Gulf and the newspapers pi him with the latest little singers."

They divorced earlier this year. Now shuttles between Cairo and Algiers to children. Their father refuses to let them the country until they reach the age of ty. She's busy with her concerts and r ings and as she says, "I can't live with work."

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# ay '68 Through
# ıe Lens of Diane Kurys

*the set in Paris, director Diane Kurys recreates the events of May '68 for her next film, "Molotov Cocktail."*

**by Jane M. Friedman**

— A thick, blinding smoke covers
tin Quarter and the Boulevard St.
Suddenly, a line of blue looms in
ce and, as the tear gas begins to lift,
st French policemen in battle for-
lowly and ominously lumber for-
y pass a red light, an intersection
*tro station, closing in on a group of*
Suddenly, several gendarmes break
the line, descend on two wild-eyed
*accidentally come across their path.*
them and scoot them into a nearby

g woman, looking like an elf with a
izzy red hair dominating her small
moking a cigarette and chomping
ps from behind a camera and runs
ch the ersatz gendarmes, twice her

gh bystanders are wiping their eyes
ing their noses, this is only a cine-
lica of "May 1968," the shorthand
of the student-worker rebellion that
rance and almost toppled the Gaul-
nment that year. The scene is being
a abandoned automobile factory in
has become a back lot for movie

Kurys, the 30-year-old director who
he French film world two years ago
first feature, "Diabolo Menthe," is
er second film, "Molotov Cocktail,"
to reach Paris movie theaters in

lo Menthe" (Peppermint Soda) was
ographical look at Kurys' Jewish ad-
in Paris in 1963. The work won her
Louis-Delluc prize, the film equiva-
e French Goncourt. Three million
the movie were sold in France, and,
film opened in New York several
to rave reviews, the sole New York
owing it made $45,000 in the first

ov Cocktail" is also autobiographi-
takes place five years later. Kurys'
st, Anne, in full revolt against the
it, is traveling in the French prov-
two friends when May '68 breaks
Dany the Red takes over Paris. As
their way back to the capital, they
he events from the people they en-
long the way. By the time they reach
revolt is over.
hooting the May '68 scenes in Paris,
tinues to Lyon, Nice and Venice for
weeks of shooting.
ent interview on the Paris set, Kurys
she is producing the film with some
a cost of $1.5 million, nearly three
re than she had to make "Diabolo
She's fortunate, because French dis-
have been waiting for a feature film
68 for a long time, and they see Ku-
of France's big young talents.
who wrote the screenplay for
Cocktail," would reveal only the
Kurys outlines of the plot. "Woody
in't talk about 'Manhattan,'" she said, laughing at the comparison. "He only said he would call it 'Manhattan.' I told you this is 'Molotov Cocktail.' Already that's a lot." She is the picture of self-confidence.

She was born in Lyon in 1949, the daughter of Russian Jews who immigrated to France and hid in the Pyrenees during World War II. Soon the family moved to Paris, where Kurys grew up.

"My childhood was divided into two parts," she explained. "The first part was petit bourgeois. The second part was broken and poor."

Her parents divorced, and the mother and two daughters lived in a two-room apartment with no hot water. Potatoes were a main staple.

Her mother, whom she considers overly protective, wanted her daughter to marry a doctor. But as soon as she finished high school, Kurys escaped to a kibbutz in Israel. When she returned to France, she launched herself into acting, a career her parents did not particularly favor.

She never bothered to go to acting school, and her eight years of acting netted only small roles, although she did act with Jean-Louis Barrault's company in Paris for a time.

"The last film I did was Fellini's 'Casanova,'" she says of the bit part she played. "I spent one month in Rome, in August, bored stiff, waiting for Fellini to decide to film. Now I can be Fellini waving *my* feather," she said, delivering a perfect imitation of the Italian master holding an imaginary feather.

In 1977, Kurys quit acting, wrote her story — "Diabolo Menthe" — and set out to sell it. Somewhere along the line she decided she wanted to direct it as well. For months, she knocked on producers' doors, going back even after they had turned her down. Her luck changed the day she ran into a friend who had just become a producer. And it's still running.

Up at 6 a.m. in a Montmartre apartment near her childhood home, Kurys is on the set by 8 a.m. She films until evening, then she looks at rushes with her crew and prepares the next day's agenda. It makes for a long day, but her roommate, the director Alexandre Arcady, is quite understanding about it; he is co-producing the film.

"It's a wholesome life," she says. "You have but one thought — reaching your goal. *It's very clear.*"

She frequently has lunch on the set with her largely male crew. She poses and stretches coquettishly, using her big green eyes and cute smile to win her audience. She irreverently pours water into her wine and sugar onto her couscous. While the others carefully slice their fruit with knives, French style, she sinks her teeth into a whole pear.

She jokes about herself, self-mockingly exaggerating her prowess. Then, suddenly, she is serious, telling her cameraman — with the help of drawings on the tablecloth — just how she sees the next scene. She knows what she wants, speaks quickly, intensely — in between mouthfuls of couscous.

Despite her five-foot three frame, she does not seem to overcompensate by being tough or dictatorial. As the members of her crew arrive in the lot after lunch, she kisses each one on both cheeks, coos a "Bonjour Daniel" or "Bonjour Patrick" and offers a word of encouragement or advice. She says she doesn't have trouble with discipline.

"It's not difficult being a woman director. It's difficult being a director. Things are always going wrong. But these people, they're big babies."

"With young actors, it's very tiring," she continued seriously. "They constantly need to be reassured. They call all the time. But they're also more enthusiastic. So you feel more responsible. I'm a mother, teacher, nurse, everything."

Is the pressure terrible after such a successful first film?

"Don't say that," she answers. "It's *formidable to succeed with your first film. Many* people fall on their faces. But I'm a phenomenon. . . an unknown, a woman, on her first *film, a hit. Now I can fail many times. The* doors will be opened for me for the next 10 years."

"But I won't fail," she adds, smiling. "I made terrible mistakes with 'Diabolo Menthe.' I didn't cover myself. Sequences didn't match. I didn't know how to get what I wanted from the actors. We did pirouettes in the cutting room.

"I've learned things, and this film will be better lit, shot, acted and. . . of course better received." She laughs.

The last scene of "Diabolo Menthe" has been called a copy of the last cliche in Francois Truffaut's "400 Blows," and Kurys has been otherwise compared to Truffaut.

Kurys admits that, unconsciously, "you do retain things," but she rejects direct comparison.

"Do you think Van Gogh thought of Cisely, Monet thought of Manet?" she says, amused by her own chutzpah.

As a child, Kurys was a movie fan although not a "cinephile." She went to see junk films, "anything." Now, she admires Francis Ford Coppola and, especially, Robert Altman, for his caustic critique of American mores.

Although she calls her films "intimiste," she says she is emulating no one in France. Of the young directors working here, she admires Jacques Doillon, whose "La Drolesse" won a prize at Cannes this year. But she has no idea what kind of filmmaker she will become, admitting that she is winging it.

"I'm incapable of saying what kind of films I do," she said. "For the moment, I am telling my life. I don't feel I belong to a current, but in 10 years maybe I'll be able to situate myself *within a school.*"

Although Kurys and the other young French cineastes have not created a new *wave, she is confident that something will* come out of their work. "It's our turn to speak," she said of her generation. "I think we'll produce something. The problem in France is not creativity. It's money; we don't give the young a chance. But there's no reason why the Americans would be greater than us. They have more means, but we have a sharpness of vision." ■

# The Boston Symphony Orchestra Barnstorms Europe

**by Arthur Holmberg**

"Back-to-back concerts let the public compare different orchestras, and there's the spirit of friendly competition. It encourages the musicians to do their best. It's like the world series; you play as you've never played before," explained Joseph Silverstein, the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first violinist and concert master.

Silverstein was trying to describe the spirit of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's first tour of the European music festivals, which is to end this weekend at the Edinburgh Festival in Scotland. Tonight they play Richard Strauss's *Ein Heldenleben (A Hero's Life)* and Beethoven's Fourth Symphony; tomorrow, Bartok's Music for Percussion, Celeste and Strings and Ravel's Daphnis and Chloe.

In the past two weeks, the BSO has played with some of the best orchestras in Europe, in Salzburg, Lucerne, Montreux, Besancon, Flanders and Berlin. The orchestra — one of America's oldest and bearing the imprint of such legendary conductors as Pierre Monteux, Charles Munch, Serge Koussevitzky and Eric Leinsdorf — was also playing before some of the most sophisticated audiences in the world. So far, it seems to be stacking up nicely against the European orchestras. The reviews have been excellent and, at Salzburg, the only orchestra to get a longer ovation was Herbert von Karajan's.

"At home," said Ozawa, "we play 22 different programs each season, but the audience remains basically the same. Sometimes I think they get too used to us, so we need the stimulation of a new public. For example, at our first concert in Europe, the orchestra was tense, nervous and excited, but they played as they have never played before. It was like a chamber music ensemble. In fact, they were playing so beautifully, I felt they didn't even need me."

Jane Morris, wife of the orchestra's general manager, thinks the tour has been "a second honeymoon for Ozawa and the musicians. Like any matrimony, the relationship between an orchestra and its conductor has ups and downs, but Seiji and the Boston Symphony have fallen in love with each other all over again, and during a performance you can feel the waves of affection flowing back and forth."

Concert Master Silverstein pointed out that, "The festival audiences in Salzburg, Berlin and Edinburgh are among the most sophisticated in the world. On successive nights they hear concerts by celebrated orchestras from Berlin, Dresden or Chicago. So you try harder."

"The main difference between American and European ensembles," Silverstein continued, "is that our various sections blend together better. Our choirs are extremely well matched, and this creates our basic sonority, a uniquely beautiful sound. In the Berlin Philharmonic, on the other hand, you always hear the clarinet as a clarinet, or the oboe as an oboe. The sounds in the woodwind choir never completely merge. It's impossible to say which approach is better; it's a matter of preference."

Although the symphony's repertoire included some rarely heard works, they did not avoid old standards that would invite direct comparison with European orchestras: Ein Heldenleben, for instance, is a signature piece of the Berlin Philharmonic, yet the Bostonians performed it on that orchestra's home turf. "We want the Berliners to compare two signatures," Silverstein wryly observed.

The symphony opened in Salzburg with Bartok's "Miraculous Mandarin Suite" and Brahm's First Symphony.

The Bartok was a particularly brave move — the composition is notoriously difficult, and Salzburg has the most conservative audience in the world, one that often objects to any post-Mozart music. But the German press received the Bartok with rave reviews, calling the performance "unforgettable" and signaling the orchestra's rhythmic precision, intensity and darkly beautiful sound. (German orchestras tend to tune slightly higher than American ones.)

During the intermission, a Salzburg dowager who had frowned during the performance turned to her neighbor and whispered, "Frankly, I have never cared for noisy music like Bartok, but these Bostonians play it so well I'm almost convinced it isn't half so bad as it sounds."

*Seiji Ozawa makes music with the Boston Symphony.*

Herbert von Karajan, one of the prime forces in European musical life for over three decades and a former mentor of Ozawa's, came to the concert and listened silently from the wings.

The Brahms precipitated no end of arguments, with some members of the audience preferring the Berlin Philharmonic's interpretation; others, the Chicago Symphony's.

The flutes — generally considered rather gentle instruments — provoked heated debates. "The Bostonians blow too hard. They force too much air into their instruments," one lady remarked. "That's all to the good," her escort replied. "At least you can hear them. When the Berlin Philharmonic plays, they're inaudible."

Two days later the Bostonians triumphed again with La Damnation de Faust by Hector Berlioz, with Frederica Von Stade, Kenneth Riegel and Dietrich Fischer-Dieskau as soloists. Fischer-Dieskau is a singer of such stature that he could perform with any orchestra he chose. "It is a great honor for me to sing with the Boston Symphony on their first visit to Salzburg," the German baritone remarked, "but it does seem slightly strange to be singing French music in Mozart's home town."

Later, during a break in rehearsals, Fischer-Dieskau spoke of his great admiration of Ozawa. "Some conductors direct like this," he observed, keeping his limbs close to his body and using narrow and constricted gestures. "But with Ozawa it's real movement;" he exclaimed, suddenly waving his arms around in broad and flowing arcs.

Frederica Von Stade, the young American mezzo who has recently become well-known for her superlative renditions of French music, explained the appeal of Ozawa and the Bostonians. "Working with Seiji and the BSO has always been a positive experience for me. Seiji's energy and enthusiasm are infectious; he infuses you with his own sense of conviction, his own terrific joy in making music," she said. "It has this 'terrific joy' that the Bostonians have brought with them to Europe." ■

# AVEL

# venture, Inc.

**by Dennis Kneale**

NGTON — From his desk in the water and waste manage-
sion of the Environmental Protection Agency, Carl Kassebaum
scaling the Himalayas or retracing Marco Polo's route over-
ina.
exible about his destination. America's highest mountain or
erest would be fine with him. "If somebody said, 'Roy, there's
ing to Africa,' I might consider that, too. I'm open," he said.
*ure is his motive, and Expedition* Research Inc., is his vehicle.
m is one of more than 250 bankers, bureaucrats, businessmen
collar workers who are part-time thrill seekers on file with one
few expedition referral services in America.
l by two young, amateur mountaineers, and operating since
Expedition Research Inc. has on file a steadily growing num-
mes from potential expeditioners categorized by *skill* — scuba
ber, physician or parachutist.
ctor James P. Stout said outing organizers can call his firm and
ee referrals of prospective team members such as Kassebaum.
ful adventurers can choose among an almost Hollywood-like
*xpeditions. Consider these:*
m of cave explorers hopes to shatter the world depth record
by spending a month descending the underground Iglesia cave
Mexico. The expedition, which will need new members, has
ken climbers 2,400 feet beneath the earth's surface in the adja-
tin cave this year, and planners hope to blast their way from
n of one into the other.
xpeditioner from London is plannning a whirlwind trip cover-
the entire American East Coast, from Maine to Cape Horn at
South America, on a 16-foot sailboat — "*strictly for the*
," Stout said.
mountain assaults are scheduled for next year, for which climbers and physicians are needed. One project will pit expeditioners against the world's longest vertical climb — the northern face of Mount McKinley in Alaska. The other will send climbers to Mount Aconcagu in Argentina, the highest in the Western Hemisphere.

"We're looking for people . . ." Stout broke off his statement and glanced at the 6-foot-by-4-foot world map on the wall behind him. "They have a lust for adventure. They're ready to go on a moment's notice."

That description fits Chicago banker Monica McConnell perfectly. "I am willing to just up and go, and I can go just about anytime," said McConnell, an experienced diver. "I find it exciting."

The financial arrangements for each expedition vary from shared expenses to free room and board plus salary, Stout said.

Kevin McDonnell, a marine engineer who just left the Coast Guard, is being paid $2,000 for the month he is now serving as chief engineer on a research ship in the Gulf of Mexico. McDonnell learned of the offer last Friday and left for the boat less than 24 hours later.

Boston resident Amy Davidoff earns her living piloting a tugboat that clears logs from Boston Harbor. Describing herself as "very strong," the 5-foot-9, 155-pound Davidoff said she hopes to join the crew of a 46-foot catamaran that will sail from Florida to New Zealand via the Galapagos Islands next summer.

The project may require crew members to share expenses, though, she said. "I'm banking more on this than anything else. I'd like to go trans-atlantic and sail through the Mediterranean — but I'm more than happy to go to the South Pacific. No problem there," she said.

Almost all of the dozen would-be expeditioners interviewed by telephone cited one major reason for their interest: the search for adventure.

David Tewksbury, a free-lance photographer in Clinton, N.Y., said he spent four months with a research team in Antarctica two years ago but joined Expedition Research Inc. anyway, for one reason.

"The old adventure syndrome," he said. ■

*©1979 The Washington Post*

METAXA the Greek classic

# A Lot Happened on the Way to the Forum

by William Dowell

PARIS — It's up, all right, and functioning. And it's starting to make big francs. But it's not exactly what its conceivers envisioned.

The "Forum des Halles," the most significant architectural development to hit France since the Centre Pompidou, officially opened this week. Already it is being admired as "a crater of light" and "an inverted glass pyramid." And, if it achieves its goal, it will shift the city's commerical core back to the centrally located Halles area, once known as the stomach of Paris. But to the young French architects who designed it, Claude Vasconi and Georges Pencreac'h, it has been a seven-year compromise, a constant battle against political whim, bureaucratic indecisiveness and abruptly wrenching design requirements. Such skirmishing has plagued the Halles' reconstruction for so long that the French, with winning cynicism, have grown accustomed to calling it simply "the hole."

Vasconi and Pencreac'h have seen it go through modifications they would never have conceived of — either on their drawing boards or in their darkest dreams. "There is always a difference between a concept and what one can accomplish in practical terms," says Vasconi. With a beard and thinning, long blond hair, he looks something like a sensitive Canadian lumberjack; Pencreac'h, a philosophy professor.

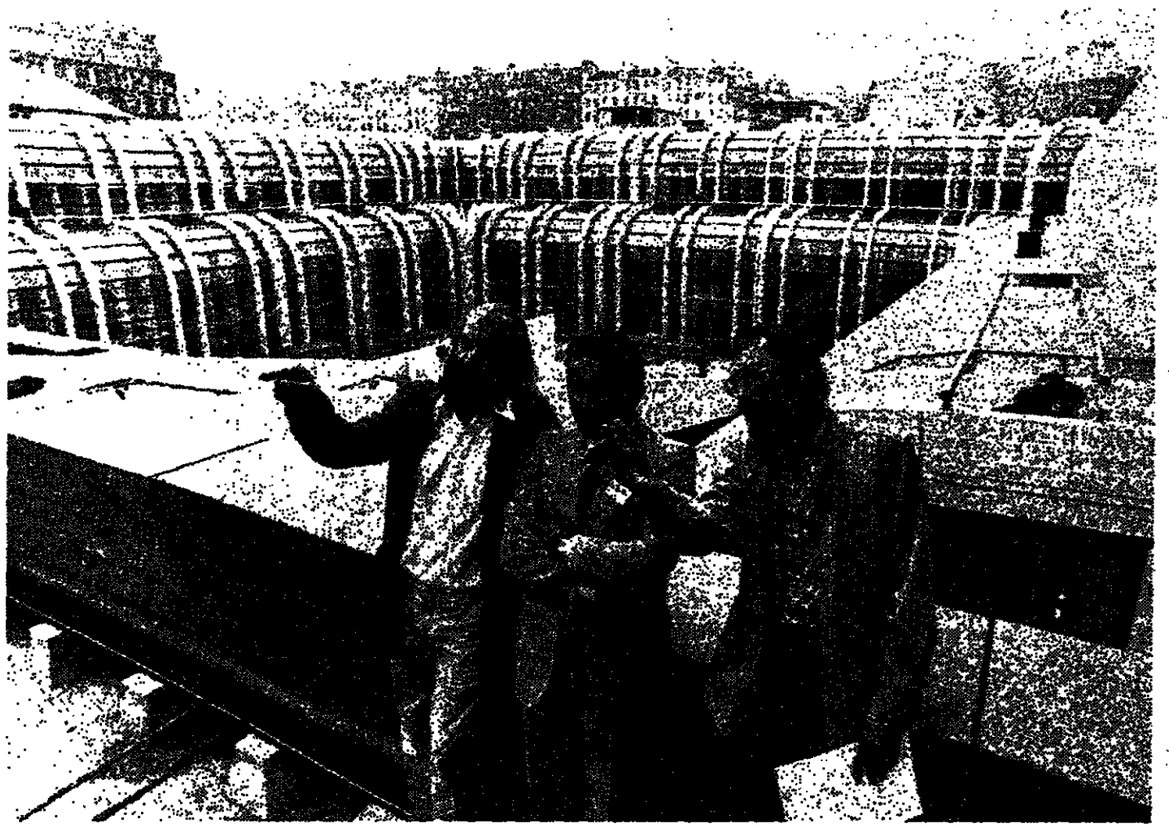
Vasconi and his quiet partner feel that the forum is a success — but that it could have been far better had it not been for bureaucratic bungling.

The architectural flaws that resulted from that bungling are easy to overlook, because the forum is handsome and an instant financial success. More than 90 percent of its 40,000-plus square meters of commercial space has been rented — at annual rates as high as $800 a square meter.

The largest tenant, FNAC, the electronics, book and record retail chain, has gobbled up 10,000 square meters and expects to turn over 30,000 customers daily. The forum has also hooked big-deal designers: Pierre Cardin, Yves St. Laurent, Ted Lapidus, Daniel Hechter. Altogether the forum will house 63 fashon boutiques, 15 restaurants, 14 shoemakers, seven interior decorators, nine beauty parlors and 10 theaters — six commercial and four art.

There's garage parking for 1,650 cars, more space than on the entire Champs-Elysees. The place also sits atop a network of Metro and suburban train lines; it's expected to draw about 150,000 people a day.

The forum is built like a crater below ground level. One level is completely subterranean, and three strata of shops look out through gracefully arched windows onto an open rectangular plaza — which sits 45 feet below street level.



*Architects Claude Vasconi, left, and Georges Pencreac'h, right, point out the Forum's finer details to a visitor.*

The arched windows create the sensation of a gentle waterfall of glass and light, but that pleasing effect almost didn't happen.

The forum was a project strewn with unexpected obstacles. Problem No. 1: As conceived in 1971, the plan was to bury the forum beneath a garden. It was a time when France was fascinated with underground parking garages, and some architects were even toying with building underground housing developments.

Vasconi and Pencreac'h, who submitted their competitive plans in July 1972, rejected the underground approach. Their concept won.

"We wanted to build an underground structure that appeared to be above ground," says Vasconi. "It meant sacrificing 6,000 meters of commercial space, but we are certain now that, if we had not done that, the project never would have worked. Less than 40 percent of the space would be rented now. It would be too dark."

Problem No. 2: Although the forum was supposed to be integrated with other new buildings in the Halles area, no one could decide what or where those buildings were going to be. "We had to finish the forum without knowing what would be next to it," Pencreac'h says.

At first, the forum was oriented toward what was supposed to be the site of an international business center. Then, in 1974, those plans were dropped — for a garden. That meant reorienting the forum's axis, even though part of the foundation had already been laid.

Problem No. 3: Nobody knew what form the garden would take. They still don't.

To Vasconi and Pencreac'h, the garden was crucial. Instead of having the forum enclosed on all four sides, as it is now, they planned to have the west side open toward the garden. An open-air theater would be built between the garden and the forum. "The plan," Pencreac'h explains, "was to have the garden and the forum descend gradually toward each other with the theater in the middle."

"The effect," adds Vasconi, "would have been to have people come out of the Metro into the forum — and suddenly find themselves facing the open-air theater, with the garden behind it."

The two architects desperately tried to get a firm decision on plans for the garden. When it was finally apparent that none was going to be made, they decided to close in the fourth side. "It is," says Pencreac'h, choosing his words carefully, "something we regret."

Problem No. 4: Vasconi and Pencreac'h found themselves embroiled in a bitter struggle over the ground-level plan. In the forum's present form, there are two rows of arched windows. The bottom tier is two stories high; the upper, only one story high and set back slightly, creating the cascade effect.

The architects had wanted the upper row to extend 18 feet above ground level — to create a liaison between the forum and street level.

"It would have created the effect of having the streets actually flow into the forum itself," says Vasconi. But instead of making the upper row to those specifications, the project directors decided to cut it off at ground level. "We regret that," says Vasconi. "If the windows had gone to their original height, there would have been greater tension in the whole structure."

There were some victories along the way. Vasconi and Pencreac'h convinced their directors to commmission a courtyard statue, in rose Portuguese marble, by Julio Silva, an artist they admire. His sensuous nude, reclining amid modernistic figures, is called "Pyegemalion," a play on Pygmalion and the French word for trap, *piege*.

"Pygmalion was a statue which turned into a woman," allows Silva. "I have taken a woman and turned her into a statue." Vasconi and Pancreac'h consider the statue to be the anchor of the Forum's structure.

With the exception of Silva, none of the other artists who were called in to decorate the forum bothered to discuss their projects with the architects. "In this country, one hires an artist when one has a bad conscience," observes Vasconi. "The result is rarely a harmony with the ideas of the architect. That is a shame."

After their seven-year hitch, Vasconi and Pancreac'h prefer to look beyond the forum; they are working on other projects.

The battle of the forum has nonetheless marked them.

"In France," says Vasconi, "the technocrats who decide urban development are not architects. They have no architectural background — yet they make decisions that are critical.

"An architect manages to do something of quality here only by accident, never because of the demands of architecture. Only by accident." ■

# The Line At the Pump

by Nina S. Hyde

They're lining up at the pumps.

Pumps to wear with suits, knit d pants, evening clothes and, best of all, that go with lots of different styles of ing. They are all popular this fall.

Credit the punks for reviving the fashion. The stiletto-heel vintage mod punks found in thrift shops and attic part of the Kings Road uniform, alon black vinyl gear, fishnet hose and safet Pumps shifted to the establishment wi tro styles revved up in Paris last year; their played-down qualities make them for this season's classic clothes.

What separates this round of pump their popular '50s predecessors is not j high heel and sleek shape, but their While the standard black and brown a very much around, bright shock colo part of the assortment as well. Burgu essential for all the burgundy-toned clot

What distinguishes these pumps, i their stiff price. Increases in the price o on the world market and higher labor have pushed up leather-shoe prices as m one-third this fall.

The very high-heeled shoe, which ste outside the comfort zone, is still arou fall, but so are a lot of mid-to-reasonab shoes and flats.

In Paris, Andren Pfister has a wide ra pumps, including some decorated with c feathers, for between $130 and $190. Frizon's, in suede and leather, run ar with an extra $16 for "incrustations." C Jourdan's autumn collection includes toned pumps, with prices between $9 $121. The Galeries Lafayette offer C Caron, Jean Rimbaud and Carel in the to-$85 price range.

Harrods in London isn't going all c the stilettos, but it's stocking high he Mona Lisa and Cachola, from $70 to $1.

Perhaps the slinkiest of all are at Fe mo's in Rome, where prices range from $135.

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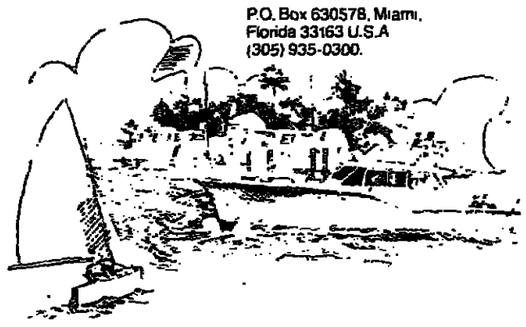
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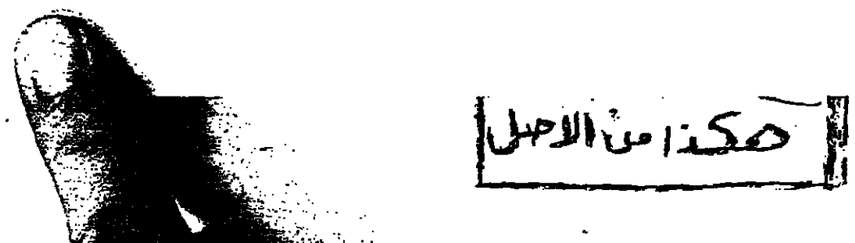
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مكنز من الأهل

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Page 11 Friday, September 7, 1979

BUSINESS/FINANCE

# [...]vere Selling Pressure [...]ives Dollar Downward

[...]N, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — [...]r came under severe sell[...]re and fell sharply today [...]uncing back. Nevertheless [...]ell below its levels of yes[...]

[...] said that trading was [...] the end of the day, the [...]s at 1.8127 Deutsche [...]wn from 1.8198 late yes[...]t 1.6390 Swiss francs, [...]n 1.6525, and at 4.2292 [...]ncs, down from 4.2458.

[...]sons for the decline were [...]ne dealer said that apart [...]rama in bullion markets, [...]e most important uncer[...]ging over the market is [...]d Sept. 16 meeting of the [...]ig Five finance ministers [...]nd a meeting of EEC [...]nisters the following day [...]5).

[...] denials, rumors of an up[...] of the mark within the [...] monetary system persist. [...]s quite sure of what may [...]ut a lot of people don't [...] caught holding dollars," [...] said.

[...]ndesbank and the Swiss [...] Bank were reported to [...]orted the dollar early in [...] The Bundesbank was [...] have bought about $100 [...]uring the afternoon, the [...]serve was supporting the [...]uying dollars for marks.

**Sterling Firms**

[...] was firm. Dealers said [...] not many sellers and the [...]led the day at $2.2475, up [...]133.

[...]rk was also generally firm [...]MS, where the Danish [...]n was at its floor against [...] The krone was priced at [...]1 per 100 kroner — a [...]ove the floor price of [...]M. The Bundesbank was [...]nderstood to have bought [...] 100 million kroner out[...]ding.

[...]nhagen, where the mark [...]eiling against the Danish [...]e National Bank is be[...]ave intervened "massive[...]ling dollars and marks. [...] on the intervention were [...]ole.

[...] troubles to an already [...]e was a report from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development suggesting that one way to solve Denmark's balance-of-payments problems and to improve the country's competitiveness would be a devaluation of the krone.

But the Danes are reported to be opposed to such a move, prefering instead a parity change as part of a major realignment of values within the EMS.

Meanwhile, the dollar was also quoted at 1.9915 guilders, down from 1.9985; at 29.06 Belgian francs, down from 29.20; at 812.65 lire, down from 815.10; at 220.80 yen, down from 221.38, and at $1.1671 Canadian dollars, down from $1.1694.

**Canada Deficit Widens**

OTTAWA, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — Canada's current-account deficit widened to a record $Can.1.78 billion, seasonally adjusted, in the second quarter, partially reflecting a further increase in the heavy service charges on external debt.

The gap compares with a revised first-quarter deficit of $Can.1.71 billion and a year-earlier shortfall of $Can.1.25 billion.

# U.S. Stepped Up Support For Currency in Quarter

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — U.S. authorities intervened forcefully here and in the Far East to support the dollar in the quarter ended July 31, but a Federal Reserve official said yesterday that the market now appears quiet.

Scott Pardee, senior vice president of the New York Fed and manager of foreign operations, said the Fed and Treasury sold the equivalent of $5.414 billion of Deutsche marks (5.29 billion DM) and Swiss francs to buoy the dollar. This contrasted with relatively low sales of $656 million equivalent of DM, Swiss francs and yen in the preceding quarter, a period in which buoyancy of the dollar allowed the Fed and Treasury for the first time in 10 years to pay off their entire combined swap debt, then about $6.1 billion equivalent.

At July 31, the Fed had swap debt of $2.053 billion with the Bundesbank and almost $32 million with the Swiss National Bank.

The May-July intervention total was the second highest on record, trailing the $6.861 billion equivalent sold in the three months ended January, 1979.

Mr. Pardee, commenting on a regular report on foreign exchange operations to Congress, said that the Fed intervened heavily in the second half of June and the second half of July, as the market first was unsettled by OPEC's price increase and the Tokyo summit, both in late June, and by President Carter's July 15 energy speech and subsequent Cabinet changes.

He said the United States sold some $100 million of foreign currencies in Singapore and Hong Kong in June and about $1.1 billion equivalent in the same centers in July. Mr. Pardee indicated the Far East intervention was unusual. "We don't make a practice of it," he said explaining it was done because the summit was moving markets outside the U.S. business day. He noted that the president's July speech took place at night, also necessitating Far East action.

At present, Mr. Pardee said, "the market is quiet. There are bulls and there are bears, and they are dealing with each other, and that's a very pleasant situation for central bankers."

# [...], Commodity Board [...]cks Options Trading

[...]NGTON, Sept. 6 (WP) — [...]ommodity Futures Trad[...]ission refused by a 2-2 [...] day to legalize trading in [...] options.

[...]an James Stone and [...]oner David Gartner [...]he proposal on grounds [...] CFTC, the government [...]sponsible for regulating [...]odity markets, could not [...]ive investors from un[...]salesmen.

[...]dity options are high-risk [...]ts that give a buyer the right to buy or sell a commodity futures contract at some future date at a fixed price. The agency banned options trading in June, 1978, following a scandal in which investors lost millions of dollars on what proved to be worthless London commodity options purchased from Lloyd Carr & Co. of Boston.

Shortly thereafter, Congress ruled that the CFTC could permit commodity options sales to resume on a limited basis, but only if the agency demonstrated it could regulate the business effectively.

Mr. Gartner said he opposes options trading because he believes the CFTC could not meet the congressional mandate. "I don't feel at this time that we have the resources" to oversee the fraud-tainted options business, he said.

Mr. Stone said he would back options trading only if the plan included a "suitability requirement," whereby options dealers would be required to make sure that the risky investments are suitable for their customers.

With two CFTC members opposed and two others in favor, the proposal died in a deadlock, since the tie-breaking fifth seat is vacant.

## France Reports Surplus

PARIS, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — France today reported a seasonally-adjusted surplus of 3.27 billion francs (about $776 million) in its second-quarter current-account balance, up from a surplus of 2.49 billion francs in the first quarter, but down sharply from a surplus of 4.74 billion francs in the year-ago quarter.

# [...]pean Markets

[...]erdays closing prices [...] local currencies)

**[...]dam**

| |
|---|
| 30.00 |
| 91.50 |
| 334.00 |
| 72.80 |
| 47.00 |
| 26.50 |
| 82.30 |
| 53.70 |
| 71.20 |
| 104.00 |
| 114.00 |
| 52.70 |
| 23.80 |
| 169.00 |
| 141.00 |
| 110.90 |
| 149.20 |
| 129.80 |
| 215.00 |
| 46.70 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Gt Un St | 4.02 |
| Guinness | 1.79 |
| Hawker-Sidd | 1.78 |
| Hudson Bay | $11⅞ |
| Imp.Chem.Ind. | 3.71 |
| Imps | 0.95 |
| Marks & Spen. | 1.08 |
| Metal Box | 2.86 |
| Nichols | 0.55 |
| Plessey | 1.34 |
| Rand Mines | 8.56 |
| Rank Org. | 2.16 |
| Royal Dutch | 33½ |
| R.T.Z. | 3.18 |
| Shell | 3.28 |
| Thorn (A) | 4.46 |
| Tube Invest. | 3.20 |
| Union Carb. | $ 8.68 |
| Vickers | 1.41 |
| War L3½ | 8.33½ |
| West Deep | $ 18¼ |
| West Drief | $ 51¾ |
| West Hold | $ 39¼ |
| West Min | 1.78 |
| Woolworth | 0.76 |
| ZCI | 8.11 |

**[...]els**

| |
|---|
| 2,410 |
| 1,730 |
| 419 |
| 6,410 |
| 2,550 |
| 2,458 |
| 5,100 |
| 1,146 |
| 1,810 |
| 2,635 |
| 740 |

**Milan**

| | |
|---|---|
| Bastogi | 849.00 |
| ERBA | 2,570.00 |
| ErcMarelli | 334.00 |
| Fiat | 2,470.00 |
| Finsider | 134.00 |
| Generali | 30,450.00 |
| IFI | 3,380.00 |
| Italgas | 800.00 |
| Italsider | 339.00 |
| La Rinas | 115.75 |
| Montedis | 258.00 |
| Olivetti | 1,545.00 |
| Pirelli | 1,990.00 |
| Snia Visco | 818.00 |

**[...]furt**

| |
|---|
| 44.80 |
| 138.30 |
| 172.30 |
| 281.60 |
| 57.00 |
| 258.80 |
| 159.00 |
| 278.70 |
| 209.60 |
| 131.00 |
| 42.30 |
| 267.80 |
| 287.50 |
| 214.70 |
| 93.30 |
| 161.80 |
| 254.00 |
| 144.70 |
| 185.80 |
| 348.50 |
| 262.30 |
| 92.30 |
| 176.80 |
| 152.00 |
| 20.00 |

**Paris**

| | |
|---|---|
| Air Liquide | 469.00 |
| BSN | 764.00 |
| Carrefour | 1,711.00 |
| Cim Lafarge | 269.20 |
| Cie Bancaire | 444.00 |
| CFP | 230.00 |
| CGE | 364.00 |
| CCF | 163.80 |
| Elf-Aquitaine | 1,048.00 |
| Ferodo | 368.50 |
| Gen Occident | 286.50 |
| Imetal | 67.80 |
| L Oreal | 685.00 |
| Mach Bull | 61.05 |
| Michelin | 916.00 |
| Moet Henn | 527.00 |
| Moulinex | 96.00 |
| Paribas | 222.50 |
| PUK | 95.10 |
| Penarroya | 53.55 |
| Perrier | 332.50 |
| Peugeot | 303.80 |
| Rh Poulenc | 135.00 |
| Sacilor | 30.00 |
| St Gobain | 123.50 |
| Suez | 274.80 |
| Telemecan | 734.00 |
| Thomson | 202.00 |
| Usinor | 14.80 |

**[...]don**

| |
|---|
| 37.00 |
| 0.85½ |
| 4.13 |
| 1.42 |
| 1.22 |
| 1.93 |
| 1.49 |
| 2.86 |
| 0.69 |
| 11.68 |
| 1.59 |
| 0.97½ |
| 1.37 |
| 0.87 |
| $ 8.00 |
| 3.05 |
| 2.31 |
| 0.56 |
| 0.83 |
| 3.86 |
| 31¾ |
| 2.70 |
| 4.46 |
| 2.39 |

**Zurich**

| | |
|---|---|
| Alusuisse | 1,265 |
| Buehrle | 2,620 |
| B Boveri | 1,925 |
| Ciba Geigy | 1,280 |
| Cr Suisse | 2,295 |
| Fisher | 715 |
| HoffRochN | 7,575 |
| Nestle | 3,560 |
| Sandoz | 4,370 |
| Ste B. Suisse | 386 |
| Sulzer | 2,820 |
| U.B. Suisse | 3,280 |

# News and Notes

**"Important commercial significance"** is how Dome Petroleum describes tests of the Kopanoar M-13 well in the Beaufort Sea. The tests show the well will be capable of sustained production exceeding 12,000 barrels of oil per day. Dome holds a 48.125-percent stake in the well. Gulf Canada Resources holds 25 percent, Hunt International Petroleum 25 percent and Columbia Gas Systems 1.875 percent. Elsewhere in Canada, Bluewater Oil & Gas Ltd. said it has made an oil discovery in Plymouth township 40 kilometers east of Sarnia, Ontario, the first significant oil discovery in the province since 1972. Bluewater said the well had an initial flow of 1,200 barrels a day.

* * *

**Engelhard Minerals** is to acquire Barber Oil for $55 a share cash, or about $147.3 million. The transaction, a premium over the $51 a share last quoted for Barber, would take the form of a merger of Barber into a wholly owned subsidiary of Engelhard. Engelhard says it expects third-quarter earnings to be "considerably above those for any other quarter" in its history. Chairman Milton Rosenthal also says the company will consider an increase in its dividend in the fourth quarter from the 35 cents a share it currently pays. Mr. Rosenthal also expects fourth-quarter results to be "very satisfactory." Net earnings for the first seven months of this year already exceed those for all of 1978, when the company earned $142.2 million, he says.

* * *

**Despite heavy incentives** to help clear out stocks of 1979-model cars, total U.S. automobile sales fell almost 5 percent in August from last year's record levels. Analysts were sharply divided over the performance. Some said various domestic inventives — including discounts to dealers and, in Chrysler's case, cash rebates to customers — should have produced stronger gains. Others argued the discounts "overstimulated" the market and will force a slump when they expire. Sales of domestically built cars fell about 6 percent to an estimated 705,029 units. This includes an estimate of Volkswagen of America. A Wall Street Journal survey of leading importers showed they sold about 208,500 units, a gain of about 2 percent. Meanwhile, Ford Motor said it expects 1980 car sales will remain flat at about 10.5 million units. Officials believe truck sales will be about 3.5 million, also roughly equal to 1979.

* * *

**Rodamco has acquired** a majority holding in European Property Investment Co. Rodamco, the property fund of the Dutch-based Robeco group, has increased its holding in European Property to 55 percent in a move to diversify its portfolio into more European properties. The price of the acquisition - which involves an additional 30 percent of the share capital - was not disclosed. European Property has investments valued at between 230 and 240 million guilders spread throughout the Netherlands, Belgium, France and West Germany. Rodamco, formed six months ago, has a property portfolio valued at about 600 million guilders based on investments in the United States and the Netherlands.

## Lloyd's of London Files Counterclaim

# Computer-Lease Litigation Heating Up

BALTIMORE, Sept.6 (AP-DJ) — A spider web of litigation is building around some $2 billion of computer-lease insurance that Lloyd's of London wrote before 1978 on leases arranged by some 13 U.S. leasing concerns.

Lloyd's has filed a counterclaim in federal court here against Federal Leasing Inc., attempting to return its premium and rescind its insurance coverage. Lloyd's also is charging that Federal misrepresented or omitted certain material facts about the computer insurance risks when applying for the original coverage.

Last July, Federal sued here charging that the Lloyd's underwriters failed to pay about $30 million of the claims allegedly owed Federal. In turn Federal asked the courts to award it $560 million, largely in punitive damages. Federal and other U.S. leasing concerns purchased coverage from Lloyd's against revenue losses if computer leases were cancelled.

Computer equipment recently introduced by International Business Machines, however, has depressed the value of old leased computers and many of the insured computers are coming off the old leases and can only be re-leased for substantially-lower payments (IHT, July 4).

Meanwhile, Bank of Lincolnwood and Oak Park Trust & Savings Bank of Chicago have joined the Baltimore litigation, charging they have been damaged by both Lloyd's and Federal. In a typical computer lease transaction insured by Lloyd's, a leasing company such as Federal arranges outside financing for the purchase of a computer, with the Lloyd's insurance as security that the lender would be repaid even if the lease were canceled. Both banks were such lenders.

To date, only Federal has sued Lloyd's, which is attempting various programs to remarket computers coming off lease and has reserved $220 million against its own potential losses on the coverage.

Similarly, in San Francisco, Itel Corp. has filed a multi-million-dollar breach of contract suit against Marsh & Mclennan,its insurance broker, and Americas Insurance Co. of New Orleans and others for failure to make good on an insurance policy protecting Itel against losses in the residual value of its leased computers. Customers of Itel, the world's biggest leasing company, hold some $380 million in Lloyd's computer-lease insurance. Americas Insurance is structured so that nearly all its coverage ends up at Lloyd's or in the British reinsurance market. It passes some 75 percent of its coverage along as resinsurance.

## Energy-Saver On 2 Wheels

TOKYO, Sept. 6 (AP-DJ) — A Japanese company has developed an energy-saving, low-pollution, two-cycle engine for motorcycles. Nippon Clean Engine Laboratory said today its engine is equipped with a mechanism known as an active thermo-atmosphere combustion (ATAC) system designed to reduce the incomplete combustion that is peculiar to existing two-cycle engines.

A motorcycle powered by a 98-cc ATAC engine can run 100 kilometers on a liter of gasoline at a speed of 30 kilometers per hour, compared with 55 kilometers for the same vehicle powered by a conventional 49-cc engine, a spokesman said. He added that the system can run on nongasoline fuels such as alcohol, kerosene and liquefied natural gas.

## S. Korea, Finland Talks

SEOUL, Sept. 6 (AP) — South Korean Foreign Minister Pak Tong-chin will visit Finland next week to meet with government and business leaders to discuss ways to promote economic and other cooperation between the two countries, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

## International Stock Indexes

September 6, 1979

| | Close | Prev | High | Low |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam(1) | 92.00 | 92.20 | 94.30 | 88.30 |
| Brussels (2) | 132.61 | 132.69 | 134.85 | 107.79 |
| Frankfurt (3) | 145.85 | 145.86 | 159.63 | 136.58 |
| London 30 | 470.70 | 472.90 | 588.60 | 446.10 |
| London 500 (4) | 271.15 | 271.34 | 307.45 | 227.06 |
| Milan (5) | 86.76 | 87.49 | 89.68 | 55.45 |
| Paris (6) | 130.97 | 130.84 | 131.55 | 78.10 |
| Sydney (7) | N.A. | 652.83 | 652.86 | 545.72 |
| Tokyo (8) | 452.36 | 452.51 | 462.97 | 435.13 |
| Tokyo (9) | 6,425.50 | 6,411.64 | 6,452.56 | 5,925.87 |
| Zurich (10) | 339.70 | 340.50 | 343.20 | 308.40 |

1. Anp-Cbs Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" Ind.; 3. Hardy-Slomen Ind.; 4. Financial Times Indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi Ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" Ind.; 8. First section stock Ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones Ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. Ind.

# Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the September 6, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

| | $ | £ | DM | FF | L.It. | Gldr. | BF com. | SwissF. | Dan.Kr. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Amsterdam | 1.992 | 4.472 | 109.94 * | 47.14 * | 0.2452 | — | 6.855 * | 121.25 * | 38.095 * |
| Brussels (a) | 29.065 | 65.2425 | 16.04 | 6.897 | 3.5775 * | 14.595 | — | 17.699 | 5.558 |
| Frankfurt | 1.8105 | 4.073 | — | 42.82 * | N.A. x | 90.94 * | 6.234 * | 110.20 * | N.A. * |
| London (b) | 2.2493 | — | 4.0685 | 9.4985 | 1,825.75 | 4.4765 | 65.25 | 3.69 | 11.7625 |
| Milan | 812.55 | 1,824.5 | 448.40 | 192.26 | — | 407.97 | 27.962 | 494.74 | 155.40 |
| New York (c) | — | 2.2495 | 1.81075 | 4.226 | 815.05 | 1.9895 | 29.055 | 1.62835 | 4.73575 |
| Paris | 4.228 | 9.4915 | 233.29 * | — | 5.2015 x | 212.19 * | 14.5435 * | 257.35 * | 80.82 * |
| Zurich | 1.64365 | 3.6874 | 90.58535 * | 38.84435 * | 0.30305 | 82.41895 * | 5.6473 * | — | 31.3736 * |
| ECU | 1.39325 | 0.620326 | 2.52541 | 5.8886 | 1,132.02 | 2.77648 | 40.5088 | 2.28842 | 7.25671 |

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc, 30.455 ; Canadian $ 1.1665 ; Danish krone 5.2332 ; Escudo 40.158 ; Hong Kong $: 5.1025 ; Irish £: 2.074 ;Norw. krone: 4.993 , Peseta: 66.115 , Schilling, 13.259 ; Singapore $: 2.148 : Swedish krona: 4.204 ; Yen, 220.60 .

£ Sterling: 1.08225 Irish £

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

Closing rates or official fixings for European centers; 2pm EST rates for New York

# International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, Sept. 6, 1979

**Dollar Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amev 8-87 | 91 | 92 |
| Ashland 7½-82 | 94¼ | 95¼ |
| Australia 8¼-83 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Australia 8½-91 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Australia 8¼-92 | 86½ | 87½ |
| BTokyo 7⅞-84 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| Barclays 8½-92 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| BCHyd. 7¾-85 | 89 | 90 |
| Bell Can 7¾-87 | 86¾ | 87¾ |
| BFCE 8¾-83 | 95 | 97 |
| Brazil 9¼-84 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Brit Gas 9-81 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| BrokenHill 8-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Cdc Berm. 8¾-86 | 92 | 93 |
| Cdn NatlR 8¾-86 | 90 | 91 |
| Charbonga 8¾-81 | 95¾ | 96¾ |
| CityInvest 8¾-84 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Cons Food 7¾-91 | 85¾ | 86¾ |
| Conoco 8-86 | 92 | 93 |
| Cutler Ham 8-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| EEC 8¼-82 | 94 | 95 |
| EEC 7¾-84 | 90 | 91 |
| ECS 8¾-81 | 96½ | 97½ |
| ECS 8¾-97 | 87½ | 88½ |
| EIB 8¼-83 | 92½ | 93½ |
| EIB 8-84 | 91½ | 92¼ |
| Elf Aquit. 8¾-85 | 90 | 91 |
| EMI 9¼-89 | 86½ | 87½ |
| Ericsson 8½-89 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Esso 8-86 nov | 95¼ | 96¼ |
| Eurofima 8½-83 | 94½ | 95½ |
| Fiat 8-82 | 91¼ | 92¼ |
| First Chic 7-80 | 99 | 100 |
| Gotaverken 8½-87 | 88 | 89 |
| Gould 9¾-83 | 96¾ | 97¾ |
| GulfWestn 8¼-84 | 88 | 90 |
| Hamersley 8½-84 | 93 | 94 |
| Home Oil 9½-86 | 95 | 96 |
| ICI 8¼-87 | 90 | 91 |
| ISE Cnda 9-82 | 94¾ | 95¾ |
| I.U.Overseas 9-83 | 95 | 96 |
| Kidde W. 8½-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Kockums 8-83 | 93 | 94 |
| Manitoba 8¾-83 | 95½ | 96½ |
| Michelin 9¼-86 | 93¼ | 94¼ |
| Midld Intl 8¾-86 | 93 | 94 |
| Montreal 9¼-83 | 94½ | 95½ |
| NCBoard 8-87 | 89 | 90 |
| NatWest 9-86 | 95 | 96 |
| NBrunswick 9-83 | 96 | 97 |
| NBrunswick 8-84 | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| NZealand 9¼-82 | 97¼ | 98¼ |
| NZealand 8½-83 | 94½ | 95½ |
| NrgKombk 8½-91 | 89 | 90 |
| Norsk Hyd 8½-92 | 88 | 89 |
| Norway 8¾-81 | 96 | 97 |
| Occidental 9¾-83 | 94½ | 96½ |
| Offsh Min 8¾-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Ontario 9-83 | 96 | 97 |
| OntarioHyd 8-87 | 88½ | 89½ |
| PrevSaskat 8¾-86 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| QuebProv 8½-87 | 94¾ | 95¾ |
| QuebProv 9-83 | 94 | 95 |
| Ralston 7½-87 | 88 | 89 |
| SaabScania 8½-89 | 87 | 88 |
| S.A.S. 8-85 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Shell 8-86 | 90¾ | 91¾ |
| Shell 7¾-87 | 90 | 91 |
| Singer 8¾-82 | 90 | 91 |
| Stind 8¾-88 | 94 | 95 |
| Sweden 8¼-87 | 89¾ | 90¾ |
| SwedStCo. 7¾-82 | 93½ | 94½ |
| TMary 7¾-87 | 86¼ | 87¼ |
| Textron 7¾-87 | 88¼ | 89¼ |
| Transocean 8-86 | 93 | 94 |
| Transocean 7½-87 | 89¼ | 90¼ |
| UnOil 7½-87 | 92¼ | 93¼ |
| Utah 8-87 | 90½ | 91½ |
| Vwagen 7¾-87 | 87 | 88 |
| Volvo (Mar) 8-87 | 87 | 89 |

**Convertible Bonds**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amexco 4¼-87 | 74¼ | 75½ |
| Baker 5½-93 | 135½ | 137½ |
| Beatrice 6¾-91 | 100½ | 102½ |
| Beatrice 4½-92 | 84 | 86 |
| Beecham 6¾-92 | 105 | 106½ |
| Boots 6¾-93 | 104 | 105 |
| Borden 6¾-91 | 93½ | 95½ |
| Borden 5-92 | 84½ | 86½ |
| BroadHale 4¾-87 | 70 | 72 |
| Carnation 4-88 | 69 | 71 |
| Chevron 5-88 | 170 | 172 |
| Chrysler 4¾-88 | 46 | 50 |
| Chrysler 5-88 | 43 | 47 |
| Coke Bott. 6¾-93 | 85 | 87 |
| Cr Suisse 4¼-91 | 128 | 130 |
| Cummins 6¼-86 | 82½ | 84½ |
| DartInd 4¾-87 | 75½ | 77½ |
| EastKodak 4½-86 | 77½ | 79½ |
| Ford 6-86 | 84½ | 86½ |
| Ford 5-88 | 74 | 76 |
| GenElec 4¼-87 | 78 | 80 |
| GenFoods 4¾-82 | 90 | 92 |
| Gillette 4¾-82 | 83 | 85 |
| Gillette 4¾-87 | 68½ | 70½ |
| GulWestn 5-86 | 87½ | 89½ |
| Honneywell 6-86 | 82½ | 84½ |
| ICI 6¾-97 | 97¾ | 98¾ |
| INA 6-97 | 93 | 95 |
| ISE 6¼-89 | 86 | 88 |
| ITT 4¾-97 | 72 | 74 |
| Jusco 6-92 | 100¾ | 101¾ |
| Komatsu 7¼-90 | 127 | 128 |
| MorganJP 4¼-87 | 95½ | 97½ |
| Nabisco 5¾-88 | 94½ | 96½ |
| OwensIll 4½-87 | 107 | 109 |
| PenneyJC 4½-87 | 71 | 73 |
| RCA 5-88 | 78 | 80 |
| Revlon 4¾-83 | 145½ | 147½ |
| Revlon 4¾-87 | 123½ | 125½ |
| Sperry 4¼-88 | 97 | 99 |
| Squibb 4¼-87 | 79 | 81 |
| Texaco 4½-88 | 76 | 78 |
| Texas 7½-93 | 86½ | 88½ |
| Tyco 8½-88 | 106 | 108 |
| UnCarb 4¾-82 | 90½ | 92½ |
| WarnLamb 4½-87 | 73 | 75 |
| WarnLamb 4¼-88 | 68½ | 70½ |
| Xerox 5-88 | 73½ | 75½ |

**Bondtrade—Index**
(Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100)

| | Med. | Long. |
|---|---|---|
| Thursday | 94.137 | 87.844 |
| Previous | 94.137 | 87.844 |

## But Volume Slows

# Rally in Oil Shares Sets Pace on NYSE

*From Agency Dispatches*

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 — Oil stocks posting solid gains today helped prices on the New York Stock Exchange to recover from the sharp losses in the previous two sessions.

Encouraging test results from a Dome Petroleum oil well in Canada's Beaufort Sea and a Senate Finance Committee vote to exempt heavy oil from the windfall profits tax helped the oil group.

The sharp retreat Tuesday and yesterday resulted from investor concern that the Federal Reserve was creating too much upward pressure on interest rates. However, Treasury Secretary William Miller said today that the administration supports Fed policies designed to reduce the rate of money and credit expansion.

**Money Supply Up 11%**

After the market closed, the Fed reported that M-1 rose $600 million in the week ended Wednesday for a rise of 11 percent in the latest statistical quarter while M-2 advanced $1.7 billion in the week for a rise of 12.9 percent in the latest quarter. And in Washington, the Treasury said it will raise $200 million in new cash by selling $3.55 billion in one-year bills next Wednesday.

Dome Mines, parent of Dome Petroleum, jumped 4¼ to 43⅜ and volume leader Gulf Oil gained 2½ to 32. Columbia Gas System, added 1⅛ at 32⅜. On the American Exchange, volume leader Dome Petroleum spurted 7⅛ to 41⅜ and Gulf Canada 7½ to 69½.

Oil companies with reserves of heavy oil advanced. California Standard rose 1 to 54½. Getty Oil 1⅞ to 58⅛ and Atlantic Richfield ⅝ to 68½.

The Dow Jones industrial average added 1.19 to 867.32. However, turnover slowed to 30.30 million shares from 41.65 million yesterday.

**CBS Eyes Bid**

Trading in Crum & Forster was halted at a price of 51⅛, up 3⅞. It was later announced CBS, up ¾ to 53½, may possibly bid for the company.

CIT Financial gained ¾ to 59½. RCA, which will pay $65 million to take over CIT, was unchanged at 25½. It announced plans today to sell two subsidiaries — Random House and Banquet Foods.

Chrysler picked up ⅛ at 8½ despite its report that it now expects a pre-tax loss this year of more than $700 million — far more than earlier estimates of the deficit it would suffer this year. Spokesmen refused, however, to specify exactly how deep in the red the company was expected to go this year.

General Motors declined to comment on news that the Federal Trade Commission is investigating some 3.5 million late-model company cars whose transmissions may be vulnerable to breakdowns and premature wear. The FTC is reportedly also probing whether GM secretly told dealers to repair some of the transmissions without charge to customers after the problems were discovered.

In Chicago, wheat and soybeans futures closed substantially lower. Corn was irregularly lower and oats were lower. The monthly Conrad Leslie crop report released near the close showed what traders were expecting: a corn crop of 7.3 billion bushels and a soybean crop of 2.2 billion bushels.

# Philips' to Get Indirect Stake In Grundig AG

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 6 — Philips' is to take a minority indirect stake in Grundig AG, the West German audio and video equipment firm for 370 million Deutsche marks, the companies announced today.

Philips' will purchase 24½ percent of the voting rights and 32.03 percent of the capital in a firm that controls 76½ percent of the West German company (IHT, Aug. 26). The Grundig Foundation will hold the remaining 23.5 percent stake in Grundig AG.

In addition, the Max Grundig Foundation will, through a new Dutch company, Meridiaan BV, extend a loan of 400 million guilders to Philips'. This loan will be convertible into shares of the Philips' holding company at a price of 40 guilders per share through 1983 and 50 guilders a share through 1989. By that time, that part of the loan which has not been converted will be redeemed at par.

The annual interest of the loan is 3 percent. If Grundig buys the shares, it promises not to reoffer them for sale before 1985 and then at a rate of no more than one million shares per year. Philips' shares were last quoted at 23.80 guilders.

Philips' said the transactions, the contracts for which were signed Wednesday, should contribute to a strengthening of the competitive position of the two firms.

# Company Reports

Revenue, Profits in Millions
In local currencies, unless otherwise indicated

**Britain**

**British Petroleum***

| 2nd Quar. | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 5,470. | 4,440. |
| Pre tax | 1,010. | 615.7 |
| 6 months | 1979 | 1978 |
| Revenue | 10,530. | 8,500. |
| Pre tax | 1,730. | 1,130. |
| Per Share | 1.60 | 0.53 |

* *Company is preparing a 4-for-1 stock split. If approved, the split shares will start trading on Oct. 8.*

*BP proposed an interim dividend of 22 pence, up from 7.795 pence a year earlier and said it intends to recommend a total 1979 dividend of not less than 55 pence.*

**Cadbury Schweppes**

| Half Year | 1979 | 1978 |
|---|---|---|
| Revenue | 455.9 | 446.2 |
| Profits | 16.3 | 12.7 |

# U.S. Firms Plan Rise In Outlays

*From Agency Dispatches*

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 — American business plans spending an inflation-adjusted 4 percent more for new plant and equipment this year than in 1978, the Commerce Department said today.

The department's latest survey of spending plans, conducted in late July and August, was lower than an earlier estimate based on an inflation rate for capital goods of 8 percent. The latest survey, based on a 9-percent inflation rate, shows business spending more than planned earlier, but with stronger inflation more than offsetting the higher outlays.

The survey also shows that before adjustment for inflation, business plans spending $174.1 billion this year, up 13.2 percent from last year's $153.8 billion, which was up by virtually the same amount compared to 1977.

Actual non-adjusted spending in this year's second quarter increased 4.6 percent to a $173.5-billion annual rate, following a 1.2 percent rise in the first quarter, the survey also showed.

The department said spending was higher than planned in most non-manufacturing industries and in durable goods manufacturing. According to the latest survey, manufacturing industries plan an unadjusted 14.6-percent increase in spending this year compared with a rise of 12.4 percent last year.

Non-manufacturing industries plan a rise of 12 percent this year compared with a rise of 13.9 percent last year.

Essentially all major business sectors plan spending increases in 1979, led by a 36.3-percent increase in the air transportation category.

The department said current plans call for a 1-percent rise in the value of third quarter spending and a 2.4-percent rise in the fourth quarter.

The estimate of dollar outlays for the full year amounted to an increase of 13.2 percent over 1978 compared with an increase estimated at 12.7 percent as a result of the survey reported in June. But the higher inflation rate resulted in the lower estimated gain in real spending.

The department said actual second-quarter spending showed higher than expected outlays in most non-manufacturing industries and in durable goods manufacturing.

For the year, the biggest planned spending increases are the near 37-percent rise in aircraft, 27 percent in non electrical machinery and 26 percent for electrical equipment.

## W. Germany Rejects Daylight Saving Time

BONN, Sept. 6 (UPI) — The West German Cabinet's Energy Committee has rejected a proposal to introduce daylight saving time next summer to save energy.

Count Otto Lambsdorf, the economics minister, said at a news conference yesterday that the committee had decided the measure was unnecessary.

ITALAMERICA S.A.
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Luxembourg
R.C. Luxembourg B8439

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont priés d'assister à
L'ASSEMBLEE GENERALE EXTRAORDINAIRE
de la société qui aura lieu le 26.09.79 à 11 heures au siège social, 16, rue des Bains à Luxembourg.

Ordre du jour

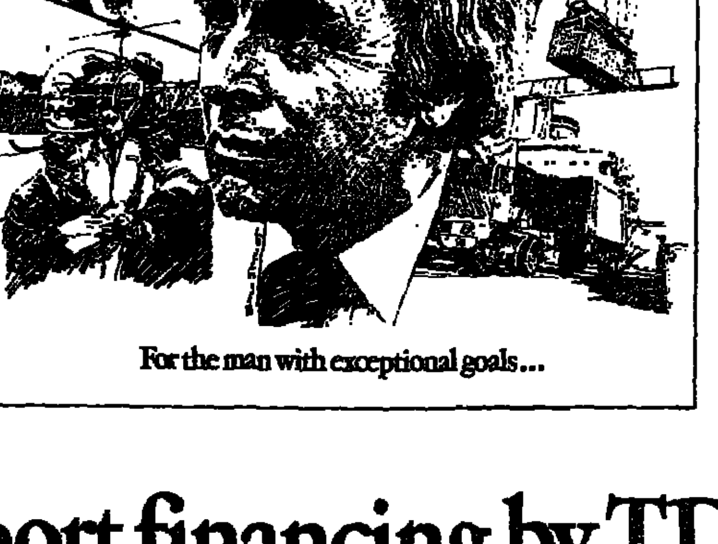
Annulation du dernier alinéa de l'article 13 des statuts concernant l'obligation d'investir au moins cinquante pour cent du portefeuille-titres de la société en valeurs mobilières émises par des sociétés et organismes ayant leur siège en Italie.

Pour assister à cette Assemblée, Messieurs les détenteurs d'actions au porteur sont priés de déposer leurs titres cinq jours francs avant la date de l'Assemblée auprès des Etablissements financiers ci-après désignés. Le dépot sera maintenu jusqu'au lendemain du jour où sera tenue l'Assemblée.

Messieurs les Actionnaires sont informés que l'Assemblée Générale Extraordinaire ainsi convoquée ne pourra valablement se réunir que si au moins cinquante pour cent des actions en circulation sont présentes ou représentées et que les résolutions, pour être valables, devront réunir les deux tiers des voix des actionnaires présents ou représentés.

Un communiqué expliquant la finalité de la modification statutaire inscrite à l'ordre du jour est à la disposition des actionnaires, auprès du siège social et auprès des établissements financiers ci-après désignés.

—Banca Commerciale Italiana, siège et succursales en Italie
—Banca della Svizzera Italiana, Lugano
—B



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With a name like Trade Development Bank, you would expect us to know a good deal about export financing. And, in fact, we are considered specialists in this field, including that increasingly important aspect of it known as "à forfait". This is the discounting of notes representing the proceeds of exported goods, without recourse to the exporter. The bank which buys the notes assumes the sovereign risk and provides the exporter with immediate liquidity. Our in-depth knowledge of procedures, legal codes and all other vital details can prove a major asset in your business. TDB – an exceptional bank, for the man with exceptional goals.

TDB Holding Group: US$ 5.9 billion in assets; US$ 512 million in capital and loan funds employed, as of 30.6.79.

*Key Group offices: Geneva, London, Paris, New York (Republic National Bank of New York). Other offices in Beirut, Bogotá, Buenos Aires, Caracas, Chiasso, Frankfurt, Hong Kong, Luxembourg, Mexico City, Miami, Montevideo, Nassau, Panama City, Rio de Janeiro, Santiago de Chile, São Paulo, Tokyo.*

Trade Development Bank

*As TDB has grown, it has maintained the tradition of personal service that is one of its major strengths. Experienced account officers coordinate the bank's worldwide activities to serve clients effectively.*

# NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev. Close

(Continued From Page 6)

64¾ 19½ McIntyr g 123 59⅞ 55½ 56 + ¼
29⅝ 12 McLean .64 4.3 10 51 15 14¾ 14⅞
13⅜ 8⅛ McLouf 2 64 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 9¾ McMorO 10 .4126 152 27⅝ 26½ 27⅝+1⅜
20½ 10 McNeil .85 4.3 10 35 19 15½ 18½— ½
33⅞ 22⅝ Mead 1.60 5.8 5 148 27½ 26¾ 27⅝+ ⅝
87¾ 58 Mea pfB2.80 4.1 1 68¾ 68¾ 68¾—2¾
48½ 26⅜ Measrx .50 1.3 14 45 39 38⅝ 38⅞
50⅝ 24½ Medtrn .60 1.2 14 82 50⅛ 49 50⅛+1
32⅛ 24½ Melville 1.40 4.6 8 134 31 30½ 30⅝+ ⅛
60¾ 25½ Memorex 4 189 27½ 26⅝ 26⅞— ⅛
38⅛ 33 MercStr 1a 2.8 5 1 36¼ 36¼ 36¼+ ⅜
29⅛ 22½ MerTx s1.20 4.6 7 6 26½ 26 26 — ⅜
71⅝ 53¾ Merck 1.90 2.8 15 1125 68 66¾ 66¾—1
38⅛ 29⅛ Merdith 1.20 3.8 6 1 32 32 32 — ⅛
24⅝ 14½ MerrLy .95 5.1 7 1796 19⅛ 18⅞ 18⅞— ⅜
71⅞ 26⅞ MesaPet .48 .7 16 577 67⅝ 66 67⅛+ ¾
18⅛ 12⅞ Mesab 1.43e 8.3 12 57 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛+ ⅛
24⅝ 17½ Mesth .60e 3.0 14 20 19⅞ 19⅞
27⅝ 17⅝ MGM s .60 3.2 9 323 19½ 18½ 18⅞— ⅝
71 44½ Metrm 2.80 4.3 8 170 65½ 64¾ 64¾— ¾
25 23½ MthCa pf2.35 8.5 7 24½ 24⅛ 24⅛
15⅝ 12½ MchGs 1.30b 9.0 10 2 14⅝ 14⅝ 14⅝
28⅝ 25½ MhWi pf2.67 10. 6 26¾ 26¾ 26¾+ ¼
26 23¾ MhWi pf2.12 8.7 6 24¾ 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
22⅝ 16⅞ MdCTel 1.68 7.7 7 31 20⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞— ⅛
16½ 13⅝ MidSUt 1.52 11. 6 1140 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
4½ 1⅝ MidlndM 38 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
27½ 14 MidRos 1.20 4.8 8 548 25 24⅞ 25 + ⅜
29¾ 18½ MillerW .90 4.2 8 50 21½ 21½ 21½+ ⅛
33½ 16½ MillBra .80 2.7 8 45 29⅞ 29¾ 29⅞+ ⅛
22⅞ 11½ MiDRav .40 2.2 12 38 18⅛ 17½ 18⅛+ ¾
25⅞ 19 MinnGs 1.94 3.0 5 8 24⅜ 23⅞ 24⅜+ ⅛
56 52½ MMM 2.40 4.4 10 769 55 54½ 54⅜
21¼ 18⅛ MinPL 1.94 9.7 5 73 20¼ 20 20
14½ 9⅛ MirroCp .96 7.0 9 34 13½ 13¼ 13¼— ¼
43⅝ 30½ Mshins 1.02 2.5 8 14 41½ 40⅞ 41½+ ½
59⅛ 46 MPacC 3 5.7 5 116 52⅞ 52½ 52⅜+ ⅛
13⅜ 10⅝ MoPSv 1b 9.2 8 15 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
25⅝ 21 MoPS pf2.44 11. 1 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
44⅝ 36¼ Mobil s 2.40 5.6 6 1577 42⅝ 41⅞ 42⅛+1⅛
2⅞ 1½ MobileH 13 19 2½ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
19⅞ 11½ MdMer .20 1.4 7 30 13⅞ 13½ 13⅞+ ⅛
14⅝ 9⅛ Mohusco .90 8.8 9 314 10½ 10 10⅛
14⅝ 8⅝ MohkDta 11 440 12¾ 12½ 12⅝+ ½
23⅛ 13½ MohkR 1.20 9.1 1119 6 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
18⅝ 14½ Monrh s 1 5.8 5 19 17⅛ 16⅞ 17⅛
49⅝ 17⅜ Monogr .52 1.2 8 95 45⅞ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅝
50⅛ 45 Monsan 3.40 6.3 6 265 54½ 53⅝ 54⅛

19⅝ 16 MntDU 1.50 8.5 7 14 17⅝ 17½ 17⅝+ ⅛
24⅝ 19½ MonPw 2.04 9.1 8 15 22⅝ 22¼ 22⅜— ⅛
21 18½ MonSt 1.80a 9.5 53 19 18⅝ 18⅞+ ⅛
10 7½ MONY .92e 10. 11 75 9⅛ 8⅞ 9 — ⅛
39⅜ 27 MoorM 1.12 3.2 6 211 35⅜ 35⅛ 35½+ ½
54⅞ 43⅜ Morgan 2.50 4.9 7 181 50⅞ 50¼ 50¾+ ¼
31⅞ 18⅛ MorKn 1.50 4.9 6 132 31 30⅛ 30⅞+ ⅜
20⅛ 13⅛ MorseSh .66 3.7 6 79 17⅞ 17⅜ 17⅞+ ¼
8⅞ 5⅛ MtgTrAm 8 24 8 7⅞ 7⅞+ ⅛
34⅞ 25⅜ MorNor 1.40 4.5 9 139 31⅜ 30⅞ 31⅛+ ⅜
52½ 36 Motrola 1.20 2.5 10 472 48⅛ 47⅜ 48½+ ⅞
40½ 24⅝ MtFuel 2.20 8.0 10 142 27½ 27 27½+ ⅛
27¾ 24⅛ MtSTel 2.32 9.0 7 78 26 25⅝ 25⅝— ⅛
14¾ 5⅛ Muntord 1.1 78 9⅛ 9 9
8¾ 4 Munfd pf.40 7.0 10 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 14 Munsng 1.20 8.1 12 8 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
15¾ 11⅝ MurphC 1.28 8.7 12 14 15 14⅜ 14⅜
74 40 MurpOil 1 1.4 12 126 69 67⅛ 69 +1⅝
21⅝ 14 MurryO 1 5.4 7 15 18½ 18⅜ 18½
14⅜ 12⅜ MutOm 1.32 9.9 18 13⅜ 13¼ 13⅜+ ⅛
15⅛ 7½ MyersL .50 4.6 7 58 11 10⅞ 10⅞

— N—N—N —

21⅛ 17⅝ NCH 3.4 9 266 19 18⅝ 18⅞— ⅛
16⅝ 12⅛ NCNB n .64 4.3 6 37 14⅞ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
81½ 56⅛ NCR 1.60 2.1 9 1140 75⅞ 75⅛ 75⅜— ½
79⅝ 17½ NLInd 1.20 4.3 10 668 28¼ 27½ 28 + ⅜
37 19 NLT 1.12 3.9 8 358 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅜
11⅛ 8⅛ NVF s 6 180 10⅜ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ¼
28½ 22 Nabisco 1.50 6.5 7 105 23⅝ 22⅞ 23¼+ ⅛
35⅜ 24⅜ Nalco 1.36 4.3 14 271 32⅛ 31½ 31⅞+ ⅜
33¼ 12¼ Norco .68 4.5 15 28 15⅝ 14⅞ 15 — ⅜
38 20⅝ Nashua 1.30 4.3 6 148 30½ 30⅛ 30⅜+ ⅛
50 22 NalAirl .50 1.1 67 252 47⅝ 47⅛ 47½— ⅛
25⅝ 14 NalCan .72 2.9 11 156 25⅛ 25 25
15½ 9 NtCtyL .60 5.0 8 15 12½ 12 12 — ⅜
35⅝ 27½ NtDetr 2 5.8 5 121 34¼ 34 34¼+ ⅛
28⅝ 18 NatDist 1.80 6.5 7 1271 28⅛ 26⅞ 27⅝+ ⅜
76½ 70⅝ NDist pf4.25 6.0 z10 70⅝ 70⅝ 70⅝
31 24⅝ NatFG 2.54 8.6 6 20 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝
26⅛ 24 NFG pf 2.30 9.2 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ¼
23⅛ 15½ NatGyp 1.32 6.1 5 142 21⅞ 20⅞ 21⅝+ ⅝
4⅜ 2½ NatHom 20 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝+ ⅛
15½ 7⅝ NtLibt n .28 2.0 9 211 14¼ 13⅞ 14 + ⅜
24⅝ 16¼ NMdCr s.40 2.7 11 372 21⅞ 21⅛ 21⅝+ ⅛
20 12½ NMedE s.50 2.7 11 302 18⅝ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
18⅞ 11⅝ NMineSv .56 3.8 20 7 15⅛ 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
21¾ 15⅛ NtPrest 1.50 8.3 10 19 18 17½ 18 + ⅜
33⅛ 18½ NtSemic 11 1247 28¼ 27½ 27⅝— ⅛
21⅛ 13 NtSvIn 1.08 5.6 6 36 19⅝ 18½ 19⅛+ ⅜
20¼ 14½ NStand 1.24 7.7 6 x10 16⅛ 15⅞ 16⅛+ ¼

35¾ 28⅞ NatlSII 2.60 7.5 5 130 34½ 34⅜ 34½+ ¼
5¾ 3⅝ NalTea 7 4 5⅝ 5 5⅝
57¾ 35⅝ Natom 2.20 4.1 6 290 53¾ 52⅛ 53⅛+1⅛
37⅜ 25 Natm pf1.60 4.6 31 35 34 34¾+1
28 20⅝ NevPw 2.72 7.9 8 49 27¼ 26¾ 27 + ¼
18 14⅝ NevP pf1.60 10. z410 15¾ 15½ 15¾+ ¾
23⅝ 20⅝ NEngEl 2.24 10. 6 53 22½ 22⅜ 22⅜
17⅜ 14⅛ NEnGE 1.60 9.7 6 24 16⅝ 16½ 16½
25¾ 17½ NENucl 3.26 1.1 19 398 25⅛ 23⅝ 24¾+1¼
30 26⅝ NEnP pf2.76 9.9 6 28 27¾ 27¾+ ⅛
36⅛ 31⅛ NEngT 3.16 9.3 8 24 34¼ 34 34 — ⅛
19 15⅝ NYSEG 1.76 10. 7 57 17 16⅞ 16⅞—
24⅜ 19⅝ NYS pf 2.12 11. 1 20 20 20 — ⅛
5½ 2⅛ Newcrp 6 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾
10¼ 8¼ Newell n .70 6.7 6 27 u10⅜ 9⅞ 10⅜+ ⅜
44 21¼ Newhall .80 2.0 8 12 39⅞ 39⅛ 39⅞+ ⅛
30⅞ 19⅝ Newmt 1.20 4.1 7 248 29⅝ 28⅞ 29⅛+ ½
95 66 Newt pf4.50 5.0 29 92 90 90 —4¼
17 7⅛ Newpark .20 1.3 13 298 15⅞ 14¾ 15¼+ ⅜
15⅝ 13 NiaMP 1.44 11. 7 157 13⅝ 13½ 13⅝+ ¾
12⅝ 9½ NiagSh 1.21e 9.7 30 12½ 12⅛ 12½+ ⅜
35⅜ 26⅛ NICOR 2.52 7.3 7 49 34⅞ 34⅜ 34½
28⅝ 20¾ NorfWn 1.92 7.2 5 230 26⅝ 26¼ 26½
26⅜ 18½ Norlin 1.60 6.8 4 50 23⅝ 23¼ 23½+
28⅞ 20⅞ Norris 1.40 5.6 7 112 25 24¼ 24⅞+ ⅜
38½ 14⅞ NACoal .64 2.1 8 63 30⅜ 30¼ 30⅜+ ¼
5¼ 2⅝ NoAMtg 12 5 4⅝ 5

34⅜ 24¼ NoAPhl 1.70 5.7 5 53 30 29½ 29¾— ¼
10⅝ 8⅝ NoestUt 1.10 11. 7 202 10⅛ 10 10 — ⅛
21⅜ 11 NCalSL .70 4.0 5 34 18 17½ 17½— ⅜
17¼ 14⅝ NIndPS 1.50 9.6 8 127 15¾ 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅛
51⅞ 32¼ NorNGs 3 6.0 7 136 50⅛ 50 50¼+ ⅛
93 84¼ NoNG pf6.84 8.1 z300 84¼ 84¼ 84¼
27⅛ 21⅜ NoStPw 2.28 9.2 7 284 25 24⅞ 24⅞— ⅛
43 36¼ NSPw pf3.60 9.9 z10 36½ 36½ 36½
103 95¼ NSPw pf8.80 9.1 z20 97 97 97 —1¼
43¾ 28⅞ NorTel s.80 390 41½ 40⅞ 41½+ ½
7⅜ 4½ Nthgate g 74 7⅜ 7 7⅜+ ⅜
48 27⅝ Nortrp 1.80 5.1 5 486 35⅝ 34⅞ 35⅛+ ⅜
37⅜ 22⅝ NwstAirl .80 2.6 9 1025 31⅜ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
29¼ 23 NwtBcp 1.32 4.8 7 229 27⅝ 27¼ 27¼
24⅝ 17 NwtEnr s1.30 5.8 6 764 22¾ 22 22½+ ½
37⅝ 23 NwtInd 2.05 5.7 7 271 36¼ 35⅜ 36 +
27 24 NwtP pf2.50 9.5 1 26¼ 26¼ 26¼
26⅜ 24 NwtP pf2.36 9.3 10 25⅜ 25¼ 25¼
12⅝ 9⅝ NwtMLf 1e 8.8 13 45 11⅜ 11¼ 11⅜
35⅛ 27½ NwSIW 1.80 6.4 5 60 28¼ 28⅛ 28⅛— ¼
34⅛ 22 Norton 1.40 4.4 7 37 32⅜ 32¼ 32¼— ½
20⅝ 14½ NorSim 1.04b 6.2 7 1657 17 16⅝ 16⅝+ ⅛
45⅛ 33½ NortS pf1.60 4.2 2 38 38 38 — ¾

34⅜ 27 Nucor s .36 1.1 7 135 33⅜ 32½ 33⅜+ ⅜

— O—O—O —

62 16⅝ OKC 1.20 2.4 11 532 50⅛ 48 49½— ¾
33⅜ 14⅝ Oakind .40 1.4 16 93 30⅛ 29⅞ 29⅜+ ⅜
20 15⅝ OakiteP 1.20 6.4 9 1 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
25⅞ 14⅝ OccIPet 1.25 5.2 8 1063 24¼ 23⅞ 24 + ¼
10⅛ 4⅛ OccIPet wt 138 9½ 9⅛ 9⅜
83 48½ OccIP pf3.60 4.6 10 77⅝ 75⅞ 77⅝+2⅝
80⅝ 48¼ OccIP pf 4 5.3 2 75¼ 73⅝ 75¼+ ⅝
25⅞ 22 OccIP pf2.50 11. 52 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ⅛
22⅝ 18⅝ OccIP pf2.12 11. 11 19⅝ 19 19 — ⅝
24⅛ 19⅛ OccIP pf2.30 11. 77 21⅝ 21¼ 21¼— ⅛
35⅝ 27¼ Ogden 2 6.2 5 52 33⅜ 31⅝ 32⅜ ⅜
53 43 Ogan pf1.87 3.8 2 49 49 49
18⅝ 14⅜ OhioEd 1.76 12. 12 386 15⅛ 15 15⅛
48⅝ 40 OhEd pf4.40 11. z130 41¼ 40⅝ 41¼+1⅛
49⅜ 40¼ OhEd pf4.44 10. z20 42½ 42½ 42½—1⅜
80 67½ OhEd pf7.24 10. z520 71 70 70 —2
92½ 73⅞ OhEd pf8.20 11. z50 77 77 77 —1⅛
106¾ 98⅝ OhE pf10.48 10. z7010 100 100 100 +1
111 100¾ OhE pf10.76 11. z100 101½ 101½ 101½
82½ 71 OhP pf 8.04 11. z1050 74 71¾ 71¾—1½
85½ 67 OhP pf87.60 10. z40 73 73 73 —1½
25⅜ 20⅛ OhP pfG2.27 11. 418 22¼ 21¼ 21½— ½
121¾ 110⅛ OhP pfF 14 12. z150 113⅜ 113¾ 113¾+1
87¼ 70⅝ OhP pfD7.76 10. z100 75 75 75
18⅜ 15⅝ OklaGE 1.40 9.8 11 66 16½ 16¼ 16¼
10 8½ OklGE pf.80 9.3 z220 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅛
26⅜ 18¼ OklaNG 1.80 7.2 7 46 25⅜ 24⅞ 25⅛— ⅛
25¾ 14½ Olin 1 4.6 7 198 22⅛ 21⅜ 21⅞— ¼
35⅛ 23 Omark 1.12 3.8 5 20 29⅞ 29⅜ 29⅝— ⅛
26¼ 16 Oneida .92 3.6 6 31 25⅝ 24¾ 25⅛+ ⅜
13¾ 9⅛ Opelika .84 6.5 5 6 12⅞ 12¾ 12⅞
14¼ 13⅜ OranRk 1.56 11. 7 31 14⅜ 14⅜ 14⅜— ¼
9 4⅝ Orange .20 2.9 4 63 7¼ 7 7 — ⅜
12⅛ 7⅛ OrionC .30 2.7 7 35 11½ 11⅛ 11¼
23⅝ 15⅛ OutMar 1.40 8.3 8 784 17⅞ 16¾ 16⅞+ ⅛
33⅛ 18⅝ OutletCo 1 4.8 6 38 21¾ 21 21 — ¾
18⅝ 13 OverhDr .84 4.9 6 16 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
25⅛ 16 OvrnTr 1.24 5.3 5 42 23⅞ 23 23⅛+ ⅜
34⅛ 20¼ OverSh .50b 1.6 6 532 31½ 31¼ 31⅜
34⅜ 24½ OwenC 1.20 4.0 8 161 30 29⅞ 30 + ⅛
24⅛ 17⅛ OwenIll 1.26 5.8 5 160 22½ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
76 60 OwnIl pf4.75 7.1 1 67 67 67 +1
12½ 8 Oxfrdin .68 6.4 5 1 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛

— P—Q —

22⅝ 15⅝ PHH Gp .64 3.0 10 59 21⅝ 21⅛ 21⅛— ½
12⅝ 8 PNBMt .96e 8.0 9 41 12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ⅛
32⅝ 23⅝ PPG 1.84 5.8 7 299 32 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 12⅝ PSA 4 225 22⅛ 21 22 +1¼
13½ 11½ PacAS 1.28 10. 31 12⅝ 12¼ 12¼— ¼
25⅞ 21⅝ PacGE 2.44 10. 6 1403 24¼ 23⅞ 24⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 18⅝ PacLtg 2 8.9 6 56 22⅝ 22⅛ 22⅜— ⅛
55⅝ 28⅝ PacLm 2.20 4.3 14 11 51⅜ 51⅜ 51⅜— ⅜
20⅝ 17 PNwTel 1.64 9.0 7 45 18⅛ 18 18⅛+ ⅛
23 19¼ PacPw 1.92 9.5 8 126 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
16⅛ 14 PacTT 1.40 10. 8 75 14⅛ 14 14
70 62 PacTT pf 6 9.5 z30 63⅜ 63 63 + ⅛
18⅝ 10 PacTin 1 5.6 7 7 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅝— ⅛
13⅝ 6⅞ PaineW .44 4.2 5 43 10½ 10¼ 10⅜— ⅛
17 12⅝ PalW pf1.30 9.2 17 14⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛+ ⅛
28⅜ 13⅝ PalmBc 1.20 6.4 4 106 18⅞ 18⅝ 18⅝
7⅞ 3⅛ Pamida .06i 48 3⅝ 3⅜ 3⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 5⅝ PanAm 3 1392 7 6⅞ 6⅞
55⅜ 36½ PanEP 3.10 5.8 7 275 54⅝ 53⅝ 53⅝— ⅛
22⅛ 14⅜ Papcft 1.14b 5.4 7 20 21⅜ 21⅛ 21⅛+ ⅛
22½ 10⅝ Pargas 1.08 5.1 10 41 21⅜ 21 21⅛— ⅛
34⅛ 18⅝ ParkDr s .24 .7 10 285 32⅝ 32⅛ 32½+ ⅜
30⅝ 22½ ParHan 1.20 4.0 8 201 30⅛ 30 30⅛— ⅛
17⅜ 15½ ParkPn s.36 2.3 9 38 15⅝ d15⅝ 15⅝
17 7 PatPtl 36 96 15⅜ 15½ 15⅝+ ⅛
25 15½ Paylsnw .60 2.5 9 22 24 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
29⅜ 18⅝ Peabdy .28b 1.2 9 75 23½ 23¼ 23¼— ¼
14 6 Pengo 36 76 12⅞ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
22½ 13⅜ PenCen 214 17⅝ 17 17 — ⅜
12 9⅝ PenCn prA 1 12 12 12 + ⅛
6½ 4⅝ PenCn prB 129 6 5⅞ 6 + ⅛
6⅛ 2⅝ PenDix 82 4½ 4⅛ 4½+ ⅛
10⅛ 7½ PennCp n.12 1.2 388 10 9½ 9⅞+ ⅛
40⅞ 28 Penney 1.76 5.6 8 260 31⅜ 31¼ 31⅜+ ½
21⅞ 18⅛ PaPL 2.04 10. 7 229 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
50½ 40⅛ PaPL pf4.40 9.8 z40 45½ 45 45 + ⅜
50¾ 42 PaPL pf4.50 10. z30 44 44 44
106 99 PaPL pf9.24 9.1 z50 102 102 102 — ½
111 100⅝ PaPL pf 11 11. z100 104 104 104
123½ 109 PaPL pf 13 12. z100 111 111 111 —1
84¾ 72½ PaPL pf 8 11. z100 74½ 74½ 74½— ½
92½ 78 PaPL pf8.70 11. z50 81¾ 81¾ 81¾— ¼
42½ 30½ Penwlt 2.20 6.6 7 114 33⅜ 33 33½+ ⅛
62¾ 46 Penw pf2.50 5.0 1 50½ 50½ 50½— ¼
26½ 19½ Penw pf1.60 7.6 16 21 20⅝ 21 + ⅛
48 26⅝ Pennzol 2.20 5.0 8 461 44⅜ 43⅝ 43⅞+ ⅛
14 9⅛ PeopDr .24 1.9 8 33 12⅝ 12⅜ 12⅝+ ⅛
39⅞ 31⅜ PeopGs 2.88 7.6 8 180 38 36⅞ 37⅝+ ⅝
32¼ 21⅜ PepsiCo 1.14 4.1 11 419 27⅝ 27½ 27⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 19⅝ PerkinE .52 1.8 11 415 29 28½ 29 + ½
17⅝ 7⅝ Pertec 10 148 12⅛ 11⅞ 12
45⅛ 31¼ Petrie 1.40 3.8 11 52 36⅝ 36⅝ 36⅝+ ½
49⅝ 27½ Petroln 1.04 2.2 11 x120 48 47⅝ 48 + ⅜
27⅜ 20⅞ PetRs 2.47e 9.3 26 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅝+ ⅛
25⅛ 19 PetRs pf1.75 7.2 16 24¼ 24 24¼+ ⅛
37 29 Pfizer 1.32 3.9 11 890 34 33⅝ 34 + ⅜
30¼ 19⅝ PhelpD 1 3.6 9 708 28⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
16 15 PhilaEl 1.80 12. 6 435 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅛
46½ 38⅞ PhilE pf4.40 11. z110 40 40 40 —1
81⅞ 73⅛ PhilE pf 7 9.2 z10 76 76 76
86⅜ 70 PhilE pf7.80 11. z530 74 73⅝ 74 — ½
84 69 PhilE pf7.75 11. z130 71½ 71½ 71½+ ½
30¼ 19⅝ PhilSub 1.10 3.9 9 39 28⅛ 27⅝ 28 + ¼
38⅝ 31⅜ PhilMr s1.25 3.4 10 654 37½ 36⅝ 37
8½ 3⅜ PhilInd .28 4.9 3 68 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 8⅝ PhilInd pf 1 9.9 x5 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
41⅞ 28⅝ PhilPet 1.40 3.4 8 767 40⅝ 40⅛ 40⅝+ ⅜
18 9⅛ PhilVH .60 4.8 5 42 12⅝ 12⅛ 12½— ⅛
15⅝ 8⅜ PiedAvt .24 1.7 5 83 14⅛ 14 14¼+ ⅛
20 15⅝ PieNG 1.56a 7.8 8 6 20 19⅝ 20 + ⅛
13⅛ 6 Pier1 .15e 1.2 8 68 12⅞ 12⅝ 12⅞+ ⅛
46⅛ 32 Pilsbry 1.52 3.9 8 37 38⅞ 38⅝ 38⅝+ ⅛
44⅝ 24½ Pioner 1.92 4.4 10 75 43⅝ 43⅛ 43⅜— ⅛
22⅝ 15⅝ PionrEl 8 39 17⅛ 16¾ 17⅛+ ⅛
30¼ 21⅜ PitnyB 1.20 4.0 8 61 29⅞ 29⅝ 29⅝+ ⅛
33⅛ 28 PitnB pf2.12 6.5 42 32⅝ 32⅜ 32⅝+ ⅛
26⅞ 16 Pittstn 1.20 5.2 16 535 23⅞ 23 23 — ⅜
10⅛ 5 PlanRsc 9 164 7¼ 7 7 + ⅛
23¼ 14½ Plantrn .16 .8 15 34 20⅝ 19⅞ 20⅝+ ⅝
31⅝ 10½ Playboy .12 .7 20 45 18⅝ 17⅞ 18 — ⅜
27¼ 19½ Plessey 1e 3.7 9 2 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 17 Pneumo 1 4.8 9 288 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
17¼ 11⅝ PogoPd .20b 1.3 10 211 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅝+ ¼
60⅝ 28⅝ Polaroid 1 3.5 9 322 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅜
30½ 14½ Pndrosa .40 2.0 6 193 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛
37⅝ 21½ PopTal 1.16 3.4 5 16 34 33⅝ 34
21⅞ 13 Portec .80b 4.3 9 35 18⅝ 18⅝ 18½+ ⅛
19⅝ 16⅝ PortGE 1.70 10. 11 83 16⅝ 16⅜ 16⅜
27⅝ 23½ PorG pf2.60 11. 9 23⅞ 23⅞ 23⅞— ⅛
38⅝ 27½ Potltch 1.16 3.2 8 18 35⅞ 35⅝ 35⅝— ⅛
15⅝ 12⅝ PotmEl 1.34 9.9 8 159 13⅝ 13⅜ 13⅝— ⅛
42½ 35 PotEl pf2.44 6.6 10 37⅛ 37⅛ 37⅛
52 44⅝ PotEl pf4.50 10. z200 45 45 45 — ⅜
35 21⅜ Premier .64 1.9 11 4 33⅜ 32⅜ 33⅛+ ⅛
16 12⅝ Presley s.36i 2.9 5 115 12⅝ 12¼ 12½— ⅛
19⅝ 14⅝ PrimeC s 18 166 17⅜ 17 17½+ ¼
93 72⅛ ProctG 3.40 4.4 11 507 78⅝ 77¾ 78 — ½
18⅞ 9⅛ PrdRsh s.44 2.9 8 12 15⅜ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
28 18⅝ Proler .50e 2.1 7 14 24⅜ 24 24⅜+ ⅛
18½ 15⅛ PSvCol 1.60 10. 10 237 16 15⅞ 16 + ⅛
24⅛ 20⅝ PSCol pf2.10 9.5 7 22 22 22 — ⅛
27¼ 24 PSInd 2.32 9.1 7 123 25½ 25¼ 25⅜
82½ 74 PSIn pf 7.15 9.0 z5000 79¼ 79¼ 79¼+1¼
103½ 97¼ PSIn pf 8.96 9.1 z2400 98⅝ 98⅝ 98⅝+ ⅛
22½ 17½ PSvNH 2.12 11. 6 63 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝+ ⅛
21½ 18⅛ PSvNM 1.92 9.6 8 50 20⅛ 20 20⅛
23⅝ 20 PSvEG 2.20 11. 7 2521 20⅝ 20⅛ 20¼— ⅛
59½ 48½ PSEG pf5.05 10. z30 51 50½ 50½—1½
62⅝ 51⅝ PSEG pf5.28 9.5 z510 55⅝ 54 55⅝+2⅝
25⅛ 21⅝ PSEG pf2.17 9.7 256 22⅜ 21⅞ 22⅛+ ⅛
27⅛ 24⅝ PSEG pf2.43 9.8 3 25 24⅝ 24⅝— ⅛
87⅜ 74½ PSEG pf8.08 10. z30 78⅛ 78⅛ 78⅛+ ⅛
87⅝ 75½ PSEG pf7.40 9.7 z410 78 76 76 —2⅝
11⅜ 5½ Publick 166 8½ 8¼ 8½+ ⅛
7 3½ Pueblo 5 7 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
7⅛ 4⅛ PR Cem 6 21 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
18⅛ 15⅝ PgSPL 1.64 9.9 8 81 16⅝ 16½ 16½— ⅛
47⅜ 29⅛ Pullmn 1.60 4.2 8 393 38⅛ 37⅞ 38
20 14⅝ Purex 1.16 6.8 7 135 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 + ⅛
9¾ 3 PurlmFa 192 8½ 8¼ 8⅜
30¾ 22½ Purolt 1.32 4.5 8 34 29⅝ 29⅛ 29⅛— ¼
27⅞ 21¼ QuakO 1.20 4.5 7 199 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛+ ⅛
24½ 12⅝ QuakStO 1 4.8 10 250 21 20⅝ 20⅞+ ⅛
33 18⅝ Quanex s 1 3.8 9 8 26⅝ 26⅛ 26⅛— ⅜
12⅛ 4⅞ Questor .20 2.8 13 52 7⅜ 7⅛ 7¼

— R—R—R —

33⅜ 23 RCA 1.60 6.3 7 441 25½ 25⅜ 25⅛
41¾ 37 RCApf 3.50 8.5 z100 41 41 41 +1⅜
74 52½ RCA pf 4 7.1 14 56⅜ 56½ 56½+ ⅛
12½ 9⅛ RLC s .44 4.1 5 63 11 10⅝ 10¾— ⅛
15⅝ 9½ RTE .60 5.9 6 27 10½ 10⅜ 10⅛
15⅝ 10 RalsPur .58 5.0 9 403 11⅝ 11⅝ 11⅝+ ⅛
17 6⅜ Ramad .12e 1.1 20 595 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ½
23 13⅝ Ranco .76 4.3 10 45 17⅝ 17¼ 17¼+ ⅛
18¼ 11½ RapAm .60e 3.5 4 215 17 16⅝ 17 + ⅜
63 41½ RapA pf 3 4.9 1 60⅝ 60⅝ 60⅝— ¼
40⅝ 24½ Raybt 1.60b 5.4 5 2 29⅝ 29½ 29⅝+ ¼
27⅛ 14⅝ Raymdint 1 5.3 5 51 19 18⅝ 19 + ⅜
58½ 42½ Raythn 1.60 2.9 10 206 56⅜ 55 55½— ⅜
32¼ 18⅝ ReadBat 1 3.7 9 60 27⅝ 26½ 26⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 12¼ RltRef 1.63e 12. 8 6 13½ 13½
7⅝ 3½ Redmn .09e 1.3 6 479 7 6⅝ 7 + ⅜
10¼ 7⅛ ReeceCp .60 6.4 6 6 9⅜ 9¼ 9⅜
33⅞ 24⅝ ReevsB 2 6.9 4 31 29½ 29 29⅛— ⅜
15⅝ 10⅝ ReichCh .74 5.5 10 69 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ¼
65 29⅝ ReinEl 1.60 2.5 13 466 64 62½ 63½+1⅛
50⅛ 30½ RelGp 1.60b 3.3 5 211 49 47 49 +1⅜
27⅝ 23⅝ RelG pf 2.60 11. 3 24⅜ 24⅛ 24⅛— ⅛
28½ 25 Relin pf2.68 9.8 19 27⅛ 27⅝ 27⅝+ ⅛
11⅞ 5⅝ RepAir .20 2.3 5 241 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝+ ⅛
7½ 1⅛ RepAir wt 112 3¼ 3⅛ 3⅛
30 11⅞ RepCp .60b 2.1 5 12 28⅝ 28⅝ 28⅝— ⅛
24 13⅝ RepFnS s.92 4.4 4 78 21 21 21
3 1⅝ RepMtg 20 2 2 2 — ⅛
29⅝ 21⅛ RepStl 2 7.2 3 119 27⅝ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
30 20⅝ RepTex 1 3.8 6 17 26⅝ 26¼ 26¼— ⅜
28⅝ 9 ResvOil .30 1.1 13 1989 27⅝ 26⅜ 27⅝+1
41⅛ 19⅛ RsOil pf1.75 4.4 229 40 38⅞ 39⅞+1½
32⅛ 26⅜ RevcoD .80 3.1 10 271 26 25⅛ 25⅜— ⅛
16 11⅝ Revere 3 74 16½ 16 16 — ⅛
57 44½ Revlon 1.56 3.1 13 531 51¼ 50⅝ 51⅛+ ⅜
22½ 12⅛ Rexham .60 3.5 7 86 17⅝ 16⅞ 17⅛+ ½
19⅝ 15⅛ Rexnrd .96 5.2 6 140 18⅝ 17⅝ 18⅛+ ⅜
65 54⅛ Reynln 3.80 6.2 6 306 62⅝ 61⅞ 61⅞— ½
50¾ 48⅝ Reyln pf4.10 8.3 68 49½ 49⅜ 49½+ ⅛
37⅝ 29⅛ RevMtl 2.20 6.1 4 728 36⅛ 35½ 36⅛+ ⅝
25¼ 16½ RichCo 1.20 6.5 4 23 18⅝ 18½ 18½— ½
31 19⅝ RchMer 1.20 5.0 9 91 24⅜ 24 24
21⅝ 15⅝ RiegT 1.60 8.9 6 31 18⅛ 18 18
38⅝ 23⅜ RioGran 1 2.8 6 145 35⅝ 34¼ 35½+1
20 13⅝ RioGr pf .80 4.3 72 18½ 17⅞ 18½+ ½
26⅛ 16⅜ RiteAid .54 2.2 9 122 24⅜ 24 24⅜+ ⅜
27 17 Robshw 1.30 6.7 7 38 19⅜ 19⅜ 19½
35 22⅝ Robtsn 1.90 5.9 7 7 32¼ 32¼ 32¼
12⅝ 8½ Robins .40 4.3 9 404 10 9⅛ 9¼— ⅛
19⅝ 15⅝ Roch 1.48 9.2 7 153 16⅜ 16⅛ 16⅛
20⅞ 16⅝ RochTl 1.56 8.2 7 23 19 18⅝ 19 + ½
19½ 10⅝ Rockwr 1 5.7 6 10 17⅝ 17⅜ 17⅜— ⅛
42⅜ 30⅝ Rockwl 2.60 6.3 6 167 41⅝ 41⅛ 41½— ⅛
104 78⅛ Rklnl pf4.75 4.7 1 102 102 102 —1
38⅛ 28 Rklnl pf1.35 3.6 2 37 37 37 — ¼
46⅜ 30½ RohmH 2 4.6 7 185 43⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 10 Rohrlnd 5 69 14⅛ 14⅛ 14¼+ ⅜
25⅞ 16¼ Rollins .72 2.9 11 304 24⅜ 24⅛ 24½+ ⅛
40 28⅜ Rolm s 21 119 32⅛ 31 31⅛— ½
6¼ 2½ Ronson 8 3⅜ 3¼ 3⅜
11⅞ 9⅝ Roper s .90 8.4 6 50 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
21½ 13⅝ Rorer .76 4.8 9 502 16⅞ 15⅝ 15⅞— ⅛
32⅛ 15 Rosario .60 1.9 14 221 32⅛ 31½ 31⅞— ⅛
38⅝ 15⅝ Rowan .10 .3 13 191 29⅝ 28⅝ 28⅞+ ⅛
19½ 13 RC Cos 1.04 7.4 36 34 14 13⅞ 14 + ⅛
76⅛ 57⅜ RoylD 5.09e 6.8 4 52 75⅛ 75 75⅛+ ⅛
33½ 21¾ Rubbrm .92 3.3 11 122 28 27⅝ 2X
12⅞ 9⅝ RussTog .88 8.6 6 46 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
22⅝ 14⅝ RyanH 1 4.7 8 60 21⅛ 21½ 21½
30⅜ 18⅝ RyderS 1b 4.2 7 70 24⅜ 23⅝ 24

— S—S—S —

10⅜ 5⅝ SCA .35i 4.0 11 332 8⅝ 8½ 8⅝+ ⅛
32 16¼ SCM 1.30 4.3 6 356 30⅜ 29⅝ 30⅛+ ⅜
26⅛ 12⅝ SPSTec .50 2.0 8 153 24⅝ 24¼ 24⅝+ ⅛
46⅝ 24⅜ Sabine .56 1.2 39 106 45¼ 44¼ 45 + ½
19⅛ 8 Safadin .32 1.8 14 96 17⅜ 17⅜ 17⅜
46 34⅝ Safewy 2.60 6.7 7 141 39 38⅝ 38⅝
15⅝ 7⅛ SagaCp .44 4.7 28 27 ⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝+ ⅛
32⅝ 21⅜ SJoMn 1.40 4.9 9 153 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅝+ ⅛
13⅝ 11⅛ StJoLP 1.26 10. 8 9 12⅛ 11⅞ 12⅛+ ⅛
60⅞ 34⅝ StLSaF 2.50 4.5 8 40 57⅝ 55½ 56⅞—1
11½ 10 SPaul 1a 9.6 23 10½ 10⅛ 10⅜
34⅝ 27⅜ StRegP 1.80 5.8 6 96 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅝+ ⅜
8⅜ 5½ Salant .40 6.7 7 45 6⅛ 5⅞ 6
19⅝ 5 Sambos 562 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅛+ ⅛
16 14 SDieGs 1.52 10. 10 135 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
18⅝ 9⅛ SJuanR 1.05i 6.8 13 55 15⅛ 15⅝ 15⅝+ ⅛
27⅝ 12⅝ Sanders .50 2.0 11 67 25⅝ 25⅛ 25⅛+ ⅜
57⅜ 29⅝ SFeInd 2.40 5.2 6 547 47⅜ 46½ 46½—1
14⅛ 8 SFeln pf .50 3.9 21 13 12⅝ 12⅝+ ¼
40⅝ 18⅛ SFeInt .72 2.5 28 678 28⅝ 27⅛ 28⅛+1⅛
19⅛ 13 SgfWel .88 6.2 6 10 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 4⅜ SaulRE 17 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅝+ ⅛
10⅝ 6⅜ SavASto 13 53 9⅛ 9 9⅛+ ⅛
15 7 SavOnD .40 3.5 8 59 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
12⅝ 9⅝ SavEIP 1 9.8 4 10 11⅛ 10⅝ 11⅛
15 11⅝ SavE A 1.34 10. 1 13 13 13 — ⅛
13⅝ 11 SavE pf1.28 12. 2 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅛
19⅛ 11⅝ Savin .70 3.9 3 183 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅛
8⅛ 4⅝ Saxon 7 854 7⅛ 6½ 7 + ⅜
6½ 2⅝ Schaefer 91 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛
36 27⅛ SchrPlo 1.44 4.4 8 282 33¼ 32⅝ 32⅞— ½
14⅝ 9 Schlitz .38i 25 225 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
86⅛ 66⅝ Schlmb s1.10 1.3 19 696 83⅝ 82⅝ 83
33⅝ 25⅛ SciAtla s.16 .5 38 34 31½ 30⅝ 31½+ ⅜
27¼ 18 SCOA s 1 4.0 7 75 25⅝ 25⅜ 25⅛+1⅛
5½ 3⅛ ScottLad 8 25 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛+ ⅛
35⅛ 22 ScotFet 1.80 6.2 6 22 29⅛ 29 29
26 15⅝ ScottF .80 3.2 9 6 25 25 25 + ⅛
19⅝ 13⅛ ScottP .92 5.1 6 382 18⅛ 18 18 — ⅛
16⅝ 8⅝ Scottys .40 2.8 8 69 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
23⅝ 17¼ Scovill 1.40 7.3 6 48 19½ 19⅛ 19⅛
10⅛ 6⅞ Scudder 20 36 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
9⅝ 8⅛ Scud pf .81e 9.0 40 9⅛ 9 9 — ⅛
14⅛ 11⅝ SeaCA pf1.46 12. 11 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
32⅜ 15⅝ SeaCont .42 2.1 6 92 20 19⅝ 19⅞— ⅛
35⅝ 23⅝ SeabCL 2.20 7.7 5 150 29⅛ 28⅛ 28⅝— ⅛
18⅜ 9⅝ SeaWA .40b 3.2 6 64 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
31⅝ 23 Seafst 1.12 3.7 7 32 29⅞ 29⅞ 29⅞
34⅝ 24⅛ Seagrm p1.12 11 58 30⅛ 30½ 30⅛
21⅝ 10½ Seagrv .27e 1.3 8 74 u22 21⅛ 21½— ⅛
19⅛ 15⅛ SealAir n.44 2.4 11 120 18⅛ 17⅝ 18½+1
29¼ 19⅛ SealPw 1.30 4.6 7 8 28 28 28
16⅝ 10⅝ SearleG .52 3.2 11 449 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 18⅜ Sears 1.28 6.5 7 840 19⅝ 19⅛ 19⅝+ ⅛
14⅝ 5⅝ Seatrain 63 104 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 26½ SecPac n1.80 5.9 5 157 31⅛ 30⅝ 30⅝— ⅜
48⅛ 24⅛ Sedco .64 1.7 18 235 37½ 36⅝ 37½+1
14⅛ 11 SeigLt 1.20b 11. 5 10 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ SvCpInt .34 3.6 5 41 9⅛ 9⅛ 9⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 7⅝ Shakspr .52 4.0 9 21 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
19⅝ 11⅛ Shaklee .74 4.3 5 36 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅛
43⅝ 21 Shapell .15 .3 5 18 43⅛ 42⅝ 43⅛
18½ 8½ ShearH .48b 3.0 4 130 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛+ ⅛
44⅝ 30⅛ ShellOil 2 4.6 7 1698 43⅝ 43 43½+1
33⅛ 28⅜ ShellT s2.39i 8.2 5 1 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛
13⅛ 8⅝ ShelGlo .70 7.0 4 51 10⅛ 10 10
20 14⅝ ShelG pf1.35 8.3 2 16⅛ 16⅛ 16⅛
17⅝ 14 ShelG pf1.40 9.3 5 15 15 15 — ⅛
28⅝ 19⅝ Shrwin 18 90 27 26½ 26⅜+ ⅛
57 44 Shrw pf 4.40 8.9 z20 49½ 49½ 49½— ½
14⅝ 12½ SierPac 1.34 9.7 7 19 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝
34⅝ 19⅝ Signal 1 3.0 7 471 34⅛ 33⅝ 33⅝
38½ 28⅝ Signode 1.72 4.8 7 147 36⅛ 35⅝ 36⅛+1⅛
21½ 12⅛ SimPrec .28 1.8 12 46 16 15⅝ 15⅝
13⅝ 8⅝ SimpPat .56 5.1 12 218 11⅛ 10⅝ 11 — ⅛
19⅝ 11⅛ Singer .40 3.3 5 189 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
36 30 Singr pf3.50 11. 19 31 30⅝ 30⅝+ ⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ Skyline .48 4.2 9 117 11⅝ 11 11⅛+ ⅜
24⅝ 17⅛ SmithA 1.40 6.7 3 15 20⅝ 20½ 20⅝+ ¼
63⅝ 39 SmithIn 1.12 1.9 11 370 60⅛ 60⅛ 60⅛+ ⅛
49 38⅛ Smtkln s1.44 3.0 14 420 47½ 46⅛ 47½+ ⅜
29⅝ 14⅝ SmithTr 1 3.3 9 217 u30¼ 29⅛ 29⅝+ ⅛
23⅝ 16½ Smucker 1 4.7 7 18 21⅛ 20⅝ 21⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 20⅛ SnapOn s.80 3.2 13 280 24⅝ 24⅛ 24⅝+ ⅛
10⅛ 7⅛ SonyCp .10e 1.2 17 59 8½ 8⅛ 8⅛
21½ 16½ SooLIn s 8 9 18⅝ 18⅝ 18⅝
6½ 2⅛ SoAtlFn 9 5⅛ 5 5
18⅛ 15 SCrEG 1.68 11. 9 88 16⅛ 16 16 — ⅛
20⅛ 16⅛ SoJerIn 1.74 9.0 9 4 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛
55½ 26⅜ Soutdwn .60 1.2 7 2 51 51 51
17 11½ SoetBk .80 5.0 6 24 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ½
7⅝ 6⅛ SoetPS s 5 21 7 7 7 + ⅛
27⅜ 23½ SCalEd 2.48 9.5 6 614 26⅛ 26 26⅛
16⅛ 12 SouthCo 1.54 12. 9 860 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
19⅝ 17½ SoInGE 1.52 8.9 6 1 19 19 19
47 29½ SoNRes 1.50 3.4 9 32 44⅝ 44⅝ 44⅝+ ⅛
41 34½ SNETel 3.60 9.3 6 13 38⅝ 38⅝ 38⅝
48⅛ 41½ SoNE pf3.82 9.1 15 42 41⅞ 41⅞—1⅛
37⅝ 25 SouPac 2.40 7.1 6 198 34⅝ 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
58⅝ 44⅝ SouRy 3.20 5.8 6 169 55⅝ 55 55½+ ⅛
29⅛ 26⅝ SoRy pf2.60 9.6 12 27⅛ 27 27 — ⅛
28⅝ 18½ SoUnCo 1.76 6.3 8 46 28⅝ 27⅝ 28 — ⅛
33⅛ 25⅛ Soutind .84 2.9 10 45 29⅛ 29⅛ 29⅛
41 34⅛ SouRoyl s 21 99 38 36⅛ 37⅝+ ⅛
23½ 16⅛ SwtAir s.28 1.2 6 75 23⅛ 23 23½+ 10
29⅝ 22⅛ SwtBsh 1.24 5.8 7 46 25 25 25
24 10⅝ SwtFore .40 2.1 4 748 19⅝ 18⅛ 19⅛+1
13⅝ 11½ SwtGas n1.10 9.2 9 18 12 11⅛ 12 + ⅛
14⅝ 13 SwtPS 1.28 9.4 4 90 13⅝ 13⅛ 13⅝+ ⅛
18⅛ 10 Sparton .80 4.7 6 15 17½ 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅛
29⅛ 15⅝ SpectPh 15 64 28 26⅝ 27½+ ½
23½ 12⅝ SperHut 1 6.0 5 31 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 30⅛ SperHu pf 3 9.0 12 34 33⅝ 33⅝— ⅛
52⅜ 37⅝ Sperry 1.56 3.2 8 657 50⅛ 49⅛ 49⅝— ⅛
20⅛ 14 SprngsM 1.20 6.8 5 69 17⅝ 17⅛ 17⅝+ ⅛
26⅛ 19⅝ Squarb 1.50 6.5 8 233 23⅝ 22⅝ 23 — ⅛
37⅛ 25½ Squibb 1.08 3.3 12 300 33⅝ 32⅞ 33
15⅛ 11⅛ StaRite n.70 5.1 7 3 13⅛ 13⅛ 13⅛
27⅛ 16½ Staley 1 3.9 16 1231 25⅝ 24⅝ 25⅝+1⅛
29⅜ 22⅝ StBrnd 1.48 5.8 10 1724 25⅝ 24⅛ 25½— ¼
34⅛ 19⅛ StBPnt .64 2.7 10 16 24⅛ 24 24 — 1
20⅜ 13 StdMotA .64 3.8 7 155 17½ 17 17 — ⅛
38⅛ 41½ StOilCl 2.80U 5.1 7 1066 56 55⅛ 54½+1
69 49⅛ StOilnd 3 4.6 8 867 66⅛ 65⅛ 65⅛
69⅛ 32½ StOilOh 1.20 1.8 12 563 67⅛ 66⅛ 66⅛+1⅛
12⅝ 7⅛ StPacCp .60 5.3 4 103 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛+ ⅛
19⅛ 12⅝ Standex .75 4.3 7 16 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅛+ ⅛
32⅝ 22⅝ StanW 1.24 3.9 8 166 32 31⅝ 32 + ⅛
32⅝ 22⅝ Starret 1.48 4.8 6 4Y31⅛ 31 31 — ⅛
6⅛ 3⅛ StMutInv 12 5 5 5 5
11½ 9⅛ StaMSe 1.65 10. 40 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛
24⅝ 19 StaufCh s1.10 4.7 8 965 23½ 23 23⅛+ ⅛
4⅜ 3⅛ Steego .12b 3.0 6 30 4⅛ 4 4
12⅝ 8⅝ Sterchi .68 6.5 5 21 10⅛ 10½ 10½— ⅛
9½ 6⅝ SterlBcp .66 7.3 6 222 9½ 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
21⅛ 14 SterlDg .84 5.1 10 1527 16⅝ 16⅛ 16½
25½ 13⅝ Sterndnt .60 2.6 10 59 23⅝ 23⅛ 23⅝+ ⅛
18⅝ 13⅛ StevenJ 1.20b 8.1 4 54 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
36 26½ StewWa s1.88 5.5 8 55 34⅝ 34 34⅛— ⅛
37⅝ 22⅝ StokVC 1.32 4.2 8 142 31⅝ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
50⅛ 37⅝ StoneW 2.75e 5.8 9 2 47⅛ 47⅛ 47⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 10⅝ StonCon .60 2.6 10 12 23⅛ 23⅛ 23⅛— ⅛
20⅛ 14⅝ StopShp 1.20 6.6 5 16 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛+ ⅛
23⅛ 14⅛ StorTec s 13 2203 19 17⅝ 18⅝— ⅛
46½ 26 StorerB 1.30 2.8 11 29 46⅛ 45½ 46 + ⅛
16⅛ 12½ StridRit 1.08 7.3 6 20 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ⅛
51⅛ 23⅛ StuWor 1.25 2.4 11 83 51⅛ 51⅛ 51⅛— ⅛
4⅛ 2⅛ SuavSho .20 4.8 9 37 4⅛ 3⅛ 4⅛+ ⅛
35⅛ 16½ SubPrG 1.44 4.3 9 151 33⅛ 32⅜ 33⅛+ ½
34⅝ 22 SunChm .60 1.8 5 20 33⅝ 33⅛ 33⅝+ ⅛
28⅝ 19⅛ SunEl .60 2.4 13 57 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛
70⅛ 36⅛ SunCo 3 4.6 5 402 66⅛ 65⅝ 65⅝— ⅛
73 37½ SunC pf 2.25 3.3 16 68 67⅝ 67⅝— ⅛
25 16⅝ Sunbm 1.50 7.4 7 188 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
34 19 Sundstr 1.20 3.8 9 271 31⅝ 31⅝ 31⅝+ ⅛
81 50 Sunds pf3.50 4.6 2 76½ 76½ 76½+1
17½ 9 SunsM .48 2.5 10 316 16⅛ 15⅝ 16 + ⅜
22⅝ 15⅝ SuprVal .66 3.0 10 69 22 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅛
503 262½ SuprOil 2.80 .6 30 221 481 467 480 +15
19⅛ 18⅛ SupmkG .48 2.7 6 277 18⅛ 17⅝ 18 + ⅜
38½ 23½ Supm pf1.30 3.5 2 37 36½ 37 —1
12½ 4½ Supscp 12 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ SutroM .97e 8.2 11 24 11⅛ 11½ 11⅛+ ⅛
28⅝ 19⅛ Swank 1.40a 6.6 6 15 21⅛ 21 21⅛+ ⅛
24⅛ 14½ Sybron 1.08 5.7 10 54 19⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
40 30 Sybrn pf2.40 7.2 7 33⅛ 33½ 33½— ⅛
15⅝ 7⅝ Systron .10 .7 33 6 14⅝ 14⅛ 14⅝

— T—T—T —

17⅛ 11⅝ TRE s .84 5.6 11 292 15⅛ 14⅝ 15
42⅝ 33⅛ TRW 2 5.2 7 199 38½ 38⅝ 38½+ ⅛
80 63⅝ TRW pr4.50 6.1 1 73½ 73½ 73½— ½
31½ 17½ TaftBrd .76 2.6 9 45 28⅝ 28⅛ 28⅛+ ½
7⅛ 1⅝ Talcott 96 6⅜ 6⅛ 6⅜+ ⅛
15⅝ 9⅝ Talley 1 9.8 8 60 10⅝ 10 10⅛+ ⅛
15⅝ 10½ Talley pf 1 9.3 13 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝+ ⅛
19⅛ 16½ TampE 1.44 8.2 8 143 17⅝ 17⅝ 17⅝+ ⅛
34⅛ 17⅝ Tandy 8 1305 26½ 25⅝ 26⅛+ ⅛
6⅛ 3⅝ Tandycft n 3 121 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
13⅝ 7⅝ Tappan .40 3.3 18 24 12⅛ 12 12⅛+ ⅛
16⅝ 9 Tcincolr .72 5.0 5 49 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
18⅛ 7⅝ Technicn 14 80 16⅝ 16⅛ 16⅛
59½ 39 Teldnx .64 1.1 13 376 56½ 56 56½+ ⅜
11⅛ 4⅛ Telecor 6.60c 3 18 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛
154½ 83⅛ Teledn 9.92i 6.9 6 504 147⅛ 144 144 —3
21⅛ 8⅛ Telprmt 18 219 17½ 17 17⅛— ⅛
9⅛ 3⅛ Telex 15 148 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
39½ 29 Tenneco 2.20 5.7 8 1074 38⅝ 38⅛ 38⅝+ ⅛
89½ 82⅛ Tenc pr7.40 8.7 127 85⅛ 85 85⅛+ ⅛
145 108½ Teanc pf5.50 3.9 7 142⅛ 142 142⅛+1⅛
30½ 14½ Teradyn 12 68 22⅛ 22⅛ 22⅛+ ½
19⅛ 6⅛ Tesoro 7 517 16 15⅛ 15⅛+ ⅛
33⅛ 19⅛ Tesor pf2.16 7.6 56 28⅝ 27⅝ 28⅛+ ⅛
29½ 22½ Texaco 2.16 7.6 6 3580 28½ 28 28⅛+ ⅛
45⅛ 35⅛ TexCm 1.40 3.2 9 70 44⅛ 44 44⅛+ ⅛
57⅛ 32 TexEst 2.70 4.9 9 512 54⅝ 54⅛ 54⅝+ ⅛
27⅛ 25⅛ TxET pf2.40 9.3 1 25⅛ 25⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
30 26⅛ TxET pf2.87 10. 18 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
49⅛ 34⅝ TexGT 2.92 6.1 8 27 48 47⅛ 48 + ⅛
24½ 16 TexInd .68 2.8 5 76 21⅛ 20⅛ 21½+ ⅛
100 75⅛ TexInst 2 2.1 14 347 94⅛ 93⅛ 94⅛+ ⅛
15¼ 5⅛ TexInt 236 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛+ ¼
47¼ 25⅛ TexOGs .44 1.0 11 83 46⅛ 46 46
21⅛ 18 TexUtil 1.64 8.6 7 506 19⅛ 19 19
29 18 TexaglF 1.20 4.3 12 323 28⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛+ ⅛
48⅛ 35⅛ Texalf pf 3 6.1 53 u49 47⅛ 49 +2
13½ 4⅛ TexfI Ind 3 23 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
33½ 23⅛ Textron 1.80 6.4 6 102 28⅛ 28 28
37 22 Texfr pf2.08 6.7 1 31⅛ 31⅛ 31⅛— ⅛
44 27⅛ Thiokol 1.55 3.7 7 33 41⅛ 41⅛ 41⅛+ ⅛
46⅛ 39⅛ ThmBet 1.52 3.4 12 27 45 44⅛ 45 + ⅛
14⅛ 8⅛ Thomin .52b 4.7 5 9 11 11 11
33⅛ 20 ThmJW 1.80 6.8 6 166 26½ 26⅛ 26⅛
17⅛ 9½ Thrifty .40 4.3 11 53 14⅛ 14⅛ 14⅛+ ⅛
28⅛ 19⅛ Tidwatr .90 3.6 10 224 24⅛ 24½ 24⅛+ ⅛
34⅛ 19 Tigerint .80 3.2 6 456 25 24⅛ 24⅛+ ⅛
49 35⅛ Timeln 1.66 3.8 8 177 44⅛ 43⅛ 43⅛
34⅛ 26½ Timl pfB1.57 4.9 26 32⅛ 32⅛ 32⅛— ⅛
36 26⅛ TimesM 1.20 3.6 8 41 33⅛ 33 33⅛+ ½
63½ 45 Timkn 3 5.0 6 19 60⅛ 60⅛ 60⅛+ ⅛
9 6⅛ TonkaCp 2 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
31⅛ 19⅛ ToddSh 5 84 28 27⅛ 27½— ⅛
25⅛ 12⅛ Tokheim .60 3.4 8 42 18⅛ 17⅛ 17⅛— ⅛
24 19 TolEdis 2.20 11. 7 68 20⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅛
26⅛ 20⅛ TolEd pf2.36 11. 3 22½ 22⅛ 22⅛
15⅛ 7⅛ TonkaCp 12 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛
14⅛ 8⅛ TootRol .40b 3.1 6 8 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛+ ⅛
29⅛ 17⅛ TaroCo .88 3.8 8 37 23½ 22⅛ 23⅛+ ⅛
26⅛ 18⅛ TayRUs n 12 320 23⅛ 21⅛ 23⅛+1⅛
22 15⅛ Tracor s.40 1.9 8 224 21⅛ 20⅛ 20⅛+ ⅛
23½ 17½ Trane s .92 4.2 9 149 22 21½ 22
38⅛ 27⅛ TranUn 2.36 6.8 7 37 34½ 34 34½+ ⅛
30⅛ 13⅛ TW Corp 4 330 18⅛ 18½ 18⅛— ⅛
23½ 17½ TWC pf 2 10. 8 19⅛ 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
18 15⅛ TWC pf1.90 12. 37 16⅛ 16 16⅛— ⅛
29⅛ 28 TWC pf 2.66 9.5 14 28 d27⅛ 28 — ⅛
20⅛ 14⅛ Transm 1 5.6 5 512 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
22½ 19½ Tranlne 2.04 10. 33 20 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅛
32⅛ 16⅛ Transco 1.24 4.0 13 203 31⅛ 30⅛ 31⅛+ ⅛
14½ 7½ Transcn .60 5.5 9 48 11½ 10⅛ 11
79¼ 68½ TrGP pf6.65 9.7 z200 69 68½ 68½—1⅛
103½ 96⅛ TrG pf 10.32 10. z40 99⅛ 99⅛ 99⅛

97⅛ 88½ TrGP pf8.64 9.5 z60 91 91
26⅞ 23⅛ TrGP pf2.50 10. 6 24⅛
18½ 12⅛ TrnsOh .40b 2.8 4 1 14⅛
26 19⅛ Tranwy 1.80 7.3 5 47 24⅝
40⅛ 30⅛ Travlrs 2.08 5.5 4 830 37⅝
44⅛ 33⅛ Travelr pf 2 4.0 5 40⅛
20⅛ 16⅛ TriCon 2.01e 11. 34 18⅛
4 3⅛ TriSoM 5 25 3⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ Triaind .30r 3.1 7 17 9⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ TriaPC .84 3.8 8 40 22⅛
13 6⅛ Trico .18 1.8 10 30 10⅛
37⅛ 15⅛ Trinlyin 1 2.8 12 285 35⅛
17½ 14⅛ TucsEP 1.42 8.9 7 95 16
46⅛ 24⅛ TCFox 1.40a 3.2 7 734 44
24⅛ 17 TwinDs 1 5.0 6 40 20⅛
25⅛ 14⅛ TycoLab 1 4.3 4 x127 23
19⅛ 13⅛ TylerCp .45 2.8 7 31 16⅛
44⅛ 27⅛ Tymshr 15 112 42⅛

— U—U—U —

45⅛ 20⅛ UAL 1 3.8 4 266 27
26½ 16⅛ UGI 1.64 6.6 8 38 25⅛
22 14 UMC 1.20 8.0 7 208 15
3½ 1⅛ UMET Tr 18 2⅛
29⅛ 16 UNCRes .50 2.1 7 312 25
39½ 17 UVInd 18c 7 122 26⅛
14⅛ 10 Unarco .88 6.6 5 1 13⅛
66⅛ 57⅛ UnlNV 4.27e 6.5 6 20 65⅛
52½ 43⅛ UCamp 2.40 5.1 8 181 47
43⅛ 33⅛ UnCarb 3 7.1 6 289 42⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ UnCorar .20 1.6 7 12⅛
7 3⅛ UnionCp .24t 3.6 7 275 6⅛
15⅛ 13 UnElec 1.44 10. 7 298 13⅛
43 37 UnEl pf 4 10. z10 38⅛
28⅛ 25⅛ UnEl pf2.72 10. 6 26⅛
86 72½ UnEl pfH 8 11. 1 75⅛
44⅛ 33 UOilCl s1.30 3.0 8 818 44⅛
74 50⅛ UPacC 2.30 3.3 10 x741 70⅛
8⅛ 4⅛ Uniroyal 150 5⅛
80 42 Unirval pf8 16. z2260 50⅛
15½ 7⅛ UnBrnd .20a 1.9 6 63 10⅛
16⅛ 10⅛ UBrd pf1.20 9.4 13 12⅛
49⅛ 29⅛ UEnRs 2.48 5.1 6 176 48⅛
31½ 28 UFinCl s.90 2.9 8 14 31⅛
30⅛ 13⅛ UnGrty .16 .6 9 x330 29
26⅛ 21⅛ Ultium 2.68 11. 6 57 24½
20⅛ 12½ UnitInd .90 4.8 6 10 18⅛
15⅛ 10⅛ Unitin pf.42 2.9 1 14½
19⅛ 9⅛ UnitIan .22 1.4 7 971 16⅛
13⅛ 11 UJerBk 1.04 8.6 5 17 12⅛
2⅛ 1⅛ UnPkMn 148 2⅛
40½ 16 UnRefg 1.30 3.5 6 11 34⅛
20½ 14½ USFoS 1.58e 8.2 68 19⅛
41⅛ 29 USFId 2.40 6.2 5 189 38⅛
35⅛ 23⅛ USGyps 2.40 6.9 5 149 35⅛
32 22⅛ USGy pf1.80 5.8 13 31⅛
16⅛ 6⅛ USHom .52 3.4 4 124 15½
10½ 6⅛ USInd .64 6.6 5 268 9⅛
20 12⅛ USLeaso .52 3.2 6 11 16⅛
9⅛ 4⅛ US Rlty 12 8⅛
30⅛ 18⅛ USShoe 1.48 7.0 5 106 21½
28⅛ 21⅛ USSteel 1.60 7.1 5 462 22⅛
37 30½ USTobc 1.84 5.4 10 28 34⅛
47⅛ 35⅛ UnTech 2.20 5.2 7 432 42⅛
135⅛ 100 UTch pf7.32 6.5 1 112
66⅛ 49⅛ UTch pf3.87 6.9 140 56⅛
27⅛ 26⅛ UTch pf2.55 9.6 334 26⅛
21⅛ 17⅛ UniTel 1.52 7.5 7 1031 20½
26⅛ 22 UnIT 2pf1.50 5.9 2 25⅛
29½ 12 Unitrod .50 1.9 11 29 27½
10⅛ 6⅛ Univar .56 6.1 6 32 9⅛
22 14½ UnivFd .96 6.4 7 34 15⅛
24½ 15⅛ UnLeaf 1.20 5.2 8 32 23⅛
55⅛ 40 Upjohn 1.52 3.5 9 769 44
28 17 USLIFE .66 2.5 7 152 26⅛
11½ 9 UslifeFd .96a 9.3 75 10⅛
19⅛ 17 UtaPL 1.76 9.7 9 120 18⅛
30⅛ 27⅛ UtPL pf2.80 10. 2 28
26⅛ 25⅛ UtPL pf2.36 9.4 200 25⅛

— V—V—V —

21 16½ VFCp 1.40 7.7 6 10 18⅛
32⅛ 14 VSI Cp .60 1.9 9 35 31
9 4⅛ Valleyln .40 5.2 18 73 7⅛
15½ 10½ VanDrn .92 6.7 5 22 13⅛
25⅛ 11⅛ Varian .40 1.8 27 352 23
14⅛ 7½ Varo .48 4.0 9 47 10⅛
31⅛ 16⅛ Veeco .50 1.7 10 75 29⅛
9⅛ 4 Vendo 20 6
13⅛ 11⅛ VestSe 1.36e 11. 18 12
34 18⅛ Viacom .32 1.0 15 40 32⅛
14⅛ 12 VaEPw 1.40 11. 7 1099 12½
84 72 VaEP pf7.2 11. z240 73⅛
104⅛ 92 VaEP pf9.75 10. z60 94½
29½ 25⅛ VaEP pf2.90 11. 5 26⅛
84½ 68⅛ VaEP pf7.45 10. z500 73
29⅛ 7⅛ Vornado .60 2.3 41 186 26⅛
15⅛ 11½ Vulclnc .75 5.0 5 5 15⅛
37⅛ 26⅛ VulcaM 1.60 5.1 7 48 31⅛

— W—W—W —

41⅛ 17½ WUI .80 2.1 12 38 39⅛
22½ 12 Wabash .50 3.2 5 26 15⅛
21 15½ Wachov .76 3.8 8 18 19⅛
55⅛ 42⅛ Wach pf2.20 4.2 1 53
7⅛ 3⅛ WachRly 189 7
34½ 19⅛ WalMrt .30 1.0 14 73 32⅛
30⅛ 23½ Walarn 1.40 4.7 6 60 29⅛
49⅛ 29⅛ WltrA pf1.60a 1 8 525 39
33⅛ 21⅛ WallBus .84 3.1 8 71 26⅛
27⅛ 21⅛ WalMu 1.60 6.2 5 26 25⅛
35⅛ 26⅛ WaltJm 1.80 5.2 6 184 34⅛
38 27⅛ WaltJ pf1.40 4.4 5 34⅛
12⅛ 7⅛ WardFd 9 85 11⅛
13⅛ 7⅛ Warnaco .20r 1.7 5 22 11⅛
37 21⅛ WarnS 1.80 5.3 8 24 34⅛
41⅛ 32⅛ WrnCom s 1 2.7 7 462 37⅛
113 78⅛ WrnC pf1.25 1.3 1 98⅛
28⅛ 21⅛ WarnrL 1.32 5.5 9 848 24⅛
27½ 22⅛ WashGs 2.40 9.1 10 6 26½
39 22⅛ WshNat 1.40 4.4 7 34 32⅛
23⅛ 20⅛ WshWt 2.08 9.3 7 12 22⅛
37⅛ 22⅛ WasteM .70 2.0 13 99 35⅛
29⅛ 15 WatkinJ .40 1.5 19 x11 27
7⅛ 4⅛ WayGos .40 8.0 60 81 6⅛
19 15⅛ WayG pf1.60 9.6 10 16⅛
9⅛ 5⅛ WeanUn .20 3.1 16 7 6⅛
38 10⅛ WebbD .20 1.3 16 583 16
27⅛ 22⅛ WeisMk s.80 3.0 9 2 27
33⅛ 25⅛ WellsF 1.72 5.5 6 92 31⅛
17⅛ 16⅛ WelFM 1.30e 7.8 9 25 16⅛
51½ 44⅛ WtPP pf4.50 9.8 z40 46
40 31⅛ WtPtPe 2.80 8.1 5 26 34⅛
14 8⅛ WstctT 9.88 38 13⅛
14⅛ 7⅛ WnAirL .40 3.6 3 676 10⅛
35⅛ 23⅛ WAir pf 2 7.1 25 28
35 23 WnBnc 1.64 4.9 7 88 33⅛
43⅛ 26⅛ WnCoNA .40 1.0 15 124 40⅛
60⅛ 27⅛ WPacln 1 1.9 6 28 51⅛
24⅛ 14⅛ WUnion 1.40 7.0 11 201 20⅛
61 47 WnUn pf4.90 9.0 3 54⅛
11½ 9⅛ WUn dpf1.18 11. 14 10⅛
25⅛ 21 WUTI pf2.56 11. 15 22⅛
23⅛ 16 WestgEl .97 4.2 5 1064 21⅛
50½ 41⅛ Wstg pf3.80 8.8 z510 43
33⅛ 23⅛ Wstvac 1.50 4.6 7 351 32⅛
34⅛ 23⅛ Weyerhr 1 3.1 8 698 32⅛
48⅛ 36⅛ Weyr pf2.80 6.2 567 46
40½ 25⅛ WheelF 1.28 3.5 9 121 34⅛
43⅛ 29⅛ WheelF pf 2 5.2 7 38½
65⅛ 61 WhelLE 5.75 9.2 z30 62⅛
24⅛ 9 WheelPit 1 6 20⅛
49½ 38½ WhelPit pf5 12. z190 40⅛
24⅛ 17½ Whirlpl 1.40 6.8 8 115 22
27⅛ 16⅛ WhitC 1.40 5.2 6 804 27
15⅛ 5⅛ WhitteMt 4 429 6⅛
18½ 9⅛ WhRtak .50 3.1 6 206 16⅛
19½ 11⅛ Wickes 1.04 6.7 5 224 15⅛
13⅛ 6½ Wiebldt .44 4.0 13 62 11½
23⅛ 14 Williams 1 4.4 18 482 22⅛
13⅛ 6 WilshrO .14 1.3 36 87 10⅛
33⅛ 25½ WinDx 1.68 5.5 9 32 30½
6⅛ 2⅛ Winnbgo 138 138 2⅛
13½ 9⅛ WinterJ 1 10. 12 26 9⅛
25⅛ 23⅛ WisEP 2.38 9.4 7 58 25⅛
93 80⅛ WisE pf7.75 9.2 z10 84
25⅛ 19 WisGas 2.04 8.3 6 34 24⅛
28⅛ 25⅛ WisG pf2.55 10. 1 25½
21⅛ 17⅛ WiscPL 1.84 9.6 8 38 19⅛
20⅛ 16⅛ WiscPS 1.72 9.4 6 20 18⅛
29⅛ 18⅛ Witco 1.40 5.0 6 49 28
17½ 10 WittrR .80 6.5 8 109 12½
13⅛ 7½ WolvrW .36 3.3 6 250 11
24⅛ 12⅛ Wometc .60 2.7 9 88 22⅛
35 15⅛ WoodPt .48 1.4 17 269 34⅛
32 17⅛ Wolwth 1.60 5.8 6 394 27⅛
43 26⅛ Wolw pf2.20 5.6 6 39
11⅛ 5 WorldAir 5 3 6⅛
75⅛ 56⅛ Wrigly 2.40a 3.4 7 10 71
19⅛ 8⅛ Wurltzr .48 4.5 9 94 10⅛
19 10⅛ Wyatn .88 5.3 8 70 15⅛
18⅛ 7⅛ WyleLb s.40 4.7 18 22 9⅛
7⅛ 3⅛ Wyly 15 123 6½

— X—Y—Z —

69⅛ 50 Xerox 2.40 3.7 10 1348 65⅛
28⅛ 14⅛ XTRA s .52 2.2 5 282 24⅛
17⅛ 1+⅛ Yatess .20 1.3 5 62 16⅛
26⅛ 15 ZaleCp 1.08 4.8 7 47 22⅛
19½ 12⅛ ZaleptA .80 4.4 1 18⅛
22⅛ 10⅛ Zapata .30b 1.5 15 108 20⅛
17⅛ 9⅛ ZayreCp 5 131 13⅛
18½ 12 ZenithR 1 7.5 17 287 13⅛
19½ 12½ Zurnlnd .80 4.4 7 97 18⅛

Sales figures are unofficial.
d—New yearly low. u—New Yearly high.
Unless otherwise noted, rates of dividends in the foregoing table are annual disbursements based on the last quarterly or semi-annual declaration. Special or extra dividends or payments not designated as regular are identified in the following footnotes.
a—Also extra or extras. b—Annual rate plus stock dividend. c—Liquidating dividend. e—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months. i—Declared or paid after stock dividend or split up. j—Paid this year, dividend omitted, deferred or no action taken at last dividend meeting. k—Declared or paid this year, an accumulative issue with dividends in arrears. n—New issue. r—Declared or paid in preceding 12 months plus stock dividend. t—Paid in stock in preceding 12 months, estimated cash value on ex-dividend or ex-distribution date.
x—Ex-dividend or ex-rights. y—Ex-dividend and sales in full. z—Sales in full.
cld—Called. wd—When distributed. wi—When issued. ww—With warrants. xw—Without warrants. xdis—Ex-distribution.
vi—In bankruptcy or receivership or being reorganized under the Bankruptcy Act, or securities assumed by such companies.
Yearly highs and lows reflect the previous 52 weeks plus the current week, but not the latest trading day.
Where a split or stock dividend amounting to 25 per cent or more has been paid the year's high-low range and dividend are shown for the new stock only.

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## Eurocurrency Interest Rates

September 6, 1979

| | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | Sterling | French Franc |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 M. | 12 - 12⅛ | 7 3/16-7 9/16 | 2 - 2⅛ | 14⅛ - 14½ | 11⅛ - 11⅛ |
| 2 M. | 12 5/16-12 7/16 | 7 9/16-7 11/16 | 2⅛ - 2⅛ | 14⅛ - 14½ | 12 - 12⅛ |
| 3 M. | 12 7/16-12 9/16 | 7 11/16-7 13/16 | 2 3/16-2 5/16 | 14⅛ - 14⅛ | 12⅛ - 12⅛ |
| 6 M. | 12 7/16-12 9/16 | 7 11/16-7 13/16 | 2 13/16-2 15/16 | 14⅛ - 14⅛ | 12 15/16-13 3/16 |
| 1 Y. | 13⅛ - 14 | 12⅛ - 13⅛ | | | |

## Selected Over-the-Counter

Closing Prices, September 6 1979

NEW YORK (AP)—The following list is a selected National Securities Dealers Assn. over the counter Bank, Insurance & Industrial stocks.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AELInc | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| AFAProt | 8¾ | 9⅛ |
| AVMCp | 4 | 4⅛ |
| AccuRay | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| AdalsnW | 11½ | 12⅛ |
| AdvRoss | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| AdvMicr | 37 | 37½ |
| AlexAlex | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Allcolnc | 35⅛ | 35⅛ |
| AllynB | 18⅛ | 20 |
| AFinCp | 28⅛ | 29 |
| AFurn | 5⅛ | 6 |
| AGreet | 12⅛ | 13 |
| AIntGp | 58⅛ | 59⅛ |
| AMicros | 25⅛ | 25⅛ |
| AWeldng | 17⅛ | 20⅛ |
| Amterr | 3 15-16 | 4 3-16 |
| Anadite | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| AnheusB | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| AntoCo | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| ArdonGp | 5 | 5⅛ |
| ArLWGs | 25 | 26 |
| AsdColn | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| AtlGsLt | 16⅛ | 17 |
| BairdCp | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| BangHE | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| BkamRl | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| BasicRsg | 9⅛ | 10 |
| BassFr | 19⅛ | 20⅛ |
| BavlsMk | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Beeline | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| BeltzLab | 33⅛ | 34⅛ |
| BibbCo | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| BirdSon | 23 | 24⅛ |
| Birtchr | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| BlkHIIP | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| Bonanza | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| BrockS | 38⅛ | 40⅛ |
| BrwTom | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Buckbee | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| Buckeye | 19⅛ | 20 |
| BurnupS | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| ColWtSv | 34 | 35⅛ |
| ConradH | 1⅛ | 1⅛ |
| CapSwC | 15⅛ | 15⅛ |
| CapInAll | 4 | 4⅛ |
| CareCp | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| CnVIFS | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| ChmLeo | 30⅛ | 32⅛ |
| ChesUtl | 11⅛ | 12 |
| CircleF | 5⅛ | 6⅛ |
| CitzUtA | 39 | 39⅛ |
| CitzUtB | 34⅛ | 35⅛ |
| ClarkJL | 28 | 29⅛ |
| ClowCo | 3⅛ | 9⅛ |
| ComCIH | 26⅛ | 26⅛ |
| CmlShr | 20 | 22 |
| CmwTel | 40⅛ | 42⅛ |
| ConPap | 59⅛ | 60⅛ |
| Crewld | 19 | 20 |
| CrosTre | 24⅛ | 25 |
| CullrFed | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Cyclron | 14 | 15 |
| DanlyM | 23 | 24 |
| DiaDen | 11⅛ | 12⅛ |
| DaylMal | 18⅛ | 20⅛ |
| DeklbAg | 28⅛ | 29⅛ |
| DeLuxC | 32⅛ | 33 |
| DetCanT | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| DeweyEl | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| DiaCrys | 27⅛ | 28⅛ |
| DixnCru | 34 | 35⅛ |
| Docutel | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| DollrGn | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| Donlasn | 22⅛ | 23⅛ |
| DoylDB | 22 | 22⅛ |
| DunkinD | 13 | 13⅛ |
| Durlron | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Eamvnce | 6⅛ | 7 |
| EconLab | 22⅛ | 23⅛ |
| ElPasEl | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| ElderBe | 8 | 8⅛ |
| EleNucl | 9 | 9⅛ |
| ElMadul | 6 | 7 |
| EnrDev | 9 | 10 |
| Entwistl | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| EqtOil | 43 | 44 |
| EthanAl | 40⅛ | 41⅛ |
| Fabri | 3⅛ | 1 |
| FidUnLt | 70⅛ | 71⅛ |
| FtBkSys | 41⅛ | 42⅛ |
| Fibesin | 20⅛ | 21⅛ |
| FtEmpS | 13 | 13⅛ |
| FtWnFin | 5⅛ | 6⅛ |
| Flickgr | 13⅛ | 14 |
| FloatFnt | 11⅛ | 12 |
| FloWatU | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| ForestO | 20⅛ | 21⅛ |
| Formigli | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| FrankCo | 8⅛ | 8⅛ |
| FrankE! | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| GnPlEst | 13 | 14⅛ |
| GnReins | 90 | 92 |
| GovEFn | 12⅛ | 13⅛ |
| GreenM | 12⅛ | 13 |
| GreyAdv | 37⅛ | 40⅛ |
| Gilinisl | 14 | 15⅛ |
| Gyrodyn | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Hordwke | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| HraRoss | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| HarpGp | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| HarrlN. | 17⅛ | 17⅛ |
| HenraF | 25⅛ | 26 |
| Halobrt | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Hoover | 13 | 13⅛ |
| HorizRs | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Hyatlint | 17⅛ | 18⅛ |
| Infrared | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| IntelCo | 54 | 55 |
| IntrcEnr | 5⅛ | 6⅛ |
| IntmlGs | 14⅛ | 14⅛ |
| IaBkWsh | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| IwaSaUt | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| JamWP n | 7⅛ | 8⅛ |
| Jamsby | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| JiffyFd | 1 | 1⅛ |
| JoslynM | 17 | 17⅛ |
| KalsSt pf | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| Kalvar | 3⅛ | 3⅛ |
| Kaman | 20 | 20⅛ |
| KmpAm | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| KaleGre | ⅛ | ⅛ |
| Kaysam | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| KellySv | 34⅛ | 36 |
| Kevilei | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Kimball | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| Kinglnt | 11⅛ | 12⅛ |
| KnapeV | 17 | 18 |
| Kratos | 16 | 17 |
| Lancein | 20⅛ | 21 |
| LandRes | 2⅛ | 3⅛ |
| LaneCo | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| LtdStor | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| LinBcsl | 46 | 46⅛ |
| Logetrn | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| MadsGE | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| MagellPet | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| MajrRth | 1 7-16 | 1 11-16 |
| Mallkrt | 29⅛ | 30⅛ |
| MalAsst | 21⅛ | 22⅛ |
| MauiLP | 28⅛ | 30 |
| McCorm | 18⅛ | 19⅛ |
| McQuay | 12⅛ | 13 |
| MidsxW | 19⅛ | 20⅛ |
| MdldCap | 9⅛ | 10 |
| MidlRes | 3⅛ | 4⅛ |
| MidlBks | 29⅛ | 30⅛ |
| Millipr | 30⅛ | 31 |
| MissVlG | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| MontCol | 7⅛ | 7⅛ |
| MoorePd | 22 | 23⅛ |
| MoreRes | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Moslek | 39⅛ | 40⅛ |
| MotchM | 39⅛ | 40⅛ |
| MolClub | 5 | 5⅛ |
| Mueller | 27⅛ | 28⅛ |
| NarsCp | 25 | 27 |
| NatGOII | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| NwlaRE | 16 | 17 |
| NJNGas | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| NielsnA | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| NielsnB | 24⅛ | 24⅛ |
| NoCarGs | 14 | 14⅛ |
| NoEQI un | 24⅛ | 26 |
| NwtNGs | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| NwsIPS | 17 | 17⅛ |
| Noxell | 21⅛ | 21⅛ |
| OgilvyM | 22⅛ | 23 |
| OhFerro | 8⅛ | 9⅛ |
| OtterTP | 22⅛ | 22⅛ |
| PCAInt | 6⅛ | 7 |
| PabstB | 14 | 14⅛ |
| PacGaR | 21⅛ | 22⅛ |
| PauleyP | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| PeerMf | 8½ | 9⅛ |
| PenaEnt | 16 | 16½ |
| Petralit | 37⅛ | 38⅛ |
| Pettibon | 21½ | 22½ |
| PierceSS | 9⅛ | 10½ |
| Pinkrtn | 34½ | 36 |
| PionHiB | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| Plastine | 1⅛ | 2⅛ |
| Possis | 6 | 6⅛ |
| Proarp | 1 | 1⅛ |
| PbSvNC | 13⅛ | 14⅛ |
| PurlBen | 18⅛ | 19 |
| PutDCap | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| RagenPr | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| Raychm | 94 | 96 |
| Raymnd | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| RecgEq | 6⅛ | 7⅛ |
| RoadEx | 28 | 28⅛ |
| RobbMy | 44 | 46 |
| Roseion | 4⅛ | 5½ |
| Rouse | 15⅛ | 16 |
| RusStov | 16⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Sadlier | 4 | 4½ |
| ScanOt | 1 13-16 | 2 1-16 |
| ScrippH | 48 | 51 |
| SeisDelt | 11⅛ | 12⅛ |
| Svcmstr | 30⅛ | 31⅛ |
| Shawmt | 37⅛ | 38⅛ |
| SollaStS | 11 | 12 |
| SColWtr | 14⅛ | 15 |
| SwElSv | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| Standyn | 31 | 32 |
| StdRegs | 27⅛ | 28⅛ |
| StanHP | 26⅛ | 27⅛ |
| SterlVt | 6⅛ | 6⅛ |
| StrawCt | 26½ | 28 |
| SuperEl | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| TIME DC | 5⅛ | 5⅛ |
| Tampax | 28⅛ | 29⅛ |
| TecumP | 70½ | 72½ |
| Tennant | 28½ | 30½ |
| Tiprary | 12½ | 13 |
| ToscoCp | 19⅛ | 19⅛ |
| TmsOcO | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| TricoPd | 44½ | 47⅛ |
| TysonFd | 10 | 11 |
| UnMcGil | 11 | 12 |
| USSurg | 23⅛ | 23⅛ |
| USTrck | 16⅛ | 17⅛ |
| UVaBsh | 26 | 26½ |
| UpPenP | 16⅛ | 17½ |
| ValvGas | 12⅛ | 12⅛ |
| VanDus | 14⅛ | 15⅛ |
| Velcro g | 11⅛ | 11⅛ |
| VideoCo | 9⅛ | 10⅛ |
| VaNBsh | 16½ | 17 |
| WshEnr | 15⅛ | 16⅛ |
| WebbRs | 31⅛ | 32⅛ |
| Weldtrn | 2½ | 3⅛ |
| WistnMg | 10⅛ | 11⅛ |
| WellsGo | 7½ | 8½ |
| WtnMtg | 4⅛ | 5⅛ |
| WmorC | 31 | 31⅛ |
| WoodLot | 23⅛ | 24⅛ |
| WWEng | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| WrightW | 5⅛ | 5½ |
| ZionUtg | 24⅛ | 25⅛ |

## Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices September 5, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds. All quotes cents unless marked $

| Sales | Stock | High | Low | Close | Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 18000 | Abitibl | $20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20½ | — ½ |
| 300 | Acklands | $16¼ | 16¼ | 16¼ | |
| 12935 | Agnico E | $8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 700 | Agra Ind A | $6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 32870 | Alta Gas A | $24⅛ | 23½ | 23⅛ | — ¼ |
| 700 | Alta Nat | $64 | 63½ | 64 | + 1 |
| 20965 | Am Banza | $23 | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2500 | Andres W A | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 110 | Argus C pr | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 1000 | Asbestos | $42½ | 42⅛ | 42⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8350 | Atco A | $19⅛ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5671 | BP Can | $32⅛ | 32 | 32⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9659 | Bank N S | $25 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | — ½ |
| 400 | Beth Cop | $19½ | 19½ | 19½ | — ½ |
| 2300 | Bralor Res | $17⅛ | 17 | 17 | — ⅛ |
| 12900 | Bramalea | $20 | 20 | 20 | |
| 6150 | Brenda M | $22 | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ¼ |
| 10136 | BCFP | $27⅛ | 27½ | 27½ | — ⅛ |
| 6105 | BC Phone | $17½ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 32915 | Brunswk | $10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 165 | Budd Can | $7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 2469 | CAE | $14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ½ |
| 17386 | Cad Frv | $23⅛ | 23 | 23 | — ½ |
| 100100 | Cal Pow A | $46⅛ | 45⅛ | 46 | — ½ |
| 3250 | Camflo | $17 | 16⅛ | 17 | + ¼ |
| 15300 | C Nor West | $14⅛ | 13⅛ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 170 | C Packrs | $28⅛ | 28½ | 28½ | — ⅛ |
| 4650 | Can Perm | $18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 200 | Can Trust | $26 | 26 | 26 | — ⅛ |
| 500 | C Tung | $24 | 24 | 24 | — ¼ |
| 4540 | CCablesy A | $11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | |
| 625 | Cdn Cel | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ¼ |
| 300 | CGE | $31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 17954 | Cl Bk Com | $26⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ¼ |
| 11406 | Cdn Tire A | $29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ¼ |
| 500 | C Ultles | $20⅛ | 20 | 20 | — ⅛ |
| 217 | Candel Oil | $48 | 48 | 48 | — 2 |
| 1450 | Cassiar | $12⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — 1 |
| 2410 | Celanese | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 56200 | Cherokee | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 10 | C Holiday | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | |
| 32980 | Con Distrb | $16 | 15⅛ | 15⅛ | |
| 44863 | Cons Gas | $27⅛ | 27 | 27 | — ⅛ |
| 2888 | Con Fardy | 390 | 375 | 375 | —20 |
| 410 | Conwest | $7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 31120 | Coseka R | 510⅛ | 9⅛ | 10 | — ½ |
| 4600 | Craigmt | $6⅛ | 6½ | 6½ | — ⅛ |
| 245 | Crush Intl | $14 | 14 | 14 | |
| 15050 | Cyprus | $17⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ¼ |
| 37623 | Czar Res | $14½ | 13½ | 13½ | —1⅛ |
| 12690 | Daon Dev | $20⅛ | 19⅛ | 20 | — ½ |
| 700 | Daon A | $7 | 7 | 7 | |
| 17537 | Denison | $29½ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | — 1 |
| 11800 | Dicknsn | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 5035 | D Bridge | $38⅛ | 37⅛ | 38 | — ⅛ |
| 5764 | Dofasco A | $35⅛ | 34⅛ | 35 | — ¼ |
| 6015 | Dom Store | $19⅛ | 19⅛ | 19⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 2625 | Du Pont A | $22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1500 | Dylex L A | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2350 | Electhom A | $5⅛ | 5 | 5 | — ⅛ |
| 500 | Emco | $12½ | 12½ | 12½ | — ⅛ |
| 24550 | Falcon C | $8⅛ | 8½ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 20008 | Fibrg Nlk A | $71½ | 70½ | 71 | — ½ |
| 1800 | Fed Ind A | $7⅛ | 7 | 7 | |
| 825 | Fed Plan | $35½ | 35½ | 35½ | —2⅛ |
| 3250 | Francana | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | — ¼ |
| 500 | Fraser | $17⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | Fruehauf | $11⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | + ½ |
| 8950 | G M Res | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 600 | G Distrb A | $7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2600 | G Distrb w | 265 | 255 | 255 | |
| 23600 | Gibraltar | $9⅛ | 8⅛ | 9 | |
| 110 | Goodyear | $21 | 21 | 21 | — ½ |
| 100 | Gratt G | $17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | + ½ |
| 60800 | Granduc | 253 | 205 | 229 | —26 |
| 2870 | GL Forest | $49 | 48⅛ | 48⅛ | — ¼ |
| 4812 | Greyhnd | $23 | 22⅛ | 23 | |
| 1000 | H Group A | 430 | 425 | 425 | — 5 |
| 2850 | Hard Crp A | 305 | 300 | 300 | |
| 5755 | Harlequin | $16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | + ¼ |
| 13675 | Hawker | $17½ | 17 | 17⅛ | — ¼ |
| 1100 | Hayes D | $10 | 10 | 10 | — ¼ |
| 6877 | H Bay Co | $27⅛ | 27 | 27⅛ | |
| 24545 | IAC | $16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 1200 | Indal | $14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Indusmin | $19 | 19 | 19 | — ⅛ |
| 600 | Inglis | $15½ | 15½ | 15½ | |
| 1400 | Inland Gas | $14⅛ | 14 | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1547 | Int Mogul | $6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15515 | Intpr Pipe | $18⅛ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 840 | Inv Grp A | $17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 600 | Ivaco | $18½ | 18⅛ | 18½ | |
| 1922 | Jannock | $28½ | 28⅛ | 28½ | + ½ |
| 87655 | Kaiser Re | $32½ | 31½ | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 12100 | Kam Kotia | $6 | 5⅛ | 5½ | — ½ |
| 700 | Kelsey H | $23½ | 23½ | 23½ | |
| 9438 | Kerr Add | $12⅛ | 11⅛ | 11⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 15395 | Labatt A | $24⅛ | 23⅛ | 24 | |
| 6 | Lab Min | $44⅛ | 44⅛ | 44⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 31474 | Lacana | $6 | 5⅛ | 6 | + ⅛ |
| 465 | LOnt Cem | $5⅛ | 5⅛ | 5⅛ | |
| 1265 | LL Lac | 415 | 415 | 415 | — 5 |
| 933 | Lob Co B | 420 | 420 | 420 | |
| 12650 | MICC | $12⅛ | 12½ | 12½ | — ½ |
| 972 | Mclan H A | $23⅛ | 23 | 23⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 69838 | MB Ltd | $29⅛ | 28⅛ | 28⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 5000 | Mn Est Mol | 190 | 184 | 190 | + 7 |
| 23875 | Molson A | $28 | 27½ | 28 | — ⅛ |
| 6300 | Molson B | $26½ | 26 | 26½ | |
| 21244 | Moore | $39⅛ | 38⅛ | 38⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 17350 | Murphy | $26½ | 25 | 25⅛ | —1½ |
| 20500 | Nat Trust | $24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 66333 | Noranda | $18⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 76406 | Norcen | $27 | 26⅛ | 26½ | — ½ |
| 400 | NTecm B w | $26⅛ | 26 | 26 | — 1 |
| 100 | Nowsco W | $38 | 38 | 38 | |
| 44402 | Oakwood P | $15 | 13⅛ | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 16825 | Ocelot B | $19½ | 19 | 19⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2000 | Oshawa A | $8⅛ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | |
| 11607 | Page Pet | $17⅛ | 17 | 17½ | — ⅛ |
| 6450 | Pamour A | $8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | |
| 1360 | PanCan P | $58½ | 57⅛ | 57⅛ | —1½ |
| 384 | Patino N V | $22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 14690 | Pembina | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 12225 | Petrofina | $42 | 41⅛ | 41⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 9430 | Pevto Oils | $15½ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1540 | Pine Point | $37 | 36 | 36 | — 1 |
| 9200 | Place G | 310 | 300 | 300 | —10 |
| 7124 | Placer | $34 | 33⅛ | 33⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 1400 | Ram | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | — ½ |
| 500 | Redpath | $15 | 14⅛ | 15 | + ½ |
| 2045 | Rd Stenhs A | $9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8705 | Reichhold | $14⅛ | 14⅛ | 14⅛ | |
| 21825 | Revnu Prp | 189 | 182 | 183 | — 6 |
| 395 | Roman | $37½ | 37 | 37 | — ½ |
| 220 | Rothman | $20⅛ | 20⅛ | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 39487 | Sceptre | $9½ | 8⅛ | 8⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 500 | Scotts A | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 23420 | Shell Can | $27⅛ | 26⅛ | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 33245 | Sherritt | $12⅛ | 12⅛ | 12⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 300 | Sigma | $30 | 30 | 30 | + ¼ |
| 5328 | Simpsn S A | $8⅛ | 8 | 8 | |
| 700 | Slater Stl | $17½ | 17½ | 17½ | — ½ |
| 11800 | Southm | $26⅛ | 26½ | 26½ | — ⅛ |
| 2275 | St Brodcst | $12⅛ | 11⅛ | 12 | |
| 13909 | Stelco A | $29⅛ | 29⅛ | 29⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 2956 | Sleep R | 415 | 405 | 405 | —15 |
| 16600 | Sulpetro B | $15⅛ | 15 | 15 | — ½ |
| 5580 | Suncor pr | $25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | + ½ |
| 100 | Talcorp A | $13⅛ | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | |
| 7350 | Teck Cor A | $18⅛ | 18 | 18 | — 1 |
| 3317 | Teck CPor B | $17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 7972 | Tex Can | $77 | 75⅛ | 75⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 3700 | Thom N A | $15⅛ | 15½ | 15⅛ | + ½ |
| 16433 | Tor Dm Bk | $25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 377 | Torstar B | $21⅛ | 21⅛ | 21⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 16015 | Traders A | $16⅛ | 15⅛ | 16 | — ⅛ |
| 3800 | Trns Mt A | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10½ | — ⅛ |
| 17964 | TrCan PL | $22⅛ | 22⅛ | 22⅛ | |
| 2600 | Turbo Cl B | $14½ | 14 | 14 | — ⅛ |
| 9016 | UGas A | $12⅛ | 12 | 12 | — ⅛ |
| 2000 | Union Oil | $31⅛ | 30 | 30⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 2590 | U Keno | $17⅛ | 16⅛ | 17⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 9737 | U Siscoe | $10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 100 | Un Carbid | $23⅛ | 23⅛ | 23⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 700 | Van Der | $5½ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 3400 | Versil Cor | $23 | 22½ | 22½ | —1½ |
| 1600 | Vestgron | $16⅛ | 16 | 16⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 13009 | Weldwod | $27 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | —1⅛ |
| 4100 | West Mine | $6⅛ | 6½ | 6½ | |
| 6780 | Weston | $26⅛ | 26 | 26⅛ | |
| 545 | Woodwd A | $24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4740 | Yk Bear | $8⅛ | 8½ | 8½ | — ⅛ |

Total sales 7,372,062 shares

## Market Summary

### NYSE Most Actives

September 6, 1979

| | Sales | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Gulf Oil | 1,152,800 | 32 | +2⅛ |
| Engelh Min | 447,200 | 41⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Texaco Inc | 350,000 | 28⅛ | + ⅛ |
| AmerT&T | 322,000 | 56⅛ | — ⅛ |
| IBM s | 315,900 | 67½ | — ⅛ |
| CaesarsWld s | 280,100 | 22½ | —1⅛ |
| PubSvc EG | 252,100 | 20⅛ | — ⅛ |
| CIT Financl | 236,200 | 59½ | + ⅛ |
| StorgeTech s | 220,300 | 18⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Champ Int | 202,600 | 26⅛ | — ⅛ |
| Reserve Oil | 198,900 | 27⅛ | +1 |
| ArchDan M | 198,300 | 24⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Am Cyan | 188,800 | 29½ | — ⅛ |
| Harnischfg | 187,400 | 25⅛ | +1⅛ |
| Merrill Lyn | 179,400 | 18⅞ | — ⅛ |

| | Today NYSE Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 30.30 | 47.85 |
| Advanced | N.A. | 216 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 17.51 | 5.62 |
| Declined | N.A. | 1,416 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 8.30 | 32.92 |
| Unchanged | N.A. | 273 |
| Total Issues | N.A. | 1,905 |
| New highs | 21 | 6 |
| New lows | 8 | 20 |

### Dow Jones Averages

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 Ind | 867.24 | 874.74 | 862.63 | 867.32 | +1.19 |
| 20 Trn | 258.24 | 260.66 | 255.99 | 257.40 | —1.22 |
| 15 Util | 106.94 | 108.36 | 106.46 | 107.54 | +0.50 |
| 65 Stk | 306.05 | 308.90 | 304.07 | 305.97 | +0.06 |

### Standard & Poors

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 107.41 | 105.97 | 106.95 | +0.45 |
| Industrials | 119.65 | 117.78 | 118.80 | +0.57 |
| Utilities | 51.79 | 51.15 | 51.48 | +0.08 |
| Finance | 13.44 | 13.26 | 13.34 | +0.01 |
| Transp. | 15.69 | 15.42 | 15.50 | —0.07 |

### NYSE Index

| | High | Low | Close | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Composite | 67.07 | 60.74 | 60.94 | +0.28 |
| Industrials | 67.89 | 67.48 | 67.72 | +0.37 |
| Transp. | 51.53 | 51.32 | 51.32 | +0.06 |
| Utilities | 38.70 | 38.66 | 38.69 | +0.06 |
| Finance | 67.11 | 66.89 | 67.02 | +0.14 |

### Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

| | Shares Buy | Sales | *Short |
|---|---|---|---|
| September 5 | 123,387 | 419,942 | 3,106 |
| September 4 | 122,309 | 343,721 | 913 |
| August 31 | 109,342 | 279,285 | 988 |
| August 30 | 108,449 | 290,737 | 974 |
| August 29 | 112,551 | 300,586 | 925 |

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

### American Most Actives

| | Sales | Close | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|
| DomePetr os | 765,400 | 41⅛ | +7⅛ |
| BowValley s | 325,700 | 32⅛ | +4⅛ |
| GulfCan a | 297,700 | 69½ | +7½ |
| CKPet | 177,700 | 16½ | +2⅛ |
| ResrtIntA | 127,100 | 40⅛ | —1⅛ |
| PlacerDev s | 83,500 | 31⅛ | +3⅛ |
| HouOilM | 74,100 | 20⅛ | + ⅛ |
| IntrCtyGs s | 69,600 | 14⅛ | + ⅛ |
| LoewsTh wt | 63,600 | 31⅛ | — ⅛ |
| NumacOil s | 61,200 | 40 | +1½ |

| | Today AMEX Close | Prev. Nationw Close |
|---|---|---|
| Volume (in millions) | 5.07 | 5.12 |
| Advanced | 345 | 101 |
| Volume Up (in millions) | 3.57 | 823.62 |
| Declined | 220 | 587 |
| Volume Down (in millions) | 87.2 | 3.68 |
| Unchanged | 273 | 1.89 |
| Total Issues | 838 | 877 |
| New highs | N.A. | 6 |
| New lows | N.A. | 10 |

### AMEX Index

| High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 216.17 | 209.96 | 215.99 | +5.99 |

## Montreal Stocks

Unavailable due to computer trouble at the exchange.

## Canadian Indexes

September 6, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Montreal | 1,694.40 | N.A. |
| Toronto | 1,661.80 | 1,661.80 |

Montreal : Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto : TSE 300 Index.

## Tokyo Exchange

September 6, 1979

| | Price Yen | | Price Yen |
|---|---|---|---|
| Asahi Glass | 329 | Matsu E. Wks | 595 |
| Canon | 566 | Mitsubi Hvy Ind. | 169 |
| Dai Nip. Print | 551 | Mitsubi Corp. | 535 |
| Fuji Bank | 341 | Mitsui Co. | 323 |
| Fuji Photo | 637 | Mitsukoshi | 465 |
| Hitachi | 257 | Nippon Elec. | 392 |
| Honda Motor | 595 | Sharp | 574 |
| C. Itoh | 306 | Sony Corp | 1,850 |
| Japan Air L. | 2,910 | Sumitomo Bank | 343 |
| Kansai El. Pwr. | 899 | Taisho Marine | 253 |
| Kao Soap | 598 | Takeda | 484 |
| Kirin Brewery | 411 | Teijin | 136 |
| Komatsu | 337 | Tokyo Marine | 522 |
| Kubota | 330 | Toray | 168 |
| Matsu El. Ind. | 664 | Toyota | 877 |


## FUTURES DOW JONES

Through New York Industrial Index Fund
Prices in U.S. $

| Maturity | bid/offer quotes Sept. 6, 14.00 hrs. l.t. | Business done last week low/high |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 27 | 862/868 | 862/890 |
| Oct. 25 | 861/868 | 861/890 |
| Nov. 29 | 861/869 | 861/891 |

PIERSON, HELDRING & PIERSON N.V.
Herengracht 214, AMSTERDAM.
Tel. 211188 Telex 12116



## INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

Sept. 5, 1979 1979

The net asset value quotations shown below are supplied by the Funds listed with the exception of some Swiss funds whose quotes are based on issue prices. The following marginal symbols indicate frequency of quotations supplied for the IHT: (d)—daily; (w)—weekly; (m)—monthly; (r)—regularly; (i)—irregularly.

BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond SF 705.90
—(d) Conbar SF 660.00
—(d) Grobar SF 648.00
—(d) Stockbar SF 761.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE:
—(d) CSF Fund SF 16.55
—(d) Crossbow Fund SF 3.84
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. $ 7.78

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT (CI) Ltd.
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust $ 6.83
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.92

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund $ 20.40
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. $ 12.09
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. $ 29.95

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses SF 308.75
—(d) Canasac SF 469.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds SF 63.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds Int'l SF 62.00
—(d) Energie-Valor SF 67.00
—(d) Ussec SF 469.00
—(d) Europa-Valor SF 114.25

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT.
—(d) Concentra DM 20.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond DM 66.60

EARNEY Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earney Fd. $ 4.90

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets $ 29.79
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. $65.17
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund $ 25.67
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund $ 55.13
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. $ 16.30

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A £ 3.99
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B £ 6.23
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D £ 17.79

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd $ 47.32
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund HK$ 10.39
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund $ 12.74
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund $ 8.72
—(w) G.T. Technology Fund $ 10.28

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund $ 74.73
—(r) Jardine S East Asia $ 18.55

LLOYDS BANK INT. POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth SF 402.00
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income SF 308.00

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda)
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd. $10.10

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est SF 1,339.00
—(r) Securswiss SF 1,014.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor SF 335.25
—(d) Intervalor SF 51.00
—(d) Japan Portfolio SF 366.00
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser SF 244.00
—(d) Univ. Bond Select SF 67.75
—(d) Universal Fund SF 73.87

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh SF 22.25
—(d) Bond Invest SF 60.00
—(d) Convert-Invest SF 64.00
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh SF 133.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh SF 103.50
—(d) Globinvest SF 54.00
—(d) Pacific Invest SF 80.25
—(d) Romwlac-Invest SF 311.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh SF 211.00
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est SF 217.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Atlanticfonds DM 11.75
—(d) Unirenta DM 38.56
—(d) Unifonds DM 17.66
—(d) Unirak DM 41.77
—(d) Eurooptonds DM 25.95

Other Funds
(w) Alexander Fund $8.82
(r) Arab Finance I F $1,003.86*
(w) Trusteor Intl. Fd (AEIF) $7.71
(w) Austral. Select Fd $1.46
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. SF 124.10
(w) CAMIT $10.33
(w) Capital Gains Inv. $14.27
(d) Capital Rentinvest LF 1,421.00
(d) Caribbco Open-End Fund $ 237.98
(w) Citadel Fund $2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd $1,037.21
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs $7.22
(w) Convert Fd Int B Certs $14.53
(d) Convertible Japan $8.80
(w) D.G.C. $45.21*
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid) $u.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l $20.17
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent $20.07
(d) Europe Obligations LF 1,150.00
(w) First Eagle Fund $5,241.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. $238.85
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr. SF 1,514.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd SF 61.11
(d) Fonditalia $14.38
(d) Frankf.-Trust Interzins DM 40.90
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) $0.31
(d) Global Int'l Fund DM 6.43
(w) Haussmann Hldgs NV $335.84
(i) H.O.L.T. Habet $29.77
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A $116.97
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B $119.73
(d) Interfund S.A. $11.22
(w) Intermarket Fund $169.33
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) $24.17
(r) Int'l Securities Fund $7.53
(d) Investa DWS DM 36.90
(r) Invest Atlantiques $57.64
(d) Italamerica S.A Fund $11.15
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. $9.51
(w) Japan Selection Fund $49.89
(w) Japan Pacific Fund $
(d) KB Income Fund LF 1,547.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F $13.47
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F $32.21
(w) Leverage Cap Hold $58.42
(w) Luxfund $29.68
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N V Can$ 9.78
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund $12.49
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund $0.65
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund $1.76
(w) Nippon Fund $17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund $5.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd $5.45
(w) N.A.M.F. $76.49
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund $31.59
(d) Renta Fund $59.74
(d) Rentinvest LF 850.00
(d) Sate Fund $4.39
(d) Sate Trust Fund $9.75
(w) Samurai Portfolio SF 62.05
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) $15.74
(w) SMH Special Fund DM 94.20
(w) Saros Fund $809.00
(w) Talent Global Fund $13.40
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) $48.10
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. $66.07
(w) Transpacific Fund $33.12
(d) UNICO Fund DM 57.74
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas $0.98
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund $2.39
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd $104.76
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd $12.07
(w) Western Growth Fund $8.23
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd $482.24
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd $13.03
(w) Worldwide Securities $77.74
(w) Worldwide Special $1,629,345/S

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ** — New, N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF — Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

صكتو امن الاحل



# AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Sept. 6

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 27½ | 20¾ | SonderB .40 | 1.5 | 8 | 7 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ | —¼ |
| 10⅝ | 6⅛ | Soundsn .40 | 5.2 | 3 | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 13 | 10¼ | SCEd pf1.02 | 11. | | 2 | 10⅛ | d10 | 10 | —⅜ |
| 17½ | 13 | SCEd pf1.45 | 9.7 | | 3 | 15 | 15 | 15 | |
| 19⅞ | 16¾ | SCEd pf1.30 | 6.9 | | 23 | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | 18⅞ | |
| 27¼ | 20¾ | SCEd pf2.30 | 9.5 | | 48 | 24½ | 23⅞ | 24¼ | +⅜ |
| 26½ | 21⅞ | SCEd pf2.21 | 9.2 | | 23 | 24 | 23⅞ | 24 | |
| 10¼ | 7¼ | SwFIBk .50 | 5.6 | 6 | 4 | 8⅞ | 8¾ | 8⅞ | +¼ |
| 28 | 24 | SwFIB pf2.18 | 8.8 | | 6 | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | 24⅞ | |
| 15 | 6⅛ | Spector .42e | 3.4 | 4 | 39 | 12½ | 11⅞ | 12¼ | +⅝ |
| 6¾ | 3½ | Spectro .19t | 3.3 | | 46 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5¾ | +⅛ |
| 6¼ | 3 | Spencer .16 | 3.6 | 8 | 5 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 5⅞ | 4½ | Splentex .24 | 5.1 | 8 | 1 | 4¾ | 4¾ | 4¾ | —⅛ |
| 26⅝ | 15¼ | StaRrdL | | 12 | 24 | 25 | 24¾ | 25 | +½ |
| 27½ | 19⅝ | StdAlln 1 | 4.0 | 5 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | |
| 27 | 20½ | StCoosa 1.60 | 6.7 | 9 | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 15⅝ | 6 | SidMell | | 158 | 32 | 14½ | 14¼ | 14¼ | +¼ |
| 26½ | 20¾ | StProd 1.52 | 6.8 | 5 | 3 | 22¼ | 22 | 22¼ | +⅛ |
| 31¾ | 20½ | StdShr .60t | 2.0 | 7 | 3 | 30¼ | 30⅛ | 30⅛ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 4⅛ | Stonge .20 | 2.8 | 9 | 1 | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ | |
| 7 | 3¼ | Stonwd | | 3 | 21 | 3⅝ | 3¼ | 3⅝ | |
| 14 | 11½ | StarSup s.80 | 5.8 | 4 | 5 | 13¾ | 13⅝ | 13¾ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 1¼ | Stardust | | 1 | 6 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 8⅞ | 4 | Steelml .24b | 3.6 | 6 | 12 | 6⅝ | 6½ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 23¼ | 16 | SteonCh .80 | 3.7 | 8 | 3 | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | 21⅝ | —⅜ |
| 2½ | ⅞ | SterlBcp wl | | | 584 | 1½ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 2¼ | 15-16 | SterlEl | | 6 | 24 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ | |
| 18⅝ | 6⅞ | StrufW .30b | 1.7 | 20 | 10 | 17⅞ | 17⅝ | 17⅞ | +⅛ |
| 5 | 2⅝ | SuoAnn .24e | 7.7 | 7 | 10 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 5½ | 3⅝ | SunCllvl .25 | 5.6 | 15 | 2 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ | |
| 17⅞ | 7 | Sunair .60 | 5.4 | 7 | 114 | 11⅜ | 11 | 11⅛ | —⅜ |
| 31⅞ | 14 | Sundnc .16b | .6 | 126 | 90 | 27⅞ | 26½ | 26½ | —½ |
| 8⅝ | 5⅝ | SunshJr .40 | 5.0 | 6 | 4 | 8 | 8 | 8 | |
| 12¼ | 8½ | Supind s.25 | 2.9 | 5 | 24 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | |
| 11½ | 6 | SupSurg .32 | 3.0 | 7 | 16 | 10⅝ | 10⅜ | 10½ | —⅛ |
| 36¼ | 29Z | Supron s | | 25 | 35 | 33¼ | 32⅞ | 32⅞ | +½ |
| 10 | 4⅞ | Susqueh | | 6 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 13⅝ | 9½ | Susqh pf 1 | 10. | | 2 | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | 9⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅛ | 3½ | Synlov .30b | 4.8 | 12 | 18 | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | 6⅛ | —⅛ |
| 43 | 24½ | Syntex 1.10 | 2.7 | 11 | 391 | 41⅛ | 40⅛ | 40⅝ | +⅜ |
| 23½ | 19⅝ | Sysco s .40 | 1.8 | 8 | 17 | 21⅝ | 21⅜ | 21⅝ | +½ |
| 23⅝ | 10⅜ | SystEng | | 10 | 34 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | —⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 3⅝ | SysPin .20 | 4.3 | 4 | 14 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| | | — T—T—T — | | | | | | | |
| 13⅝ | 6⅛ | TEC .40 | 4.8 | 8 | 9 | 8⅝ | 8¼ | 8¼ | —⅛ |
| 4½ | 1⅝ | TFI | | 8 | 9 | 2⅝ | 2½ | 2⅝ | +⅛ |
| 18½ | 8⅝ | TobPd .20 | 1.2 | 9 | 65 | 17⅞ | 16 | 17⅛ | +⅜ |
| 5⅝ | 3⅝ | Tollevin wl | | 4 | 4 | 3⅞ | | 3⅞ | —⅛ |
| 14¼ | 8 | TondB .40 | 3.3 | 6 | 12 | 12⅛ | 12¼ | 12¼ | —¼ |
| 14½ | 7 | Tonnel .28 | 3.9 | 5 | 8 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16⅞ | 11⅜ | Tosty 1.20b | 9.5 | | 2 | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | 12⅝ | |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3½ | 1¼ | TechSym | | 12 | 105 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | +⅛ |
| 13⅝ | 4 | TechOp | | 8 | 10 | 10⅝ | 9⅞ | 10⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅛ | TechTp .07r | 3.1 | 11 | 35 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2¼ | |
| 7¼ | 3⅝ | Tectrol .24 | 4.0 | 6 | 22 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6 | —¼ |
| 53⅝ | 19½ | TejonR | | 43 | 10 | 43⅝ | 42⅞ | 43⅝ | +1 |
| 18 | 7⅝ | TeleCm .60 | 3.6 | 5 | 36 | 16⅝ | 16½ | 16½ | —⅛ |
| 32 | 15⅝ | Telllex .40 | 1.5 | 12 | 23 | 27⅝ | 27¼ | 27⅝ | —⅛ |
| 22¼ | 12 | Telscl .60 | 3.5 | 11 | 13 | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | |
| 6 | 1⅞ | Tenna | | | 18 | 2 | 1⅞ | 1⅞ | —⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 1⅝ | Tensor | | 18 | 7 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3¼ | +⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 4⅝ | TerroC .10l | | | 51 | 8⅝ | 8 | 8⅝ | +⅜ |
| 15⅝ | 5⅞ | TerraT | | 14 | 25 | 9¼ | 9 | 9 | |
| 15⅞ | 7⅛ | TexlAir .16 | 1.5 | 11 | 152 | 11⅛ | 10⅝ | 10⅝ | —⅛ |
| 52½ | 48 | TxPL pf4.56 | 9.5 | | z150 | 48½ | 48¼ | 48¼ | —¼ |
| 1⅛ | ½ | ThorCp | | | 1 | 13-16 | 13-16 | 13-16 | |
| 5⅛ | 2⅜ | Thorofar | | 12 | 23 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | |
| 27⅞ | 14½ | Thriftm 1.20 | 4.8 | 5 | 2 | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | 25⅛ | +¼ |
| 7 | 3 | Tidwell | | 4 | 7 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | TobKtz n.25 | 3.6 | 4 | 57 | 7⅛ | 6⅞ | 7 | —⅛ |
| 80 | 71 | TolEd pf7.76 | 10. | | z40 | 74 | 74 | 74 | —½ |
| 999¼ | 90 | TolEdpf 10 | 11. | | z20 | 92 | 92 | 92 | |
| 14⅛ | 6⅛ | TopsG .28 | 4.5 | | 4 | 6¼ | 6⅛ | 6¼ | +⅛ |
| 27⅛ | 9⅝ | TotlPet 0.32 | | | 593 | 23⅛ | 21½ | 22⅞ | +1⅜ |
| 19¼ | 4⅞ | TotPet wt | | | 238 | 15 | 14 | 14⅞ | +1⅞ |
| 5⅞ | 2 | TownCtry | | 12 | 3 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 8½ | 4⅛ | TrnsLux .10e | 1.4 | 8 | 54 | 7⅜ | 7¼ | 7⅜ | |
| 12⅝ | 7⅝ | TransOll .05e | .5 | | 42 | 10⅝ | 10½ | 10½ | +⅛ |
| 8⅝ | 4⅝ | Tredwy .20 | 3.1 | 11 | 7 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | —⅛ |
| 18½ | 9⅝ | TrioCo .20 | 1.7 | 8 | 31 | 11⅞ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | —⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 8½ | TrimOG n | | | 62 | 8⅞ | 8⅝ | 8⅝ | —⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 6½ | TuboM | | 13 | 136 | 29⅞ | 29 | 29½ | |
| 8⅞ | 7⅝ | TuboM wt | | | 152 | 7⅝ | 7⅜ | 7⅝ | —¼ |
| 34 | 23¼ | TurnrC 2 | 6.8 | 7 | 2 | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | 29⅝ | —¼ |
| 7⅝ | 3½ | TwinFr .20 | 3.6 | 8 | 5 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| | | — U—U—U — | | | | | | | |
| 12½ | 7⅝ | U&I | | 54 | 2 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ | —⅛ |
| 5⅝ | 2⅞ | UIP .24 | 4.5 | 9 | 13 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |
| 7⅛ | 2⅛ | UNA .20 | 3.0 | 6 | 37 | 6⅝ | 6⅛ | 6⅝ | +⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 4⅝ | URS .40b | 5.9 | 8 | 70 | 7 | 6⅝ | 6¾ | —⅛ |
| 8¼ | 4⅝ | Unimax | | 10 | 20 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7 | —⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 11⅜ | UAirPd .64b | 4.6 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 13⅞ | 14 | |
| 17⅞ | 11 | UnCosF .66a | 4.5 | 8 | 22 | 15 | 14⅝ | 14⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | UnFoods .05e | 2.1 | 119 | 25 | 2⅝ | 2¼ | 2⅜ | |
| 5⅝ | 2¼ | UNatCp | | 20 | 13 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | —⅛ |
| ⅛ | 5-128 | UNatCp wt | | | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | |
| 17⅝ | 9⅝ | USFllr .32 | 2.2 | 8 | 146 | 14⅝ | 13⅞ | 14⅛ | +⅜ |
| 11⅞ | 7⅛ | UnRlIT .83e | 7.5 | 13 | 14 | 11⅛ | 10⅞ | 11 | |
| ⅛ | 1-32 | UnRlIT wt | | | 1 | 1-32 | 1-32 | 1-32 | —1-32 |
| 20 | 13¼ | USRbR 1a | 5.2 | 9 | 13 | 19⅝ | 19¼ | 19⅝ | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 6½ | UnityB | | 13 | 12 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | |
| 6 | 3⅝ | UnivClp .05 | .9 | 4 | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | |

| 12 Month High | Low | Stock Div. in $ | Yld. | P/E | Sls. 100s. | High | Low | Close Quot. | Ch'ge Prev Close |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 17⅛ | 10⅛ | UnivRs .32 | 2.0 | 14 | 27 | 16 | 15⅝ | 15⅞ | +⅛ |
| 16⅛ | 9 | UnivRu .72 | 7.3 | 7 | 1 | 9⅝ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | |
| | | — V—V—V — | | | | | | | |
| 13¼ | 6⅛ | Valles .61t | 11. | 12 | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | +⅛ |
| 16⅜ | 10⅞ | Valmac .80 | 7.3 | 12 | 8 | 11 | 11 | 11 | |
| 8⅝ | 5⅛ | Valspar .36 | 4.6 | 6 | 16 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 3 | 2 | ValueL .06e | 2.2 | | 3 | 2¼ | 2⅜ | 2¼ | |
| 4⅛ | 1⅝ | Verit | | 7 | 10 | 2¼ | 2⅛ | 2¼ | +⅛ |
| 33⅝ | 16½ | VermtA .32b | 1.6 | 8 | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | —½ |
| 9⅞ | 4⅛ | Vermitrn .10 | 1.3 | 7 | 124 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 2⅛ | Vertiple | | 6 | 17 | 5⅝ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | —⅛ |
| 7⅞ | 1⅛ | Vesely | | 233 | 31 | 7 | 6⅞ | 7 | |
| 7⅜ | 2⅜ | VintageE | | 2 | 12 | 3⅝ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | |
| 8 | 4⅛ | Virco .16b | 3.1 | 4 | 54 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | |
| 12⅜ | 7 | Vishay | | 7 | 5 | | 9¼ | 9¼ | +⅜ |
| 5⅞ | 2⅛ | VolMer .12e | 2.3 | 6 | 4 | 5⅛ | 5 | 5⅛ | +⅛ |
| 6⅛ | 2⅞ | VulcCp .20 | 3.4 | 4 | 8 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | +⅛ |
| | | — W—W—W — | | | | | | | |
| 7½ | 2⅝ | WTC .02t | | 75 | 15 | 3⅞ | 3⅝ | 3⅝ | —⅛ |
| 9⅞ | 6⅛ | Wackht .40b | 5.0 | 7 | 15 | 8 | 7⅞ | 8 | +⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 13⅛ | Wainoco .12 | .5 | 18 | 126 | 23⅛ | 21⅞ | 23⅝ | +1⅝ |
| 25⅞ | 18 | Walco .80b | 3.6 | 7 | 18 | 23¼ | 22½ | 22½ | —⅝ |
| 11⅜ | 4⅛ | WallcS .12 | 2.1 | 17 | 25 | 5⅞ | 5⅝ | 5⅞ | +⅜ |
| 24⅛ | 17 | WangB s.16 | .7 | 19 | 191 | 22⅛ | 21⅝ | 22 | +⅛ |
| 25⅛ | 18⅛ | WangC s.06 | .3 | 20 | 78 | 22⅛ | 22 | 22⅛ | +⅛ |
| 17⅛ | 9⅛ | WardsCo .20 | 1.6 | 6 | 7 | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | 12⅜ | |
| 3⅛ | 1⅝ | Washam | | 21 | 5 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 26⅛ | 21⅛ | WshPst s.36 | 1.5 | 9 | 52 | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | 24⅛ | —⅛ |
| 31⅛ | 20⅛ | WRIT 2.12 | 7.2 | 16 | 2 | 29⅛ | 29 | 29⅛ | +⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 5 | Watsco .30 | 3.9 | 9 | 9 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | +⅛ |
| 3⅝ | 2⅛ | Weiman | | | 44 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | |
| 19⅛ | 7⅛ | WeldTu .30b | 1.7 | 7 | 10 | 18 | 17 | 18 | +1⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 6⅝ | WescoFn .38 | 4.1 | 7 | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | —⅛ |
| 43⅝ | 20 | Wstburn s.70 | 1.7 | | 105 | 43⅛ | 39 | 43⅛ | +1 |
| 38⅛ | 11⅛ | WstFrn .52 | 1.6 | 6 | 61 | 34 | 32⅞ | 33⅞ | —⅛ |
| 15⅛ | 10⅛ | WPacRR n | | 3 | 86 | 13⅛ | 12⅞ | 13 | +⅛ |
| 12⅝ | 3⅛ | Whippny .20 | 2.0 | | 7 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | |
| 7⅛ | 4⅛ | WhitCol .40 | 6.7 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 6 | 6 | |
| 7⅝ | 3⅛ | Whitehall | | 7 | 28 | 6⅛ | 5⅞ | 6⅛ | +⅛ |
| 9⅛ | 3 | Wichita .45t | 5.1 | 3 | 106 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 8⅞ | +⅛ |
| 20 | 8⅛ | Wmhous .60 | 3.1 | 12 | 17 | 19⅛ | 18⅝ | 19⅛ | +⅜ |
| 4 | 1⅛ | WilsnB .15t | | | 5 | 2 | 2 | 2 | |
| 3⅛ | 2 | WolfHB .10e | 3.5 | 11 | 1 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | |
| 18⅜ | 10 | Wramr .10e | .6 | 8 | 16 | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | 16⅛ | |
| 17-16 | ⅞ | WrightH g | | 9 | 4 | 13-16 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | —1-16 |
| 33⅝ | 17⅝ | Wynnin .60 | 2.2 | 8 | 15 | 28⅛ | 27⅛ | 27⅛ | —⅛ |
| 16 | 11⅛ | WymBn .72 | 5.4 | 7 | 52 | 14 | 13⅛ | 13⅛ | —⅛ |
| | | — X—Y—Z — | | | | | | | |
| 22⅛ | 11⅛ | ZeroCp .48 | 2.3 | 9 | 15 | 21 | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | |
| 17 | 7 | Zimmer .36 | 4.4 | 3 | 10 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8⅛ | +⅛ |

## Chicago Futures

September 6, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **WHEAT** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 4.29½ | 4.31½ | 4.23 | 4.23½ | —.07½ |
| Dec | 4.39 | 4.41 | 4.30 | 4.32¼ | —.09¼ |
| Mar | 4.51 | 4.51 | 4.38 | 4.40¼ | —.10½ |
| May | 4.48 | 4.50 | 4.38 | 4.39¾ | —.11¼ |
| Jul | 4.29 | 4.32 | 4.21 | 4.22 | —.12½ |
| Sep | 4.37 | 4.37 | 4.28 | 4.28 | —.11½ |

Sales Wed. 28,035.

Total open interest Wed. 54,065, off 2,499 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **CORN** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 2.76 | 2.76½ | 2.70½ | 2.70¾ | —.05½ |
| Dec | 2.76½ | 2.76½ | 2.71½ | 2.71¾ | —.05 |
| Mar | 2.87 | 2.88 | 2.83½ | 2.83¾ | —.04¼ |
| May | 2.92¾ | 2.94¼ | 2.90 | 2.90¼ | —.03¾ |
| Jul | 2.95¾ | 2.97 | 2.93¼ | 2.93¾ | —.02¾ |
| Sep | 2.97 | 2.97½ | 2.95½ | 2.95½ | —.02¼ |

Sales Wed. 51,423.

Total open interest Wed. 173,999, off 1,607 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEANS** 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 7.05 | 7.05 | 6.96½ | 6.98½ | —.08¾ |
| Nov | 7.05 | 7.05 | 6.96 | 6.98½ | —.09½ |
| Jan | 7.19 | 7.19 | 7.10½ | 7.12½ | —.09¼ |
| Mar | 7.31 | 7.33½ | 7.26 | 7.27¼ | —.08¾ |
| May | 7.44 | 7.44 | 7.37 | 7.42 | —.06½ |
| Jul | 7.49 | 7.51 | 7.44½ | 7.50 | —.05½ |
| Aug | 7.48 | 7.50 | 7.43 | 7.50 | —.03½ |
| Sep | 7.39 | 7.42 | 7.35 | 7.41½ | —.03 |

Sales Wed. 35,788.

Total open interest Wed. 96,630, off 481 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN MEAL** 100 tons; dollars per ton | | | | | |
| Sep | 188.50 | 188.50 | 186.50 | 186.90 | —1.70 |
| Oct | 188.50 | 188.50 | 186.00 | 186.40 | —2.30 |
| Dec | 192.00 | 192.00 | 189.50 | 189.90 | —2.50 |
| Jan | 194.00 | 194.00 | 191.80 | 192.30 | —2.30 |
| Mar | 197.50 | 197.50 | 195.80 | 196.30 | —1.70 |
| May | 20.00 | 200.00 | 198.50 | 198.30 | —2.10 |
| Jul | 203.00 | 203.00 | 201.50 | 201.80 | —1.70 |
| Aug | 203.50 | 203.50 | 203.00 | 203.50 | —1.00 |
| Sep | 203.50 | 204.50 | 203.50 | 204.30 | —1.20 |

Sales Wed. 7,361.

Total open interest Wed. 47,194, up 86 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SOYBEAN OIL** 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs | | | | | |
| Sep | 28.60 | 28.60 | 27.95 | 28.15 | — .60 |
| Oct | 27.15 | 27.20 | 26.83 | 27.12 | — .20 |
| Dec | 26.20 | 26.45 | 26.05 | 26.38 | — .04 |
| Jan | 25.90 | 26.30 | 25.90 | 26.27 | + .10 |
| Mar | 26.00 | 26.25 | 25.85 | 26.23 | + .08 |
| May | 25.95 | 26.30 | 25.85 | 26.30 | + .17 |
| Jul | 25.85 | 26.30 | 25.85 | 26.27 | + .15 |
| Aug | 25.80 | 26.15 | 25.88 | 26.10 | + .10 |
| Sep | 25.74 | 26.00 | 25.74 | 25.95 | + .10 |
| Oct | 25.80 | 25.90 | 25.80 | 25.87 | + .17 |

Sales Wed. 13,314.

Total open interest Wed. 56,895, off 161 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **OATS** 5,000 bu; dollars per bu. | | | | | |
| Sep | 1.38 | 1.38½ | 1.36¼ | 1.36½ | —.02¼ |
| Dec | 1.52¾ | 1.52¾ | 1.50 | 1.50¼ | —.02 |
| Mar | 1.64¾ | 1.64¾ | 1.62¾ | 1.62¾ | —.02 |
| May | 1.70½ | 1.70½ | 1.69½ | 1.69½ | —.02 |
| Jul | 1.72½ | 1.72½ | 1.72 | 1.72 | —.01½ |

Sales Wed. 2,165.

Total open interest Wed. 5,833, off 194 from Tues.

## London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

September 6, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Previous (Close) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | | |
| Oct | 115.50 | 113.50 | 114.50 | 114.60 | 113.15 | 113.25 |
| Dec | 120.30 | 117.80 | 118.45 | 118.50 | 117.40 | 117.50 |
| Mar | 125.75 | 123.25 | 124.35 | 124.40 | 122.65 | 122.75 |
| May | 130.00 | 126.00 | 127.15 | 127.25 | 125.50 | 125.65 |
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | 130.75 | 131.35 | 128.80 | 129.70 |
| Oct | 135.00 | 134.00 | 134.00 | 135.00 | 132.75 | 133.25 |
| 3,644 lots of 50 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,355 | 1,344 | 1,355 | 1,356 | 1,352 | 1,355 |
| Dec | 1,432 | 1,315 | 1,430 | 1,433 | 1,423 | 1,424 |
| Mar | 1,477 | 1,454 | 1,474 | 1,475 | 1,462 | 1,463 |
| May | 1,504 | 1,476 | 1,502 | 1,503 | 1,484 | 1,486 |
| Jly | 1,522 | 1,498 | 1,522 | 1,523 | 1,504 | 1,507 |
| Sep | 1,531 | 1,527 | 1,540 | 1,550 | 1,528 | 1,533 |
| Oct | 1,564 | 1,566 | 1,575 | 1,580 | 1,560 | 1,569 |
| 2,131 lots of 10 tons. | | | | | | |
| **COFFEE** | | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,791 | 1,801 | 1,795 | 1,796 | 1,798 | 1,800 |
| Nov | 1,847 | 1,838 | 1,845 | 1,847 | 1,845 | 1,846 |
| Jan | 1,863 | 1,838 | 1,862 | 1,864 | 1,862 | 1,863 |
| Mar | 1,825 | 1,818 | 1,819 | 1,820 | 1,825 | 1,813 |
| May | 1,803 | 1,810 | 1,807 | 1,810 | 1,811 | 1,813 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,792 | 1,794 | 1,796 | 1,805 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1,788 | 1,789 | 1,785 | 1,805 |
| 1,580 lots of 5 tons. | | | | | | |

## London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

September 6, 1979

| | Today Bid | Today Asked | Previous Bid | Previous Asked |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Copper wire bars: Spot | 917.00 | 918.00 | 936.00 | 937.00 |
| 3 months | 916.00 | 917.00 | 928.00 | 929.00 |
| Cathodes: spot | 887.00 | 888.00 | 908.00 | 910.00 |
| 3 months | 894.00 | 895.00 | 908.00 | 910.00 |
| Tin: spot | 6,840.00 | 6,850.00 | 6,870.00 | 6,890.00 |
| 3 months | 6,780.00 | 6,790.00 | 6,820.00 | 6,830.00 |
| Lead: spot | 546.00 | 548.00 | 566.00 | 567.00 |
| 3 months | 545.00 | 546.00 | 559.00 | 560.00 |
| Zinc: spot | 314.00 | 315.00 | 312.00 | 313.50 |
| 3 months | 324.00 | 325.00 | 321.00 | 322.00 |
| Silver: spot | 536.60 | 537.00 | 504.00 | 506.50 |
| 3 months | 551.00 | 551.50 | 520.00 | 520.50 |
| Aluminium: spot | 713.00 | 714.00 | 718.00 | 719.00 |
| 3 months | 709.00 | 710.00 | 713.00 | 714.00 |
| Nickel: spot | 2,710.00 | 2,715.00 | 2,720.00 | 2,730.00 |
| 3 months | 2,725.00 | 2,730.00 | 2,740.00 | 2,750.00 |

## Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

September 6, 1979

| | High | Low | Close (Bid-Asked) | | Ch. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR** | | | | | |
| Oct | 1,130 | 1,120 | 1,129 | 1,126 | +10 |
| Nov | 1,162 | 1,156 | 1,115 | 1,130 | +18 |
| Dec | 1,238 | 1,224 | 1,152 | 1,168 | +12 |
| Mar | 1,278 | 1,267 | 1,225 | 1,226 | +13 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 1,258 | 1,265 | +14 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,263 | 1,285 | +13 |
| Aug | N.T. | N.T. | 1,275 | 1,300 | +15 |
| Oct | N.T. | N.T. | 1,290 | 1,315 | +10 |
| 2001 lots. | | | | | |
| **COCOA** | | | | | |
| Sep | 1,295 | 1,290 | 1,288 | 1,300 | —5 |
| Dec | 2,346 | 1,335 | 1,332 | 1,337 | —3 |
| Mar | 1,375 | — | 1,370 | 1,390 | +5 |
| May | N.T. | N.T. | 1,380 | 1,395 | +5 |
| Jly | N.T. | N.T. | 1,398 | — | —1 |
| Sep | N.T. | N.T. | 1,400 | — | Unch. |
| 18 lots | | | | | |

## U.S. Commodity Prices

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE BEEF CATTLE** 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Oct | 68.00 | 69.30 | 67.65 | 69.30 | +1.50 |
| Dec | 69.70 | 71.15 | 69.70 | 71.15 | +1.50 |
| Jan | 69.60 | 70.60 | 69.40 | 70.60 | +1.50 |
| Feb | 69.80 | 71.22 | 69.62 | 71.22 | +1.50 |
| Apr | 70.20 | 71.87 | 70.15 | 71.52 | +1.15 |
| Jun | 71.20 | 72.55 | 71.02 | 72.12 | +1.05 |
| Aug | 72.30 | 71.50 | 70.20 | 71.10 | +1.05 |
| Oct | 70.10 | 70.60 | 68.90 | 69.80 | + .25 |
| Dec | 71.50 | 71.50 | 71.50 | 71.50 | + .75 |

Est sales: 24,127; sales Wed. 33,858.

Total open interest Wed. 59,750, off 2,116 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **FEEDER CATTLE** 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 82.60 | 84.15 | 82.40 | 83.92 | +1.25 |
| Oct | 81.90 | 83.30 | 81.75 | 83.30 | +1.50 |
| Nov | 82.90 | 84.50 | 82.90 | 84.50 | +1.50 |
| Jan | 84.25 | 85.75 | 84.25 | 85.75 | +1.50 |
| Mar | 86.00 | 87.40 | 85.95 | 87.25 | +1.35 |
| Apr | 86.43 | 87.85 | 86.25 | 87.70 | +1.30 |
| May | 85.90 | 87.40 | 85.90 | 87.20 | +1.30 |
| Aug | 86.10 | 87.00 | 85.85 | 87.00 | +1.40 |

Est. sales: 4,499; sales Wed. 4,392.

Total open interest Wed. 15,505, off 173 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LIVE HOGS** 30,000 cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Oct | 37.85 | 38.97 | 37.75 | 38.92 | +1.45 |
| Dec | 39.05 | 39.42 | 38.85 | 38.92 | +1.00 |
| Feb | 40.25 | 41.30 | 40.20 | 40.95 | +1.15 |
| Apr | 39.40 | 40.57 | 39.25 | 40.00 | + .93 |
| Jun | 43.60 | 44.45 | 43.20 | 44.17 | + .72 |
| Jul | 44.00 | 45.00 | 44.00 | 44.37 | + .42 |
| Aug | 42.80 | 43.75 | 42.10 | 42.10 | — .15 |
| Oct | 41.50 | 41.90 | 40.82 | 40.82 | + .12 |
| Dec | 42.50 | 43.55 | 42.50 | 42.75 | + .70 |

Est. sales: 9,294; sales Wed. 8,811.

Total open interest Wed. 27,688, up 1,227 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PORK BELLIES** 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Feb | 48.55 | 50.77 | 48.55 | 49.92 | +1.15 |
| Mar | 49.00 | 50.90 | 49.00 | 49.90 | +1.00 |
| May | 50.30 | 52.05 | 50.00 | 50.85 | + .80 |
| Jul | 51.40 | 53.00 | 51.15 | 51.98 | + .90 |
| Aug | 50.25 | 51.75 | 50.05 | 50.50 | + .75 |

Est. sales: 8,919; sales Wed. 5,395.

Total open interest Wed. 23,098, up 169 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ICED BROILERS** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb; | | | | | |
| Sep | 38.20 | 38.55 | 38.20 | 38.55 | + .10 |
| Oct | 38.10 | 38.20 | 38.00 | 38.20 | + .33 |
| Nov | 38.05 | 38.25 | 38.00 | 38.00 | — .27 |
| Dec | 39.60 | 39.75 | 39.40 | 39.40 | — .10 |
| Jan | | | | 41.40 | — .20 |
| Feb | | | | 42.02 | — .03 |
| Mar | 43.00 | 43.00 | 42.70 | 42.70 | — .40 |
| Apr | | | | 42.50 | — .10 |

Sales Wed. 91.

Total open interest Wed. 1,490, up 42 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SHELL EGGS** 22,500 doz.; cents per doz. | | | | | |
| Sep | 55.00 | 55.50 | 55.00 | 55.50 | + .10 |
| Oct | | | | 57.45 | |
| Nov | 59.80 | 59.80 | 59.75 | 59.80 | |
| Dec | 62.00 | 62.00 | 61.05 | 61.30 | — .70 |
| Jan | | | | 60.50 | |

Est. sales: 25; sales Wed. 36.

Total open interest Wed. 232, off 10 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LUMBER** 100,000 bd. ft. | | | | | |
| Sep | 269.00 | 274.00 | 267.50 | 270.20 | — .20 |
| Nov | 249.00 | 250.20 | 246.60 | 248.50 | —1.70 |
| Jan | 235.50 | 237.00 | 234.20 | 236.20 | — .50 |
| Mar | 230.00 | 230.80 | 228.50 | 229.80 | — .30 |
| May | 225.00 | 225.00 | 224.00 | 224.50 | — .50 |
| Jul | 220.00 | 220.60 | 219.50 | 220.00 | — .50 |

Est. sales: 2,758; sales Wed. 4,672.

Total open interest Wed. 11,145, up 356 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLYWOOD** 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft. | | | | | |
| Sep | 205.00 | 205.40 | 203.00 | 203.20 | —2.80 |
| Nov | 198.40 | 198.40 | 195.60 | 196.50 | —1.60 |
| Jan | 197.00 | 197.00 | 195.20 | 195.20 | —1.80 |
| Mar | 197.80 | 197.80 | 195.60 | 195.60 | —1.70 |
| May | 198.20 | 198.40 | 196.80 | 196.80 | —1.70 |
| Jul | | | | 199.00 | —2.50 |
| Sep | | | | 199.00 | —2.50 |
| Nov | | | | 198.00 | —1.00 |

Sales Wed. 488.

Total open interest Wed. 4,165, off 9 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **U.S. TREASURY BILLS** $1 million; pts. of 100 pct. | | | | | |
| Sep | 89.89 | 89.97 | 89.77 | 89.80 | —.13 |
| Dec | 89.85 | 90.04 | 89.83 | 89.89 | —.07 |
| Mar | 90.20 | 90.42 | 90.12 | 90.24 | —.02 |
| Jun | 90.52 | 90.69 | 90.40 | 90.58 | +.03 |
| Sep | 90.81 | 90.96 | 90.67 | 90.89 | +.04 |
| Dec | 91.09 | 91.19 | 90.95 | 91.13 | —.02 |
| Mar | 91.30 | 91.36 | 91.19 | 91.27 | —.07 |
| Jun | 91.30 | 91.48 | 91.30 | 91.38 | —.08 |

Est. sales: 11,085; sales Wed. 9,951.

Total open interest Wed. 36,707, off 1,439 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GNMA** (8 pct. $100,000 prin., pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.) | | | | | |
| Sep | 84-18 | 84-28 | 84-09 | 84-27 | +03 |
| Dec | 84-22 | 84-29 | 84-10 | 84-28 | +03 |
| Mar | 84-19 | 84-31 | 84-09 | 84-31 | +06 |
| Jun | 84-20 | 85-29 | 84-07 | 84-29 | +03 |
| Sep | 84-23 | 84-27 | 84-07 | 84-27 | +01 |
| Dec | 84-18 | 84-21 | 84-02 | 84-21 | +02 |
| Mar | 83-31 | 84-13 | 83-27 | 84-13 | —03 |
| Jun | 83-20 | 84-05 | 83-20 | 84-05 | —06 |
| Sep | 84-04 | 94-04 | 83-17 | 84-31 | —06 |
| Dec | 83-13 | 83-25 | 83-13 | 83-24 | —08 |
| Mar | 83-17 | 83-17 | 83-08 | 83-17 | —10 |

Sales Wed. 13,793 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 74,324, off 476 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS** ($1 million, annualized discount rate) | | | | | |
| Sep | 11.73 | 11.73 | 11.62 | 11.70 | — .09 |
| Dec | 11.85 | 11.93 | 11.69 | 11.84 | + .25 |
| Mar | 11.53 | 11.60 | 11.26 | 11.39 | + .25 |
| Jun | 10.95 | 10.95 | 10.77 | 10.77 | — .16 |
| Sep | 10.22 | 10.22 | 10.22 | 10.22 | |

Sales Wed. 173 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 1,349, off 31 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS** (8 pct.—$100,000 prin.; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.) | | | | | |
| Sep | 88-26 | 89-02 | 88-23 | 89-00 | |
| Dec | 88-16 | 88-26 | 88-09 | 88-25 | +06 |
| Mar | 88-10 | 88-22 | 88-04 | 88-22 | +06 |
| Jun | 88-10 | 88-19 | 88-01 | 88-19 | +06 |
| Sep | 88-06 | 88-16 | 87-30 | 88-16 | +05 |
| Dec | 88-01 | 88-14 | 87-26 | 88-13 | +05 |
| Mar | 87-27 | 88-08 | 87-20 | 88-08 | +04 |
| Jun | 87-20 | 88-04 | 87-20 | 88-04 | +05 |
| Sep | 87-16 | 88-01 | 87-15 | 88-00 | +02 |
| Dec | 87-11 | 87-28 | 87-11 | 97-28 | +02 |
| Mar | 87-16 | 87-24 | 87-12 | 87-24 | +02 |

Sales Wed. 15,326 contracts.

Total open interest Wed. 66,390, up 464 from Tues.

## New York Futures

September 6, 1979

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **MAINE POTATOES** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Nov | 6.20 | 6.25 | 6.11 | 6.25 | +0.03 |
| Mar | 7.84 | 8.00 | 7.60 | 7.70 | —0.30 |
| Apr | 10.10 | 10.10 | 9.80 | 10.10 | —0.20 |
| May | 10.80 | 11.89 | 11.41 | 11.57 | —0.34 |

Est. sales: 1,061 sales Wed. 1,372.

Total open interest Wed. 4,725 up 207 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COFFEE 'C'** 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 218.00 | 219.40 | 217.25 | 218.79 | + 0.47 |
| Dec | 208.00 | 208.00 | 206.50 | 207.60 | — 0.49 |
| Mar | 197.00 | 197.00 | 195.50 | 196.92 | — 0.37 |
| May | 195.25 | 195.25 | 193.75 | 194.81 | — 0.77 |
| Jul | 193.25 | 193.25 | 192.00 | 192.75 | — 1.50 |
| Sep | 192.75 | 192.75 | 191.50 | 191.50 | — 2.25 |
| Dec | 191.00 | 191.00 | 189.50 | 189.50 | — 2.51 |

Est sales: 2,030 sales Wed. 1,479.

Total open interest Wed. 12,322 up 193 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **SUGAR NO. 11** 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb. Sugar 11 spot 9.69 | | | | | |
| Oct | 9.95 | 9.97 | 9.80 | 9.83 | — 0.10 |
| Mar | 11.05 | 11.06 | 10.87 | 10.89 | — 0.12 |
| May | 11.31 | 11.32 | 11.15 | 11.17 | —0.10 |
| Jul | 11.54 | 11.55 | 11.40 | 11.44 | —0.07 |
| Sep | 11.87 | 11.87 | 11.73 | 11.73 | —0.12 |
| Oct | 12.05 | 12.05 | 11.91 | 11.91 | —0.14 |

Est. sales: 6,000 sales Wed. 10,779.

Total open interest Wed. 59,736 up 1,245 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COCOA** 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 133.70 | 136.00 | 133.75 | 135.90 | +2.40 |
| Dec | 135.80 | 138.20 | 135.50 | 137.75 | +2.10 |
| Mar | 139.30 | 141.75 | 139.20 | 141.35 | +2.20 |
| May | 141.80 | 143.35 | 141.80 | 143.40 | +2.10 |
| Jul | 145.00 | 145.45 | 140.00 | 145.45 | |
| Sep | 146.50 | 148.00 | 146.50 | 148.00 | |

Est. sales. 815 sales Wed. 618.

Total open interest Wed. 6,359 off 2 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **ORANGE JUICE** 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 108.50 | 108.80 | 108.00 | 108.00 | |
| Nov | 105.20 | 105.80 | 104.75 | 105.10 | +0.25 |
| Jan | 105.20 | 105.80 | 104.60 | 105.05 | +0.25 |
| Mar | 105.80 | 106.50 | 105.00 | 105.50 | |
| May | 106.40 | 106.00 | 106.00 | 105.90 | +0.10 |
| Jul | 106.30 | 106.30 | 106.30 | 106.30 | +0.20 |

Est. sales: 500 sales Wed. 638.

Total open interest Wed. 7,984 off 101 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COTTON, No. 2** 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Oct | 63.78 | 63.90 | 62.90 | 63.40 | —0.55 |
| Dec | 65.00 | 65.25 | 64.15 | 64.77 | —0.50 |
| Mar | 66.80 | 66.85 | 65.60 | 66.42 | —0.38 |
| May | 68.25 | 68.25 | 67.50 | 67.76 | —0.39 |
| Jul | 69.10 | 69.10 | 68.35 | 68.90 | —0.20 |
| Dec | 68.85 | 68.85 | 68.25 | 68.75 | +0.20 |

Est. sales; 6,240 sales Wed. 5,845.

Total open interest Wed. 38,436 off 469 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **COPPER** 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb. | | | | | |
| Sep | 90.45 | 90.45 | 87.35 | 88.50 | —1.95 |
| Dec | 92.50 | 92.55 | 89.55 | 90.50 | —2.05 |
| Jan | 92.65 | 92.65 | 89.85 | 90.80 | —2.05 |
| Mar | 93.10 | 93.10 | 90.40 | 91.60 | —1.80 |
| May | 93.60 | 93.60 | 90.85 | 92.10 | —1.70 |
| Jul | 94.00 | 94.00 | 90.95 | 92.30 | —1.65 |
| Sep | 93.90 | 93.90 | 91.10 | 92.50 | —1.60 |
| Dec | 93.75 | 93.80 | 91.40 | 92.70 | —1.50 |
| Mar | 93.00 | 93.30 | 91.60 | 92.80 | —1.50 |
| May | 93.25 | 93.25 | 92.00 | 92.90 | —1.45 |

Est. sales: 12,500 sales Wed. 7,626.

Total open interest Wed. 58,822 off 60 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **N.Y. SILVER** 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz | | | | | |
| Sep | 1221.0 | 1225.0 | 1130.0 | 1180.50 | + 5.50 |
| Dec | 1206.0 | 1206.0 | 1145.0 | 1206.00 | +40.00 |
| Jan | 1212.0 | 1212.0 | 1164.0 | 1212.00 | +40.00 |
| Mar | 1224.5 | 1224.5 | 1155.0 | 1224.50 | +40.00 |
| May | 1236.0 | 1236.0 | 1176.0 | 1236.00 | +40.00 |
| Jul | 1247.5 | 1247.5 | 1170.0 | 1246.00 | +38.50 |
| Sep | 1259.0 | 1259.0 | 1251.0 | 1256.00 | +37.00 |
| Dec | 1276.5 | 1276.5 | 1230.0 | 1269.00 | +32.50 |
| Jan | 1262.3 | 1282.3 | 1282.3 | 1274.00 | +31.70 |
| Jul | 1316.5 | 1316.5 | 1316.5 | 1304.00 | +27.50 |

Est. sales. 30,000 sales Wed. 20,564.

Total open interest Wed. 156,669 up 497 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **PLATINUM** 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Oct | 437.00 | 439.00 | 424.60 | 424.60 | —10.00 |
| Jan | 438.00 | 441.00 | 424.30 | 424.60 | — 9.70 |
| Apr | 444.00 | 446.00 | 429.20 | 429.60 | — 9.50 |
| Jul | 447.00 | 447.00 | 433.10 | 432.90 | — 9.20 |
| Oct | 450.00 | 451.00 | 437.10 | 438.10 | — 9.00 |

Est. sales: 3,486 sales Wed. 2,774.

Total open interest Wed. 9,713 up 36 from Tues.

| | Open | High | Low | Close | Chg |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **GOLD** 100 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz. | | | | | |
| Sep | 337.60 | 337.60 | 330.00 | 329.70— | 1.70 |
| Oct | 340.00 | 340.50 | 324.00 | 332.20— | 1.70 |
| Dec | 346.50 | 348.00 | 330.60 | 339.00— | 1.60 |
| Feb | 352.00 | 354.00 | 336.60 | 345.20— | 1.40 |
| Apr | 360.00 | 360.50 | 342.50 | 351.30— | 1.20 |
| Jun | 366.00 | 367.50 | 348.20 | 357.00— | 1.00 |
| Aug | 372.00 | 372.00 | 360.50 | 363.00— | 0.80 |
| Oct | 376.50 | 379.00 | 368.00 | 368.80— | 0.60 |
| Dec | 382.00 | 383.00 | 370.00 | 374.60— | 0.40 |
| Feb | 387.80 | 388.80 | 381.00 | 380.30— | 0.20 |
| Apr | 395.50 | 395.70 | 385.70 | 385.70 | |
| Jun | 395.90 | 397.00 | 385.00 | 391.00+ | 0.10 |

Est. sales. 45,000 sales Wed. 29,358.

Total open interest Wed. 177,590 up 1,511 from Tues.

## Cash Prices

September 6, 1979

| Commodity and unit | Thu | Year Ago |
|---|---|---|
| **FOODS** | | |
| Coffee 4 Santos, lb. | 2.06 | 1.55 |
| **TEXTILES** | | |
| Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd. | 3.47 | 0.44 |
| **METALS** | | |
| Steel billets (Pitt.), ton | 347.00 | 101.00 |
| Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton | 227.34 | 214.76 |
| Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt. | 92-93 | 69-70 |
| Lead Spot, lb | 58 | 32½ |
| Copper elect., lb | 93½ | 67⅛ |
| Tin (Straits), lb. | 7.6282 | 6.6288 |
| Zinc. E. St L. Basis, lb | .35½ | 30½ |
| Silver N.Y., oz | 11.650 | 5.497 |
| Gold N.Y., oz | 335.50 | 210.75 |

New York prices.

## Commodity Indexes

September 6, 1979

| | Close | Previous |
|---|---|---|
| Moody's | 1,108.5 | 1,104.2 |
| Reuters | N.A. | 1,587.60 |
| Dow Jones Spot | N.A. | N.A. |
| DJ Futures | N.A. | N.A. |

Moody's: base 100: Dec. 31, 1931. p — preliminary; f — final
Reuters: base 100: Sep. 18, 1931
Dow Jones: base 100: Average 1924-25-26.

## *Thursday's New Highs and Lows*

NEW HIGHS—21

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Armada Cp | Engelh Min | Int Rectif |
| Bendix | GenuParts s | MCA Inc |
| BinneySm | Gulf Oil | Masco Cp |
| CIT Financl | HocknskWir s | Newell n |
| Callah Mng | HIndyHar | Seagrove |
| CompRLk gs | Harnischfg | Smiths Tran |
| DomeMn gs | HuntIntRes | Texgif 3pf |

NEW LOWS—8

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AmEl Pw | Kellwood Co | UnTch 2.55pf |
| BaltGE pfB | ParkerPen s | UtaPL 2.36pf |
| EmpDist El | TWC 2.60pf | |

## European Gold Markets

September 6, 1979

| | A.M. | P.M. | N.C. |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | 340.85 | 335.50 | +6.5 |
| Zurich | 341.50 | 335.50 | +5.375 |
| Paris (12.5 kilo) | 356.83 | 356.17 | +8.22 |

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

# 2 U.S. Airlines File for Increase Of 9.5% in Fares

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Braniff International and Frontier Airlines yesterday formally filed 9.5-percent fare increases with the Civil Aeronautics Board to go into effect this week.

The board voted last week to allow domestic airlines to increase fares as much as 9.5 percent to meet rising fuel costs. The CAB approved the request of 10 carriers to file to impose the rate increases, and Braniff and Frontier were the first to do so, a CAB spokesman said.

United Airlines, American Airlines, Trans World Airlines, Northwest Airlines, Western Airlines, Hughes Airwest, Delta Air Lines and Ozark Air Lines have permission to ask the CAB to impose the fare increases this week, the spokesman said.

The increase of 9.5 percent means that the CAB has allowed domestic airlines to boost fares by 20.1 percent this year, more than twice as much as in each of the previous three years.

# Senate Presses Nixon on Home Improvements

WASHINGTON, Sept. 6 (AP) — The Senate wants former President Richard Nixon to pay back the government for such things as a flagpole, heating system and sewer line installed at his estate in San Clemente, Calif.

Mr. Nixon has sold the estate and plans to purchase a 12-room condominium in New York City for a reported $1 million.

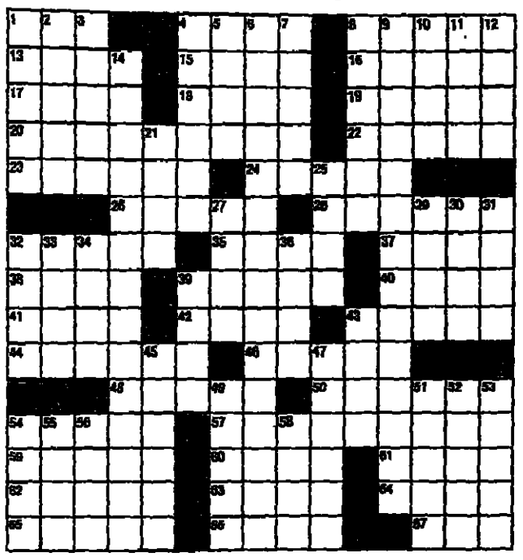
The "sense of the Senate" resolution approved by a voice vote yesterday urges the former president to pay for renovations that were not made for the purpose of insuring his safety. The resolution does not have the force of law.

The General Services Administration says it contracted for $702,321 in improvements at the estate. This includes $6,600 for improving a gazebo, installation of a 44-foot flagpole for $2,300, a heating system worth $13,500, an interior fire protection system worth $33,300, and a sewer line constructed for $3,800.

### Nixon's 3d China Visit

PEKING, Sept. 6 (UPI) — Mr. Nixon will pay his third visit to China as a guest of the government starting Sept. 18 for four or five days, sources here said today.

# CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



**ACROSS**

1 White vestment
4 Stupid one
8 Tree of the birch family
13 Straight, as a drink
15 Jug
16 Ingenuous
17 Part of DMZ
18 Bristle
19 Assad's domain
20 Pain reliever
22 Handle effectively
23 Stock of wine
24 Belief
26 Prefix with mural
28 Wore away
32 Separates
35 ——du Vent
37 Win by a——
38 Organic compound
39 Sheds
40 Mal de—— (headache): Fr.
41 Against
42 Holy Roman emperor
43 Tatter
44 Pear
46 Old-womanish
48 Welsh playwright-actor Williams
50 "—— Mister"
54 Master, in colonial India
57 Flagrant
59 Die down
60 Soil
61 Cartoonist who created the Democrats' donkey
62 Icy
63 Cougar
64 Nymph whose voice became immortal
65 Facing a glacier
66 Ollie's partner
67 Part of a rt. triangle

**DOWN**

1 Soldier from Down Under
2 Sierra——
3 Ordinary
4 "The—— Song": Romberg
5 Is indebted to
6 Be natural or uninhibited
7 Hide or hair
8 "——a fool according to his folly": Proverbs
9 Level
10 Dismal
11 "Hear no——"
12 Peruse
14 Level
21 German goose
25 Mobsters' erstwhile nemesis
27 Read the—— act
29 Activist
30 Northeast Italian town
31 Legal document
32 Legumes
33 Ste.——de Beaupré
34 Military org.
36 Collar or jacket
39 "—— Flanders," Defoe novel
43 Dross of a metal
45 Fixes in the mind
47 Former maker of house calls
49 Shrill barks
51 Slender European fish
52 Mawkishly amorous
53 Legally bar
54 Loses resiliency
55 Instigate
56 Nimbus
58 Author Santha ——Rau

Solution to Previous Puzzle

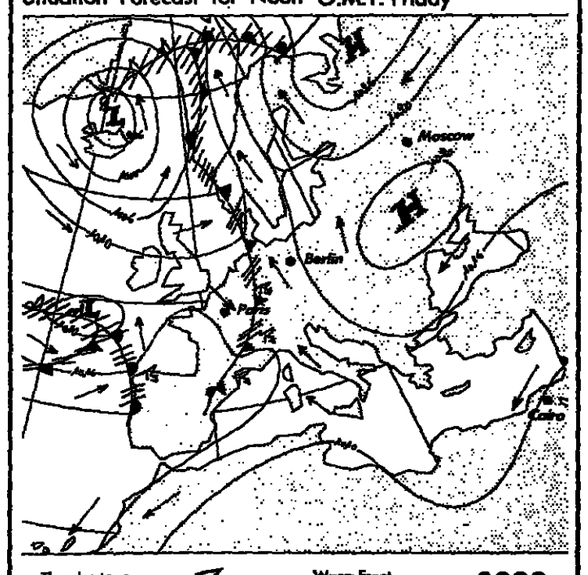
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A | R | A | M | | Y | E | T | O | | R | A | I | D |
| C | O | R | E | | E | T | O | H | | E | U | R | O |
| T | U | R | N | S | T | R | E | T | A | B | L | E | S |
| O | N | E | U | P | | | S | A | L | A | D | | |
| R | D | S | | B | O | T | | F | A | T | | B | O | Y |
| S | S | T | | A | G | R | A | | S | E | R | E | N | E |
| | | S | W | E | A | R | S | | | E | T | E | S |
| | A | P | P | L | E | P | I | E | O | R | D | E | R |
| A | F | R | O | | | S | E | R | V | E | S | | |
| M | A | I | T | R | E | | L | I | E | N | | D | U | D |
| A | R | N | | O | D | E | | O | R | T | | E | M | U |
| | | C | A | D | R | E | | | E | A | R | P | S |
| | H | U | R | R | Y | U | P | A | N | D | W | A | I | T |
| | A | G | E | E | | P | E | R | I | | L | I | R | E |
| | S | H | E | D | | T | E | A | L | | S | L | E | D |

# WEATHER

| | C | F | | | C | F | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| ALGARVE | 19 | 66 | Misty | MADRID | 27 | 81 | Overcast |
| AMSTERDAM | 22 | 72 | Misty | MIAMI | 27 | 81 | Fair |
| ANKARA | 27 | 81 | Fair | MILAN | 24 | 75 | Fair |
| ATHENS | 26 | 79 | Fair | MONTREAL | 21 | 70 | Cloudy |
| BEIRUT | 29 | 84 | Fair | MOSCOW | 18 | 64 | Overcast |
| BELGRADE | 21 | 70 | Cloudy | MUNICH | 20 | 68 | Fair |
| BERLIN | 21 | 70 | Fair | NEW YORK | 24 | 75 | Rain |
| BRUSSELS | 24 | 75 | Fair | NICE | 23 | 73 | Cloudy |
| BUCHAREST | 23 | 73 | Cloudy | OSLO | 14 | 57 | Misty |
| BUDAPEST | 22 | 72 | Cloudy | PARIS | 24 | 75 | Fair |
| CASABLANCA | 24 | 75 | Cloudy | PRAGUE | 20 | 68 | Cloudy |
| COPENHAGEN | 19 | 66 | Overcast | ROME | 26 | 73 | Fair |
| COSTA DEL SOL | 26 | 79 | Misty | SOFIA | 21 | 70 | Misty |
| DUBLIN | 18 | 64 | Cloudy | STOCKHOLM | 19 | 66 | Fair |
| EDINBURGH | 15 | 59 | Rain | TEHRAN | | | N.A. |
| FLORENCE | 26 | 79 | Fair | TEL AVIV | 30 | 86 | Fair |
| FRANKFURT | 22 | 72 | Fair | TOKYO | 25 | 77 | Overcast |
| GENEVA | 23 | 73 | Misty | TUNIS | 28 | 82 | Fair |
| HELSINKI | 14 | 57 | Overcast | VIENNA | 23 | 73 | Fair |
| HOUSTON | 29 | 84 | Fair | WARSAW | 16 | 61 | Overcast |
| ISTANBUL | 25 | 77 | Fair | WASHINGTON | 28 | 82 | Cloudy |
| LAS PALMAS | 24 | 75 | Cloudy | ZURICH | 21 | 70 | Misty |
| LISBON | 25 | 77 | Fair | | | | |
| LONDON | 24 | 75 | Misty | | | | |
| LOS ANGELES | 26 | 79 | Cloudy | | | | |

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; rest others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Friday




## *Monkeys Grab Children, But Flee*

DURBAN, South Africa, Sept. 6 (AP) — Two young Durban brothers were temporarily abducted by six hairy kidnappers, the South African Press Association reported today. The assailants were monkeys.

Marcelle Greyvling, 16 months, and his three-year-old brother, Morne, weren't hurt, but their mother, Deborah, wasn't amused by the incident yesterday.

Mrs. Greyvling said that she took her sons to her mother's house and left them to play on the veranda when she went inside to visit.

"About 20 minutes later I heard the children screaming and crying and rushed outside to see what the matter was," she said. "To my horror, each of my sons was being dragged by a monkey on each arm."

She said that screamed at the monkeys but they continued to pull the children across the veranda. "The monkeys were chattering among themselves and the two which were not grasping either of the children's arms were prancing around in delight."

The monkeys only released the children and fled after her mother had come out, Mrs. Greyvling said, who added that she hoped that someone would go out and trap the animals.

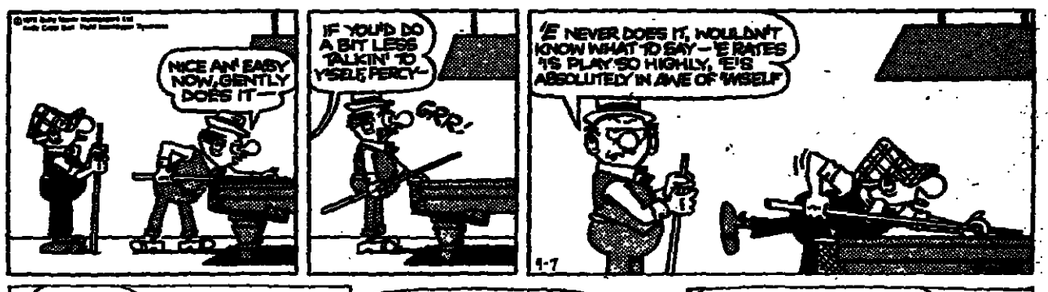
PEANUTS

B.C.

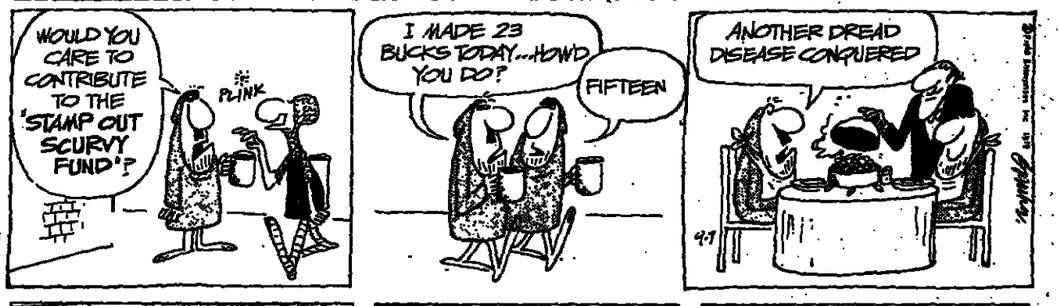
BLONDIE

BEETLE BAILEY

ANDY CAPP

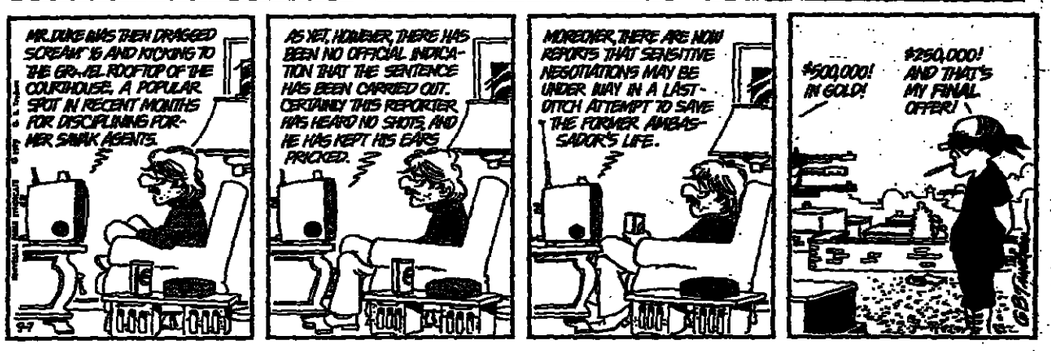



WIZARD of ID




REX MORGAN

DOONESBURY




**JUMBLE** THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

TEMPY

IMECH

VARQUE

RUTUNE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

*Answer here:* "—— ——"

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: NUTTY HITCH AFLOAT EXPOSE
Answer: Suspiciously like a swimmer—"FISHY"

DENNIS THE MENACE

"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

# BOOKS

***LIFE, LAW AND LETTERS***
***Essays and Sketches***
*By Louis Auchincloss. Houghton Mifflin. 175 pp.*

***A WRITER'S CAPITAL***
*By Louis Auchincloss. Houghton Mifflin. Paperback. Illustrated. 160 pp. $4.95.*

Reviewed by John Leonard

LOUIS AUCHINCLOSS is talking about the rector in his best-known novel, "The Rector of Justin." According to Auchincloss, who should know, Francis Prescott was based as much on Judge Learned Hand as he was on Endicott Peabody of Groton. The author asks himself whether it is necessary that he "take sides," "show where he stands," when he creates a character who, like Prescott, embodies "the values of yesteryear." And he replies: "In this respect, as in many others, the Goncourt brothers remain my models. I am neither a satirist nor a cheerleader. I am strictly an observer."

So it would seem. "Life, Law and Letters" is a series of observations, all of them agreeable, like good talk after dinner. Auchincloss has a way of being interesting without sounding important. That is, there are no sirens in these pages, or in his fiction, but the intelligence is always whispering.

For instance, he reviews George Painter's two-volume biography of Proust, approvingly. Then he shakes his head. Painter has concluded that Proust murdered his mother twice, and could be forgiven, could forgive himself, only on the occasion of his own death. Auchincloss is sad that such an effort of scholarship "ends on such a sorry note of claptrap."

He is dismayed, moreover, to learn that Proust paid "young men to put on exhibitions in which they chased rats about a room to stick them with needles and beat them with clubs." He would have preferred not knowing: "I doubt that I will ever again be able to read the passages in 'A la Recherche' that describe the narrator's agony at the vision of cruelty in others without accusing him in my heart of the grossest hypocrisy."

He goes on, then, to reread "A la Recherche," all seven novels, backwards. He finds the Albertine sections unpersuasive. He proposes, quietly, an abbreviated version of the masterpiece. He would cut it by 40 percent! Alas: "It may relieve some readers to learn that I was unable to obtain the rights for a cut Proust. That will have to wait until they pass into the public domain."

He admires Theodore Dreiser — and why not? Both Dre chincloss are preoc money — although th graph of "Sister Carri drivel." He admires J although, or perhaps b was clearly of the opin good life was not com noisy, undisciplined loose in small rooms." mires Anthony Troi pointing out that Trolk "are usually nonathle that: a new critical cate.

So it goes. Racine Oliver Wendell Holme min Cardozo, Henry A ry James, Lytton Strac ily Dickinson all get a The talk is invariab There are no tumors, closs tells us in " Capital," he has alway as "particularly ignom New Yorker of my ger upbringing to have fai life."

That generation was in brownstone New Y drudging father — $10 — and a difficult mo beach clubs of Long Maine, in private scho ton, at universities lik Navy, a law firm. "A W tal" — his childhood, r is a fascinating doc published five years ag western university pre reissued by Houghton paperback.

He grew up with "a f duty." While "there we surprises in the long pi past and childhood," from psychoanalysis to to create his own che pendent of his "backg resents the critics who "social privilege." He what he knows — mor or and our ruling cla should. Gore Vidal, wh in the early 1950s at Horse Tavern in Gre lage, has suggested tha cret enemy of his class a Saint-Simon, at lea spy, and quite valuable.

*John Leonard is on the New York Times.*

***GOODBYE UN-AMERICA***
*By James Aldridge. Little, Brown. 156 pp. $8.9*

Reviewed by Christopher Lehmann-Hau

IT'S Saint-Jean-Cap-Ferrat in 1955 — "an exotic and ridiculous setting for the peculiar drama that we played out on our verandahs and gardens and terraces that year. Drama is not a very good word any more. It was more of a confrontation. What else could you call a carefully prepared meeting between one of Roosevelt's advisers on Chinese affairs whose life had been devastated (like Alger Hiss') by the condemnations of the Un-American Activities Committee, and his former friend who had actually denounced him to the committee and ruined him?"

Thus inquires Kip Quayle, the urbane English writer who returns to narrate the latest of James Aldridge's nearly two dozen novels, "Goodbye Un-America." (Fans of the Australian writer will know Kip Quayle from "My Brother Tom," "A Sporting Proposition" and "One Last Glimpse," among others.) And of course, he proceeds to answer his rhetorical question by telling the story of Philip (Pip) Lovell and Lester Terrada, which, because it is economical and unpretentious, and doesn't introduce us to the president of the United States (or even the secretary of commerce), not only makes a crackerjack political novel, but also sheds a bright beam of light on the McCarthy era.

As Kip Quayle relates it in a long flashback that precedes the Riviera confrontation between Lovell and Terrada: the trouble went back to the days when all three of them — and Charles Wertenbaker, Teddy White and John Hersey — were working for Time magazine in 1941. Pip Lovell and Lester Terrada "were literally pole the pre-1840 aristocra holder, was throwing in the huddled masses at the Statue of Liberty was decidedly not a Communist Party mem as Terrada, the immig passionate prophet of t chy of 1776 and the gree tradition, so that almos they said to each o American ethics and culture was determine vastly different attitudes."

Yet Pip and Leste friends, and eventually ized that these two w split up until America them up. In other wor gument could only com when America had fin which way it was going tory it was living by."

After the war, of coun did split them up. McC along and helped th choose Terrada's way. A became the agent of Pi tion, by denouncing him committee, and even t his wife and son.

Now, at the climax of Un-America," the two again. How it all turns o to know and for you to they used to say. All I'll that it's very satisfying your sympathies happen those who denounce mi ple, in which case you novel: an interesting h headed anatomy of the s

*Christopher Lehmann-I the staff of The New York*

# BRIDGE — By Alan

ON the diagramed deal, South bid to a highly optimistic game contract. He responded one heart to one club and went to four hearts when his partner invited game in that suit.

West led the diamond ace and shifted to the spade six. He hoped to develop a spade trick and did not wish to play the queen in case South held 10-9-x.

However, this deceived East, who assumed that the six was a singleton. When South won with a king and led a low club, East won with the ace and tried to give his partner a spade ruff.

East should have realized that South would play trumps immediately if there was a danger of a spade ruff. Now South had help in clubs. Left to himself, he would no doubt have finessed the nine and gone down to defeat.

Even at this point, South was far from safe. He ruffed the spade return in his hand and led a trump, collecting the king with the ace and then cashing the queen. It would have been a mistake to take the other spade winner at once.

Throwing the club nine on the spade ace at this point was likely to leave South a trick short in a cross-ruff, and the main chance was to finesse the club nine. But there was an extra chance and he first by ruffing another ruffing a diamond.

When this brought queen he could claim th announcing that he won club from dummy on th jack and a club from h the spade ace. The hear the third and last tric defense. If the diamond not fallen, South would the club finesse.

NORTH (D)
♠AK53
♥AQ83
♦K
♣J984

WEST (S)
♠Q76 ♠10
♥K ♥J9
♦A987642 ♦Q5
♣Q75 ♣A3

SOUTH
♠7
♥10 8 7 6 5 4 2
♦J952
♣K96

Neither side was vulnerable.

| West | North | East | South |
|---|---|---|---|
| Pass | 1♣ | Pass | 1♡ |
| 2♦ | 2♡ | Pass | 4♡ |
| Pass | Pass | Pass | |

West led the diamond ace.

صكذا من الاصل



# ...nner Stuns Borg in 4 Sets, ...ains U.S. Open Semifinals

...Agency Dispatches

...K, Sept. 6 — Roscoe ... fell a stride short at ... took that extra step ... by registering a stun... ...ver the usually invinci... ...g to reach the semifi... ...U.S. Open Tennis ...ps.

...loser to Borg in the ...inal after taking two ...ree sets, Tanner once ... off to a 2-1 lead. This ... using his big serve, he ...e No. 1 seed, winning ...7-6.

**...ttiple Denial**

...g's first setback since ...ledon and again de... single major cham... ...as yet to win — along ...ng his shot at the ...

...oke Borg the first ... — in the match's sec... ...and won the first set ... evened matters by ...love in the seventh ...econd set, but Tanner ...the third set.

...could not have been ..., making the match's ...ts more than trying ...ished in the fog overhead ...ng regularity. Rain... ...ittently and a near... ...ional Tennis Center ... with each shot. And ... few miles aways was ...m.

**...y for Repairs**

... with Tanner leading ...ce in the fourth set — ...e match, as tense a sit... ...e would want — the ...ike. There was a 10- ... while a new one was ...

...match point and the ...gripped tightly in his ...nd, Tanner smashed ...y easy winner into the ...n I saw it, I felt very ...mitted. "After I hit it, ...nlucky. I mistimed it ...it," he added of the ...nich soared into the ...nets.

...hing Tanner knew he ... fighting for his life ... staving off match ... forced a tiebreak, put... ...n excellent position to ...h and force a fifth set ..., who had lost to ...ets in the Wimbledon ..., taking the tiebreaker, ...st point coming on an ...

...u have too much time ...scoe said of the delay ...e net cord. "What I ...g was, 'Come on, ...aces,' but the main ...ool off. But I think it ...

## ...? McAdoo ...d Pistons

...K, Sept. 6 (AP) — ... three-time National ...Association scoring ...en sent by the Boston ... Detroit Pistons, the ...nnounced today. ...tion satisfies Boston's ... compensate Detroit ...g of free agent M.L. ...ton to Carr, the Cel... ...receive two 1980 first- ...choices from the Pis...

...originally was ... other was acquired ...om the Washington ...mpensation for Kevin ...

helped me because he was getting into the rhythm of returning my serves."

As for the smash that wound up in the seats, Tanner said he didn't let it bother him. "You really can't do that. If you start thinking that, you do blow the match. I was still ahead, and I knew the tiebreaker was coming up. That's no time to panic."

Tanner said that his loss at Wimbledon helped: "Wimbledon has been a factor in all my matches overall. Any time you play the number one player in the world and take him to five sets, it makes you realize you can play in that category, even if you do lose."

Said Borg: "I made too many errors and Roscoe put the pressure on me all the time that I had to break his serve, and tonight I couldn't do that."

Earlier, defending champion Jimmy Connors also moved into the semifinals, and he did it by calling his own shot. Connors was given the choice of playing Pat DuPre either yesterday or today, and by choosing yesterday he got himself an opponent who was physically unable to offer resistance.

The result was an effortless 6-2, 6-1, 6-1 victory for Connors and another attack of illness for DuPre, who was listless and out of tune.

DuPre said later he had considered not showing up for the match because of a weakened condition brought on by a 3½ hour, five-set victory over Harold Solomon the night before. DuPre developed cramps in both legs during the match.

"I was dead today," he said in the locker room. "I got back here and I threw up in the bathroom. On the court my legs felt like rubber. It felt like I was trying to run through water." He said he didn't even know he would be playing yesterday until his wife read the pairing in the morning paper.

"I feel I got the short end of the stick and I don't know why, but I'm going to find out and do my best to make sure it never happens again."

Connors conceded after repeated questioning, "I guess I could have played either today or tomorrow," but Billy Talbert, the tournament director, took the blame: "It was my decision to play them today and as I look back on it, I guess I was wrong.

"I had my reasons, we discussed it and it seemed like the logical thing to do." Talbert said he had asked Connors what preference he had, but Talbert insisted the final decision was his.

Observed Connors of DuPre, who held service just three times in 11 games: "Maybe he was tired, but if you're in shape, it shouldn't matter. You have to be prepared to play the next day."

Billie Jean King provided the other big surprise of the day when she upset No. 4 seed Virginia Wade, 6-3, 7-6, to advance to the semifinals for the first time since 1974, and Chris Evert Lloyd recovered from a slow start to defeat Evonne Goolagong Cawley, 7-5, 6-2.

Tanner next meets the winner of the quarterfinal between Vitas Gerulaitis and Johan Kriek, and maintains he will not suffer a letdown after his major victory over Borg. "This is the U.S. Open," he said, "not the Chattanooga Open."

United Press International

Roscoe Tanner in action against Bjorn Borg in U.S. Open.

AP

**Bjorn Borg**
*After the match*

## Invasion of the Masses, Chaos at the Top

# *Tennis: Game-to-Sport Growing Pains*

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, Sept. 6 (NYT) — It was always thought of as a game for the classes. The cozy summer meccas were Merion, Southampton, South Orange, Piping Rock, Longwood and, finally, Forest Hills. There were grass courts, iced-tea specials on the veranda, blue blazers, Lacostes and pleasant evening socials.

But in 1968 the game became a sport — with amateur and pro on the same court — and nothing has been the same since. The venues no longer are private clubs, but public centers, indoor arenas, even junior colleges. The manicured lawns have been replaced by grimy clay and parking-lot asphalt, and night activities now are held on the court, not in the clubhouse.

But as tennis has moved closer to the masses, it also has become vulnerable to some of the social passing shots it chose to ignore during its first 100 years — the traditionalist trapped in no-man's land.

### Dramatized Variables

The chaotic second-round match between John McEnroe and Ilie Nastase dramatized those variables more than anyone in the sport had ever envisioned. For the first time, players, officials and spectators found themselves struggling not only to understand what had taken place on the court, but also to understand one another. Bill Talbert, the tournament director, called it "an ugly scene," but for reasons that had nothing to do with stroke production.

Tennis is the United Nations of sports. At the professional level, it is played by a more diverse group of individuals from more countries than in any other sport. Men's tennis is administered not by a commissioner or president, but by councils and committees that think they are speaking for the sport, but in fact have only superficial authority.

An example of the jurisdictional impotency is the role of the so-called Grand Prix supervisor. This much-publicized "designated hitter" of the Men's International Professional Tennis Council was established ostensibly to resolve tournament outbursts similar to that of the McEnroe-Nastase match. Yet the supervisor has no portfolio at Wimbledon, and although welcome at the Open, has no decision-making power there either.

The men's union, the Association of Tennis Professionals, lacks the muscle and unity of the Professional Golfers' Association. The top five men pros are not ATP members and operate fiefdoms that defy the association to test their independence in court.

Recently the ATP and the Longwood Cricket Club in Chestnut Hill, Mass., agreed on an out-of-court settlement of a complex antitrust suit. Had the suit been made public, it could have spilled some of the sport's secrets on conflicts of interest, player manipulation and personnel management.

Much of this backroom politics is of little interest to the average fan. But the way the sport is managed and packaged does affect the ticketholder. World Team Tennis consciously sold spectator involvement as part of its arena show before folding. Some effects of its five-year run have been felt at the tournament level as newer, less-inhibited participants embraced the sport as spectators.

Night play also has created a more intense showcase for the sport. During afternoon sessions at the National Tennis Center, ticketholders may casually roam the field courts in pursuit of interesting matches, lounge on the grass or nibble under tented eating areas.

But nighttime is showtime, with the activity confined primarily to the stadium. It is more event than match, especially when Connors-Orantes, Connors-Vilas or McEnroe-Nastase are scheduled.

Image has become the key word, particularly in the relationshp among players, officials and the public. John Newcombe has been out of the limelight as a player for three years, but still is in the top 10 of commercial endorsements. Martina Navratilova is a two-time Wimbledon champion who complains about being overlooked by the media in this country. John McEnroe's pained facial expressions are perceived by spectators as signs of displeasure and moodiness rather than instinctive methods of self-control and concentration.

### Spectators' Specter

The spectators' feelings toward the players can shape their attitudes toward a match. If Rod Laver and Ken Rosewell had been on the stadium court last Thursday night, the crowd would have taken sides, as it usually does, but its behavior would have been considerably more subdued than it was for Nastase-McEnroe. The reason would have been crowd deference to toward Laver and Rosewall as players and personalities.

Tennis's problem is that no one directs the players. There is a nine-member governing council, but it is more like the UN Security Council, with its various internal alliances, than an independent body.

Asking an umpire, even one as qualified as Frank Hammond, to control last Thursday's crowd, was like sending a missionary into a war zone with a gun but no bullets. Hammond was armed with a prescribed set of rules, but had no mandate. He was replaced for doing a job that fetches about $27.50 a day. At a tournament offering $536,000 in prize money, umpires are more slaves than citizens.

Asking crowds to respect players when the players refuse to respect the umpires is the sport's most serious problem, because it strikes at its spiritual fiber. In tennis, the fiber has been stretched out. All that remains are shreds of decency.

# Keough Finally a Winner As A's Down Brewers, 6-1

OAKLAND, Calif., Sept. 6 (AP) — Matt Keough of the Oakland A's pitched a five-hitter to beat the Milwaukee Brewers, 6-1, here last night, ending his 18-game losing streak — one short of the American League record.

Keough's last victory came last September; the league record of 19 straight losses remain the property of John Nabors of the 1916 Philadelphia A's and Robert Groom of the 1909 Washington Senators.

**Twins 8, Royals 3**

In Bloomington, Minn., Ron Jackson's three RBIs paced Minnesota to an 8-3 victory over Kansas City.

**Red Sox 5, Yankees 0**

In New York, Butch Hobson knocked in three runs with a triple and a homer as Boston downed New York, 5-0.

**Tigers 9, Indians 3**

In Cleveland, Ron LeFlore tripled home Alan Trammell to trigger a six-run ninth inning as Detroit beat Cleveland, 9-3.

**Mariners 1, Rangers 0**

In Seattle, Willie Horton singled in a first-inning run to give Seattle a 1-0 victory over Texas.

**Angels 9, White Sox 8**

In Anaheim, Calif., Merv Rettenmund's single in the seventh inning drove in two runs and rallied California to a 9-8 victory over Chicago.

**Reds 6, Giants 5**

In the National League, in Cincinnati, home runs by George Foster and Ray Knight helped Fred Norman win his 100th major league game as Cincinnati beat slumping San Francisco, 6-5.

**Pirates 7, Cardinals 5**

In St. Louis, Darold Knowles' wild pickoff throw allowed two runs to score in the 11th inning, giving Pittsburgh a 7-5 victory over St. Louis.

**Dodgers 5, Braves 3**

In Atlanta, Steve Garvey broke a 10th-inning tie with a run-scoring single and Los Angeles defeated Atlanta, 5-3.

**Astros 4, Padres 3**

In Houston, reliever John D'Acquisto walked Enos Cabell with two outs and the bases loaded in the bottom of the 10th inning enabling Houston to score a 4-3 victory over San Diego.

**Expos 4, Cubs 3**

In Chicago, Tommy Hutton's single drove in Dave Cash from second with two out in the ninth inning and lifted Montreal to its ninth straight victory, a 4-3 triumph over Chicago.

# *60-Year NFL Nutshell*

By Red Smith

NEW YORK (NYT) — Al Horwits of the Philadelphia Evening Ledger was depressed when he caught the train home from Washington. "I blew a tough bet today," he said. "I had the Redskins and 72 points." It was December 8, 1940, a date that lives in infamy as far as professional football in Washington is concerned.

The National Football League opened its 60th season last weekend, and in the 59 that preceded it there never was a more memorable encounter than that 1940 championship. The Bears won, 73-0, setting a record for man's inhumanity to man that will endure if the league lasts another 60 years.

George Preston Marshall, the *mettlesome laundryman* who owned the Redskins, looked on from the stands — except when he turned his back to charge up the aisle and throw a punch at a dissatisfied customer — and when his ordeal was over, every hair in his raccoon coat had turned white. On the sideline, benevolence enveloped the Bears' founder, proprietor and coach, George Halas.

Any review of the NFL's six decades must fix on the Sack of Washington as one of the highlights. There were others, to be sure, and perhaps even more numerous low points. So insecure were professional franchises in the early years that in the 1921 season alone, 23 teams played at least one game in the league.

It all began in June of 1920, with formation of the American Professional Football Association with Jim Thorpe, the immortal Indian from Carlisle, as president. After one disastrous season, Joseph F. Carr of Columbus, Ohio, picked up the pieces and patched them into an organization he called the National Professional Football League.

Teams came and went — the Duluth Eskimos, the Canton Bulldogs, the Tigers Of Massillon (Ohio), the Spartans of Portsmouth (Ohio), the Steam Rollers of Providence, the Frankford Yellowjackets. Frankford is a neighborhood in northeast Philadelphia.

I saw the Milwaukee Badgers, with Paul Robeson at end and Fritz Pollard in the backfield. Robeson and Pollard, All-Americans at Rutgers and Brown, were among the few blacks then in the league.

**Ace Bass**

Jimmy Conzelman was owner, captain, coach and quarterback of the Badgers. He played football and saloon piano with equal zest and he said that with Robeson carrying the bass, as Paul did later on the operatic stage, the Milwaukee club's smoking compartment quartet could muster a "Moonlight Bay" like nobody else in the league.

The Badgers couldn't sell tickets, though, and Conzelman moved on to Detroit where he bought a franchise for $50. He got a job in the Ford Plant to help feed his Panthers, as the team was called, but ultimately had to give the franchise back to the league.

Subsequently the Portsmouth Spartans became the Detroit Lions, and that team was sold for $225,000, then $165,000 and then for $6 million to William Clay Ford in 1964. Offer Ford $12 million today and see what happens.

## *Joe Altobelli Out As Giant Manager*

CINCINNATI, Sept. 6 (AP) — Joe Altobelli, last year's National League manager of the year, was fired today as the manager of the disappointing San Francisco Giants. Coach Dave Bristol was named interim manager.

"I thought if we didn't win it [the National League West], we'd be close," said team owner Bob Lurie. "We're disappointed." San Francisco, picked as one of the favorites in the West this year, is 18½ games behind Houston. A number of Giants had been openly critical of Altobelli.

## Major League Standings

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

| East | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Pittsburgh | 83 | 55 | .601 | — |
| Montreal | 78 | 54 | .591 | 2 |
| St. Louis | 74 | 62 | .544 | 8 |
| Chicago | 71 | 65 | .522 | 11 |
| Philadelphia | 69 | 68 | .504 | 13½ |
| New York | 53 | 82 | .393 | 28½ |
| **West** | | | | |
| Houston | 79 | 60 | .568 | — |
| Cincinnati | 79 | 61 | .564 | ½ |
| Los Angeles | 66 | 73 | .475 | 13 |
| San Francisco | 61 | 79 | .436 | 18½ |
| San Diego | 58 | 82 | .414 | 21½ |
| Atlanta | 54 | 84 | .391 | 24½ |

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

| East | W | L | Pct. | GB |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Baltimore | 90 | 46 | .662 | — |
| Milwaukee | 83 | 57 | .593 | 9 |
| Boston | 79 | 57 | .581 | 11 |
| New York | 75 | 61 | .551 | 15 |
| Detroit | 74 | 66 | .529 | 18 |
| Cleveland | 71 | 69 | .507 | 21 |
| Toronto | 44 | 94 | .319 | 47 |
| **West** | | | | |
| California | 76 | 64 | .543 | — |
| Kansas City | 73 | 66 | .525 | 2½ |
| Minnesota | 72 | 66 | .522 | 3 |
| Texas | 68 | 72 | .486 | 8 |
| Chicago | 60 | 78 | .435 | 15 |
| Seattle | 59 | 82 | .418 | 17½ |
| Oakland | 47 | 93 | .336 | 29 |

## Major League Line Scores

**AMERICAN LEAGUE**

Boston 020 000 021—5 12 2
New York 000 000 000—0 7 1
Stanley and Allenson; Jhn and Gulden. W—Stanley, 14-9. L—Jahn, 18-7. HRs—Boston, Hobson (25), Sizemore (1).

Detroit 000 100 206—9 13 1
Cleveland 001 020 000—3 5 2
Rozema, P.Underwood (5), Lopez (7) and Parrish; Spillner, Monge (7), V.Cruz (7), Garland (9) and Hassey. W—Lopez, 8-4. L—V.Cruz, 3-9. HRs—Detroit, Summers (18). Cleveland, Thornton (24), Johnson (13).

Kansas City 001 101 000—3 10 1
Minnesota 140 002 10x—8 13 1
Splittorff, Gale (2), Martin (6), Hrabosky (7), Eaton (8) and Porter; Goltz and Wynegar. W—Goltz, 13-10. L—Splittorff, 13-15. HR—Kansas City, Porter (18).

Texas 000 000 000—0 4 0
Seattle 100 000 00x—1 3 1
Jenkins, Lyle (8) and Manlberg, Sundberg (8); Dressler, McLaughlin (8) and Stinson. W—Dressler, 1-2. L—Jenkins, 13-12.

Milwaukee 100 000 000—1 5 3
Oakland 001 005 00x—6 12 1
Caldwell, Galasso (6), McClure (7), Castro (8) and Moore; Keough and Essian. W—Keough, 1-14. L—Caldwell, 14-6. HR—Oakland, Murphy (10).

Chicago 002 110 301—8 14 2
California 002 040 30x—9 9 2
Wortham, Scarbery (5), Hoffman (7), Robinson (8) and May; Knapp, Montague (7), Barlow (8), LaPoche (9) and Downing. W—Montague, 7-4. L—Scarbery, 2-8. HRs—Chicago, Johnson (12), May (7). California, Ford (20).

**NATIONAL LEAGUE**

Montreal 000 002 011—4 14 0
Chicago 000 002 010—3 10 1
Schatzeder, Bannten (6), Sosa (8), Murray (9) and Carter; Reuschel, Sutter (9) and Foote. W—Sosa, 6-7. L—Reuschel, 16-9. HR—Chicago, Bittner (3).

Los Angeles 000 020 010 2—5 12 0
Atlanta 000 000 030 0—3 6 2
Sutcliffe, LaGrow (8), Patterson (10) and Yeager; P.Niekro, Garber (9) and Benedict, Nolan (9). W—LaGrow, 4-1. L—Garber, 6-16. HR—Atlanta, Lum (6).

San Francisco 200 020 010—5 7 1
Cincinnati 011 120 10x—6 9 3
Montefusco, Barban (6), Griffin (7), Lavelle (8) and Littlefohn; Norman, Sola (6), Hume (8) and Bench. W—Norman, 11-10. L—Montefusco, 3-7. HRs—San Francisco, Ivie (23). Cincinnati, Knicely (9), Foster (25).

Pittsburgh 000 200 030 02—7 11 2
St. Louis 002 010 110 00—5 11 3
D.Robinson, Romo (7), Jackson (8), D.Roberts (9), Tekulve (11) and Ott; Denny, Littell (8), Thomas (9), Knowles (11) and Simmons. W—D.Roberts, 3-3. L—Thomas, 3-3. HRs—Pittsburgh, Garner (10), Stargell (27).

San Diego 001 100 010 0—3 13 1
Houston 000 300 000 1—4 10 0
Jones, Lee (7), Lollich (8), D'Acquisto (9) and Fahey; K.Forsch, Ruhle (7), Sambito (9) and Pujols. W—Sambito, 7-4. L—D'Acquisto, 9-13. HR—San Diego, Tenace (15).

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## Observer

# *Exit Masked Man*

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — The Lone Ranger is through. Washed up. He stands in a Los Angeles law office. Oriental rugs underfoot. A Kandinsky on the wall. The desk rich and sleek, covered with writs, injunctions, habeas corpus, mandamus, nolo contendere, bills of attainder.

Baker

The lawyer has handled people like the Lone Ranger before. The world is full of them if you are a lawyer. People out of touch with reality. People who go around the country drawing down Big Jack by passing themselves off as the Lone Ranger. Popeye the Sailor Man. Secret Agent X-9, the Green Hornet.

"You're all washed up. Popeye" he tells them. Or. "O.K.. Hornet, one more rendering of 'The Flight of the Bumble Bee,' and we're going to slap you with so many injunctions you'll have to hawk your Orphan Annie decoder and Cocomalt shaker to pay your court costs."

The Lone Ranger is easier meat than most. He is getting old. He is 64 now. His mask is deeply wrinkled. Tonto urged him five years ago to see a plastic surgeon about having tucks taken in the eye slits, but the Lone Ranger refused.

"I'll give it to you straight from the shoulder, Ranger" the lawyer says. "You're through. Over the hill."

* * *

The Lone Ranger's reflexes are slow. He would like to leap aboard his fiery horse with the speed of light and gallop away with a hearty, "Heigh-ho, Silver!" He cannot. The lawyer's receptionist made him leave Silver outside on account of the oriental rugs.

The lawyer urges the Lone Ranger to look at himself. An old man in a young world.

"I don't smoke or drink" says the Ranger. "I work out every morning."

"I'm not talking two-for-a-penny Mary Janes. Ranger" says the lawyer. "I'm talking big law. Now come across with that mask."

The Lone Ranger recoils. They always recoil at this stage of the interview. The lawyer remembers how the Phantom recoiled when ordered to come across with both his mask and his form-fitting rubber suit, remembers how ridiculous the Phantom looked when it had been peeled off him. His entire body wrinkled like hands left too long in hot dishwater.

Life for the lawyer has been a series of disappointments, except for the Oriental rugs and the Kandinsky and the cunning receptionist. In law school he had wanted to grow up to be Perry Mason and save the innocent from the noose and be admired afterward by Paul Drake and Della for refusing to take a fee.

* * *

Instead, here he was, pushing around old heroes. He hoped the Lone Ranger wouldn't cry. He couldn't stand it when they cried.

"Ranger" he says, "promise me you won't cry and I'll try to explain."

"I feel like crying" the Lone Ranger says. "It's the worst I've ever felt in my life. But I won't cry. The Lone Ranger doesn't cry."

The lawyer explains that his client owns the rights to the Lone Ranger and means to make a bundle from them. There used to be a young, new Lone Ranger, a smooth man. Having a dilapidated old Lone Ranger galloping the plains is bad for the young, new, smooth-man Lone Ranger image necessary for the making of bundles.

"You're trying to tell me I'm not the Lone Ranger any more?"

The lawyer gives only what he can — the legal answer. He says. "From now on, you're just Clayton Moore. Turn in your mask and your silver bullets, your faithful Tonto and your fiery steed."

"What will I do for a living from now on?" the ex-Lone Ranger asks. The lawyer explains that this is a question nobody has been able to answer satisfactorily to retirees. Many of them, he says, find shuffleboard fulfilling.

When the Ranger leaves, the lawyer considers calling in his receptionist and Paul Drake and telling them he is refusing to take a fee for this case. Instead he pushes the intercom button.

"You can send Buck Rogers in now" he says.

## Mary Blume

# Animating Paris

## *'The entertainers are businessmen — vulgar, drunk, aggressive'*

PARIS (IHT) — Quite likely Paris was the first city to have street people: the vagabonds or *clochards*. But, as in so many other things, Paris is now far behind. Cops keep the *clochards* on the move, the better subway buskers are foreign, the gastronomic pushcarts of New York have yet to be seen, though how nice it would be in Paris to have ambulatory oysters, quiches and crepes.

The mayor of Paris, possibly as bored as everyone else, has decreed that the city's streets be animated. And so any public area these days is likely to be filled with humorless clowns, arthritic acrobats or white-faced mimes urgently, and not very convincingly, climbing imaginary ropes.

Anyone who thinks that animation can occur by decree would also believe that such animation should be carefully controlled. So the street people, such as they are, are carefully watched by Paris cops and their moments of spontaneity regulated by the clock.

This summer there were small squeals about liberty of expression when the street performers outside the Pompidou Center on the Beaubourg plateau were told to shut up by 7 p.m. John Guez, who plays the musical saw and does an audience participation version of Three Little Pigs, collected 38 police summonses and a lot of publicity during this summer's silly season when he defended the street entertainers against official repression. "I have nothing against cops," he told a TV crew, "but why bother a clown?"

A reasonable question, but in fact the quality of the animation around Beaubourg has deteriorated badly and many of the fire-eaters, chain-breakers, story-tellers and other so-called entertainers display a lack of talent and an aggressivity that have destroyed the center's earlier *bon enfant* atmosphere. A professional *bon enfant*, 68-year-old Andre Dupont, better known as Mouna, says it has changed a lot.

### Changing Atmosphere

"The atmosphere is different. Everyone is grabbing for the best space. I suggested to the other entertainers that we rotate places and they called me a functionary."

Another regular says the plaza in front of Beaubourg is now just a tacky circus. "People came at first because they were attracted by the colors of the building's pipes, then they found themselves talking to each other. Now no one talks, they're scared to — they think they'll be accused of soliciting or selling drugs. There's no contact, just a lot of passing the hat. The entertainers are businessmen — vulgar, drunk, aggressive."

"You get a better class of people in the Luxembourg garden," Mouna says. "I'm turning it into another Speaker's Corner, like Hyde Park."

Mouna, who calls himself an acrobat of ideas, has been haranguing crowds since he abruptly exchanged the restaurant business for the street at the age of 40. "There was a funeral parlor across the street and I started thinking about death and how my life was floating away in bowls of fish soup," he says.

### Bicycle Commuter

The last true eccentric in the Paris streets, Mouna is a spiritual descendent of the earlier Latin Quarter *farceur* Ferdinand Lops, who proposed that the Boulevard Saint-Michel be extended to the sea so that students might bathe more often. These days Mouna finds the Sorbonne rather dull and so commutes on his rickety bicycle each day from Montmartre, where he lives, to Beaubourg.

Mouna wears a tape measure around his neck as well as a handy chain of safety pins and carries a variety of accessories from a small new broom (presumably to sweep clean) to a battered red toy telephone over which he exchanges imaginary conversations with world figures. Over the years he has campaigned for everything from nuclear disarmament to aid for Chilean refugees and is now gathering signatures for a petition against child labor in the Third World.

He has run, unnoticeably, for parliament several times and has also had his knocks from the police. Once he was stopped for leading a procession in which everyone was chanting simply, We are happy, we are very happy. But by now he is so well established a figure that his presence is almost a sign of respectability in any public place.

Mouna is aware of this. Asked if he intended to cross the few hundred feet that separate Beaubourg from the new Forum des Halles, he replied, "I'm not sure but I think not. Why should I be a walking advertisement for them?"

The new forum, which opened with enormous hype this week, is the first constriction, apart from an express subway, to be completed in the disemboweled Halles of Paris. Replanning the Halles has been a subject of discussion for nearly 20 years and for the last decade the area has been marked by a huge crater, spectacular wheeling and dealing and obscure political maneuvers.

George Nichols

Mouna, the last true eccentric.

Opening the forum with so much fanfare is the real estate equivalent of an elephant giving birth to a mouse, for the forum is nothing more than a $153 million underground shopping center.

Not that it is referred to as a shopping center. At the press preview the forum's promoter reiterated that it was to be considered a quarter of Paris, like Saint-Germain-des-Pres or Montmartre or, for that matter, Les Halles.

### Unspontaneous

For the opening there was of course a good deal of unspontaneous animation in the streets: a silent merry-go-round, a calliope playing the Merry Widow waltz with dolorous zest and, most astonishingly, an antiseptic version of Mouna.

This elderly man, dressed with embarrassingly careful eccentricity and ajangle with metal accessories pinned to his middle, wore a black bowler and had a neat goatee instead of Mouna's straggly beard. Like Mouna he gives commentaries on contemporary life but they are, alas, couched in classic alexandrine verse.

As an example of the mayor of Paris' sought-for animation, it's a pretty pitiful sight. One longs for Marguerite, the trained bear of the Buci market, or the gorgeously bedizened *clocharde* Simone, now evicted from the Place Dauphine, or even for the men who used to sell neckties out of open umbrellas near the Madeleine. In a word, as an earnest autumn succeeds a dull summer: bring on the clowns.

# PEOPLE: *Chip Carter Clean… The Press at Black…*

His father may be the politician of the family, but Chip Carter is the gambler. White House aides say he took them — along with several reporters — for at least $600 in a blackjack game at the press room of a motel near Plains, Ga., where President Carter and his family were spending the Labor Day weekend. High rollers say the president's son wrapped it up by winning $400 on a single hand just before the all-night game broke up around 5 a.m.

* * *

**Alexander Godunov**, the defecting Bolshoi Ballet star, says he has told Soviet authorities he is staying behind "by free choice." Godunov released a statement after meeting with Soviet officials at their request to tell them why he defected. He said he told them his decision was "based on my desire for greater artistic possibilities." It was not known whether the dancer and Soviet officials discussed his ballerina wife, **Ludmila Vlasova**, who returned to the Soviet Union after Godunov's defection Aug. 23. Her plane was held at Kennedy International Airport for three days until she could assure U.S. officials she wanted to leave.

* * *

Score — Bisons 2, Cadets 0. Air Force Academy Cadet **Paul Fulton** landed his sailplane in the pasture after a flight from the Colorado academy's airfield during a soaring event last weekend. Fulton radioed his crew and started dismantling the plane for loading on a trailer. About the time the crew showed up so did a bison, one of a private herd. After bashing the glider about, the beast turned on the crew's car. Two holes and a broken tail light later, it tired of the sport and ambled off across the field. There were no injuries, except to the car and the glider, which was repaired overnight and entered in the final day of competition.

* * *

Chess grandmaster **Viktor Korchnoi** formally appealed to Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev to give "humane consideration" to a request that his wife and son be permitted to join him in the West, his lawyer said today in Switzerland. Lawyer **Alban Brodbeck** said the appeal was addressed to Brezhnev because all applications for exit visas for **Bella** and **Igor Korchnoi** were "either turned down or remained unanswered." Brodbeck said it was the second time a direct call had been made to intervene in the case. [...] said that since his d[...] wife and 19-year-old s[...] subject to constant h[...] authorities . . . Me[...] Dutch court ruled th[...] right to decide if K[...] world champion An[...] must replay the decid[...] their chess champions[...] the Philippines last ye[...] Korchnoi says he los[...] was incapacitated by h[...]

* * *

In Jacksonville, Fla. [...] **da Blair** was ordered [...] crusader against drug [...] of her probation af[...] guilty to a federal [...] charge of conspiracy [...] cocaine. "Persons in y[...] are in a special cate[...] follow celebrities, for g[...] said U.S. District J[...] **Melton** as he sentenced [...] old actress. The judge [...] star of "The Exorcist" [...] least four public appe[...] ing each of the three [...] probation "to convin[...] other young people [...] drugs." He also asses[...] fine and ordered it pa[...] days.

* * *

In New York, the [...] son of the late Sen. **Rol**[...] was robbed of $30 [...] stopped to talk to tw[...] hailed his car on a stre[...] the police said. **David** [...] driving on 116th Street [...] Avenue at about 6:15 [...] two men signaled him [...] lice said. Kennedy pul[...] out of the car and wa[...] the men, who then pus[...] the lobby of a hotel, [...] police. Police said a [...] joined the pair in the l[...] were searching for the t[...]

* * *

Col. **Harland Sande**[...] Kentucky Fried Chick[...] turns 89 on Sunday an[...] day bash he's throw[...] home town will be any [...] intimate affair. The col[...] more than 10,000 at t[...] morrow in Louisville, K[...] mention country-weste[...] **bara Mandrell**, who wil[...] py Birthday". And w[...] feed 10,000 guests? [...] chicken, of course.

—SAMUE[...]


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